"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Thursday unsettled, warmer, probable showers; variable to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,291. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CYMRIC IS LOST; HAD NO WARNING, HER OFFICERS SAY

White Star Steamship Sinks at Sea Many Hours After Being Torpedoed.

FIVE OF HER MEN KILLED

Others Are Landed on Irish Coast—No Americans in the Crew.

WASHINGTON SEEKING FACTS

State Department Will Ascertain If German Pledge Was Violated by Submarine.

Cymric Got No Warning, Say Officers Who Saw U-Boat

BANTRY, May 9, (via London, May 10.)—One hundred and seven members of the crew of the Cymric arrived at Bantry this evening. Several, suffering from broken limbs, were sent to the hospital.

The officers of the Cymric declare that the vessel was torpedoed without warning. A submarine was seen, but it disappeared immediately after firing the torpedo.

The Cymric, although badly damaged, made her way for some hours, but finally sank. Many of the crew, on their arrival here, were barefooted and only partially clad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 9.—The White Star steamship Cymric, which was torpedoed yesterday, sank this morning.

The American Embassy has been notified by the American Consul at Liverpool that he understood there were no Americans aboard the Cymric. The vessel carried no passengers, and the crew, the Consul said, was entirely British.

The Embassy has not been informed as to the incidents surrounding the torpedoing of the ship, and is waiting to ascertain if the Germans gave warning and otherwise conformed to the promises to America in the latest note.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is authorized officialy to say that the Cymric was unarmed.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 9. — Lloyd's reports that the White Star liner Cymric sank at 3 o'clock this morning. All those who were on board at the time were saved.

American Consul Frost, at Queenstown, has telegraphed to Consul General Skinner here that he has gone to Bantry to meet the survivors.

Consul Frost's message announced that five members of the crew of the Cymric were killed by an explosion.

London dispatches yesterday said the 13,000-ton steamship Cymric had been torpedoed by a German submarine. A message from Queenstown last night said the vessel, torpedoed at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, was still afloat and was proceeding to an Irish port. The Cymric left New York on April 29 with a large cargo of war munitions for Liverpool. She had been in service as a freighter for several weeks, and carried no passengers.

CYMRIC TORPEDOING MAY INVOLVE PLEDGE

Washington to Gather All Facts of Disaster—Status That of a Merchantman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The State Department is getting reports of the torpedoing of the White Star steamship Cymric and will consider them with a view to determining if any action shall be taken. Consul Frost, at Queenstown, reported in one dispatch that it appeared that the vessel was torpedoed without warning, and in a later message said:

"Absence of warning inferrable."

A statement by Consul Frost that the Cymric was on Admiralty service does not appear to impress officials, who have consistently held that the mere chartering of a merchant vessel by an Admiralty office to carry supplies does not give the vessel the character of a warship, but leaves her status the same as that of a merchant vessel engaged in ordinary trade.

While there was decided reticence at the State Department today with respect to the Cymric case, one of the highest officials in a position to speak with authority did not hesitate to explain that there was a clear distinction between a merchant vessel chartered by the British Admiralty to carry supplies and a merchant vessel under Government requisition. In the first instance, it was said, the status of the vessel as a private merchantman was not changed. But if she was requisitioned by the Admiralty and officers and crew were entirely under its orders, she became a national ship of the British Government, and as such was not entitled to the immunity from attack without warning or even without visit and search, upon which the Government of the United States has insisted in its long controversy with Germany.

Wants All the Facts.

Although a positive statement on the subject was refused, it was inferred that

Continued on Page 4.

American Note Is in Berlin; Lansing Expects No Reply

BERLIN, May 9, via London, May 10.—President Wilson's reply to Germany, accepting Germany's promise of a change in her methods of submarine warfare, has reached Berlin, but has not yet been handed to the German Government by Ambassador Gerard.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Lansing let it be known late today that the United States did not consider that its response to the German note called for a reply from Germany.

Unless Berlin specifies to the contrary, it will be assumed that Germany accepts the American view as stated.

$250,000 FORTUNE HIDDEN IN RUBBISH

Woman Recluse in Broadway Hotel Had Wealth Concealed in Strange Nooks.

IMMURED FOR FIVE YEARS

Jewelry Worth Hundreds of Dollars Found in a Piano and Cast-off Clothing.

Not even a death notice marked the passing of Miss Caroline E. Marshall, who died on March 2, 1915, a lonely recluse shut in her three-room suite at the Hotel Wallick, from which she had not emerged for five years, although in going through her belongings it was found that she was possessed of a fortune of $258,072, according to the schedules filed yesterday by Anthony P. Luden, transfer tax appraiser.

In an affidavit by Joseph H. A. Symonds of Press & Symonds, attorneys for the executrices of the will strange facts in the life of Miss Marshall were revealed. This affidavit says that the rooms were so cluttered up with trunks, bundles, pasteboard boxes, and old newspapers and magazines as to necessitate a long search for the assets. Only a narrow passage for entry to and egress from the rooms was left by the accumulation of years.

In a dresser drawer were found two certificates for stock of the New York Central Railroad, one for twenty-eight shares and the other for one share. Another certificate for one share was turned out of a pasteboard box which was filled with old and worn kid gloves. Money in various amounts was found concealed in boxes and old clothing.

In the living room there was a grand piano. Hidden among its strings was some valuable jewelry. Still more was discovered in an old box containing cast-off clothing in the bottom of a closet. This lot was appraised at $1,200. Among the other items that were found were three checks dated in 1909, which had apparently not been presented for collection. They were found to be worthless, the maker of one of them having since died.

When the search for a will was made none could be found. Even the carpet was torn up, but no valuables were revealed beneath it. A will made in 1893, however, was found in a safe deposit box at the Second National Bank. When it was made certain that no later will was to be found about the rooms in the hotel search for the heirs was begun. This carried the correspondence of the attorneys as far as New Zealand, where one of the beneficiaries was found living. Miss Marshall had had little communication with any of the beneficiaries for several years, and, according to the affidavit, she had no intimate friends.

Only one of the witnesses to the will was found living, and it was upon the testimony of this survivor that the will was probated.

The total assets of the estate were valued at $258,072, and the net estate at $241,062. The taxable interests of the beneficiaries were: New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, $10,030; Edmund C. Marshall, brother, $72,481; Mary L. Van Ness, sister, $42,031; Maud I. Marshall, niece, $9,666; Sarah Edith Marshall Parker, niece, $28,482; Thomas William Marshall, grand nephew, $28,521; Edward Landor Marshall, grandnephew, $28,521; P. Agnes Luttgen, niece, $692, and Mary Knapp Marshall, niece, $399.

The assets of the estate were: 416 Spring Street, $16,500; 248 Eighth Avenue, $29,500; 38 West Sixteenth Street, $35,000; 303 Canal Street, $28,500; 182 Spring Street, $21,000; 184 Spring Street, $12,500, and 122 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, $6,500. The realty was subject to tax liens amounting to $2,975. Bank deposits were $42,088; personalty, $43,851 notes, $159; bonds of the West Shore Railroad Company, $44,088, and 254 shares of the New York Central Railroad Company, $20,828.

BRITAIN CALLS MARRIED ELIGIBLES NOW ABROAD

All Who Are Ordinarily Residents of Great Britain Must Report for Military Duty.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 10.—All Englishmen, whether single or married, eligible for military service, who are living abroad, but who are ordinarily residents of Great Britain, must return to England forthwith and report for military duty.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir George Cave, the Solicitor General.

GREEK VILLAGE SHELLED.

Germans and Bulgars Destroy Houses and Inhabitants Protest.

PARIS, May 9.—A dispatch to The Havas Agency from Athens says:

"The village of Mayada was bombarded yesterday by the Germans and Bulgarians, who threw thirty heavy shells causing much damage, including the destruction of a number of houses. The reason for the bombardment is not known. The civil population is protesting."

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STARTS May 12 from New York; May 13 from Albany. —Advt.

IRISH HARMONY LIKELY TO RESULT FROM LATE REVOLT

Redmond and Carson to Issue a Manifesto to the People of Ireland.

MAY ADVANCE HOME RULE

Conscription for the Emerald Isle Finally Rejected by the House of Commons.

CASEMENT TRIAL PUBLIC

Strong Feeling Against Executions Shown in Parliament by Questions to the Premier.

LONDON, May 9.—Irish politics are again in the foreground as a result of the recent rising and the consequent convergence of sentiment between John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, and Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader.

The conference of these leaders yesterday on the disarmament question, and today's significant debate in the House of Commons on the possibility of bringing Ireland within the purview of the Conscription bill, have given this matter still greater importance, and it looks as though Ireland's unfortunate experience might become the indirect means of adjusting in a manner satisfactory to all parties the difficult home rule problem, which has been hung up during the war.

It is understood that a manifesto to the Irish people has been agreed upon, but the contents of the manifesto have been withheld until Thursday, so as to enable its simultaneous publication throughout Ireland. Various rumors were current in the lobbies of Parliament tonight concerning negotiations between the Government and the Irish parties, but nothing is likely to be decided upon by the latter until after Premier Asquith's pronouncement on the Irish situation, which is expected tomorrow.

During the committee stage of the Military Service bill in the House of Commons today, Sir John Brownlee Lonsdale, whip of the Irish Unionist Party, moved that Ireland should be included in the operation of compulsion.

Premier Asquith, replying, said the question of compulsion was not a matter of agreement with Ireland and that if the motion were persisted in there would be protracted discussion which would prevent the measure becoming a law at the earliest possible moment.

The Premier said that a very large number of the representatives of Ireland were not at the moment prepared to accept compulsion in Ireland, and that it was not desirable that the country should be plunged into a controversy on the subject at this time. Ireland had just undergone a terrible ordeal, but the result of it he believed would be to establish the foundation among loyal Irishmen of a larger measure of agreement than there ever had been in the past.

The Premier asked what could be worse than that the representatives of Ireland should be forced into a conflict at this moment. The Government, he added, was reviewing with the utmost care the military arrangements in Ireland and the matter of bearing arms, and he hoped a common agreement would be reached.

Sir Edward Carson deprecated the exclusion of Ireland from compulsion. He blamed the Government for failing to suppress the anti-recruiting campaign in Ireland, which he believed had largely led to the recent disastrous events.

John Redmond challenged Sir Edward's assertion that in the recent government of Ireland the Nationalists had the power but not the responsibility.

"Certainly, since the Coalition Government was instituted," said Mr. Redmond, "I have had no power in the government of Ireland. My opinions have been overborne and my suggestions rejected. It is my profound conviction that if we had had power and responsibility during the last few years the recent occurrences in Ireland would never have arisen."

Mr. Redmond proceeded to declare it unfair to leave the impression that Ireland had not done well in recruiting. She had more than 150,000 men now with the colors, men who had displayed bravery and covered themselves with glory, said the Nationalist leader. He opposed conscription for Ireland because he believed compulsion the worst possible way to get men in Ireland, and after recent events his deliberate opinion was that it would be not only wrong, but well-nigh insane, to attempt to enforce conscription, and it would be a fearful responsibility if, in the face of this deliberate opinion, Ulster men should persist in the attempt to force conscription upon Ireland.

Mr. Redmond besought the House, not only for the sake of Ireland, but for the sake of the empire, not to proceed with this course.

"Nobody is more anxious than I," he continued, "to respond to the Ulster appeal for co-operation. I have hoped against hope, and hope still, even in the dark, miserable circumstances of the moment, that we might come together. Aye, and before long, I hope with all my heart that out of these miseries we may be able, by taking a large, generous view, something like a statesmanlike and far-reaching view of the empire's highest interests, that out of this turmoil and tragedy we may evolve some means of putting an end to these difficulties, so that we may have a united Ireland, where the people and the Government have both power and responsibility."

Winston Spencer Churchill considered that Mr. Redmond had rendered immense services to the empire and that Great Britain owed a deep debt to the Nationalist Party for their exertions in the present struggle, "the first struggle," said Colonel Churchill, "in which Ireland has been a valiant friend on our side."

He would feel the same reluctance, he declared, in pressing an Irish question against Mr. Redmond's opinion as he would feel against pressing a South African question against the opinion of General Botha.

"The whole future of Ireland," he continued, "depends upon two men, Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond, and there is no difficulty they cannot surmount if they act together."

The Lonsdale motion was voted down without division.

It is understood that Colonel Churchill has decided to resume politics. His

Continued on Page 3.

GERALDINE FARRAR—STRAND. B'way, 47th. "Maria Rosa," 10:30 A.M.-11:30 P.M. —Advt.

Plot to Assassinate Sweden's King Fails

STOCKHOLM, May 9, (via London.)—The Aftonbladet today prints a rumor of an unsuccessful plot by Socialists and Anarchists against the life of King Gustave.

"Sensational rumors are current," says the newspaper, "of a plot by the young Socialist-Anarchist Party against the life of the King of Sweden in revenge for the conviction of three Socialist leaders of the anti-Militaristic Congress recently held. The attempt on the King's life was planned to be made at the horse show, but the conspirators were foiled by the mobilization of the entire detective force and the placing of a cordon of detectives in plain clothes around the King."

FRENCH REPULSE 4 VERDUN ATTACKS

Heavy Masses of Germans Are Flung at Hill 304, but All in Vain, Paris Says.

ASSAILANTS' LOSSES HEAVY

A Renewed Counteroffensive by French East of the Meuse Wins Back More Lost Trenches.

PARIS, May 9.—Four attacks in force by the Germans, three of them of a very violent character, were made in the region of Hill 304 at Verdun last night and today, but all were beaten off by the French, according to the night bulletin of the French War Office.

In addition to this furious fighting on the west bank of the Meuse, the French troops have been continuing their counter-offensive on the east bank of the river, and, it is officially stated, have won back more of the trenches which were captured by the Germans northwest of Thiaumont on Sunday.

Three of the German attacks near Hill 304 were made during the night. One of these was started at 3 o'clock in the morning, great masses of men assailing Hill 287, west of Hill 304. The second aimed at the trenches northeast of Hill 304. In the third the Germans struck at the wood to the west of the hill. Heavy losses were suffered in the repulses, according to the War Office report.

Today the Crown Prince's forces, moving to attack a trench, west of Hill 304, were stopped by the French curtain of fire.

The War Office report of tonight is as follows:

In Champagne our artillery shelled the trenches and batteries of the Germans north of Ville-sur-Tourbe and the enemy communications in the region of Somme-Py.

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment was less intense. In the course of the day an enemy attack against a trench west of Hill 304 was stopped short by our curtain of fire and the enemy was not able to debouch.

On the right bank and in the Woevre the artillery action was intermittent.

Latest reports show that in the night of May 8-9 the Germans launched in the region of Hill 304 three very violent attacks, which were carried out by heavy effectives—one, reported in the communication of this morning, against our positions on Hill 287; another against our trenches northeast of Hill 304, and the last against the wood to the west. All these attacks, broken by our fire, cost the adversary very serious losses.

Our batteries took under their fire revictualing convoys and enemy detachments on the road between Esney and Bayonville, northwest of Pont-à-Mousson.

The afternoon bulletin had this to say of operations in sectors outside of the west of the Meuse region:

An intense bombardment was conducted by the Germans in the sectors of Elx and Chatillon and between Douaumont and Vaux.

There was grenade fighting at Apremont and in the valley of the Fecht.

South of Autreches, near Soissons, the Germans attempted an attack, but were repulsed.

At Bolante, in the Argonne, the French captured two small German posts, killing all the occupants.

Elsewhere on the front there were no important developments.

Berlin Reports Repulses of Foe.

BERLIN, May 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Army Headquarters statement today says:

In connection with our successes at Hill 304 we took, south of Termiten Hill, to the south of Haucourt, several trenches by storm. Attempts by the enemy to recapture with strong forces the terrain lost on Hill 304 failed. The enemy's losses were heavy.

Other attacks by the French on the east bank of the Meuse, in the district of Thiaumont farm, were equally unsuccessful. The number of French taken prisoner there increased to 3 officers and 375 men, besides 16 wounded. Nine machine guns also were taken.

On other parts of the western front there were only a few patrol enterprises which proved successful for the Germans.

LONDON, May 9.—The British official statement tonight reads:

Last night there was mining activity on the front between Neuville-St. Vaast and Souchez, also northeast of Armentières and east of Ypres without effecting any change in the situation.

There was quite unimportant artillery activity today.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There was some slight artillery action at divers points on the front.

MACHINE GUNS SAVED FRENCH.

Old Style Weapons Strengthened by Use of New Automatic Rifles.

PARIS, May 9.—The latest assaults of the Germans at Verdun have served to demonstrate the efficiency to which the French have brought the use of the machine gun. The French front line

Continued on Page 2.

4,500 MILITIA CALLED FOR MEXICO; 4,000 MORE REGULARS ALSO TO GO; COAST ARTILLERY FORCE DEPLETED

OBREGON HALTS PROTOCOL

His Request That Americans Quit Mexico at Set Date Refused.

SUGGESTS BORDER PATROLS

McQuatters, Mining Man, Leaves Conference After Mexicans Protest at Presence.

EXTRA TROOPS IN EL PASO

Infantry Battalion Sent There to Prevent Disorder—Funston Delays His Departure.

EL PASO, Texas, May 9.—Fear of a break between the United States and Mexico over American troop dispositions in Mexico was allayed tonight when, after a three and a half hours' discussion, Generals Scott and Obregon, the American and Mexican conferees, agreed to hold another conference, probably tomorrow.

The conference today began shortly after 5 o'clock, with Generals Scott, Funston, and General Alvaro Obregon and Juan Amador, Mexican Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, taking part. A. J. McQuatters, mining man, who has participated in three other conferences, was present at the beginning, but withdrew on complaint of the Mexican representatives that his business connections rendered his presence undesirable.

It is understood that General Obregon again brought up the subject of a definite date for American troop withdrawal from Mexico. He again was informed, it was said, that the American Government was firm in its refusal to make this concession. It was suggested to him that in view of the Big Bend raid, under the nose of Carranza troops, the United States scarcely could consider the de facto Government fully capable of coping with the bandits.

Obregon to Consult Chief.

In the face of this statement General Obregon is understood to have asked for more time to consult with General Carranza.

General Funston had planned to leave here tonight for San Antonio, where, at his headquarters in Fort Sam Houston, he was to take charge of the new troop dispositions that will come with the dispatch of 8,000 militia and regular army men to the border. After the conference it was announced that he had postponed his departure. This circumstance added to the optimism that prevailed following the announcement that negotiations would continue.

All day today there was a hint of war in the atmosphere of El Paso. Prior to the conference the word went out that only one thing could prevent a break between the United States and Mexico—complete reversal by General Obregon of the attitude he took at yesterday's meeting with Generals Scott and Funston, when he declined to sign the tentative agreement for Mexican and American troop co-operation unless it was modified to set a date for American withdrawal from Mexico.

There were few optimists to point out that in the end the Mexican Minister of War must concede the point of the United States. A great majority concluded that he was more likely to withdraw from the negotiations. Activities of the American military men here added to the apprehension. It was learned that messages had been sent to General Pershing at the front, warning him to prepare for any contingency. All along the border the word had gone out to the scattered detachments of the American Army patrol to be on guard. Hope still was entertained, it was said, that the situation could be adjusted.

New Proposal for Patrol.

General Obregon went into the conference this evening announcing that he had a new proposal to make to the American representatives. He intended to ask, he said, that a common border patrol should be stretched along the border, American troops guarding the Mexican side, and Mexican troops patrolling the American side.

On his return to his private car in Juarez, after the conference, General Obregon made the following statement to the press:

On the instructions of the First Chief I have proposed a plan for the patrol of the frontier by troops of both countries. Each country, under this arrangement, would patrol its own side and co-operate with the other in running down and breaking up the outlaw bands who have committed a number of depredations lately. We are proceeding amicably in the conference. I should like to say for the benefit of the yellow press that I delivered no ultimatums tonight.

General Scott is understood to have said he would be glad to present the proposal to the Washington Government.

General Obregon after the conference called Consul Garcia of El Paso and Samuel Belden, Carranza lawyer in San Antonio, into a short conference. General Gavira, Commander of Juarez, called upon him to receive orders relating to troop movements in the State of Chihuahua. The War Minister's entire office force was engaged in coding messages to be sent to Mexico City, keeping General Carranza fully informed as to the progress of the conferences.

Amador Protests to Scott.

Juan Amador, Mexican Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, called on General

Continued on Page 2.

Carranza Organ Sees a Serious Menace of War; Assails Our Attitude and Expedition as Unjust

MEXICO CITY, May 9.—Commenting editorially today on the gravity of the international situation, growing out of the border raid at Glenn Springs, Texas, El Pueblo, the official Government organ, says:

We are confronted by the most serious, the most grave moment of our national life. We are facing the tremendous danger of war, which we have never desired and never desired provoked, and which surely is not desired by the United States.

The nation ought to know the truth and ought to consider that all the sacrifices, all the anguish, which our struggles to purify our political organization and reconquer the liberties of the people have cost should not be rendered sterile by an absurd and unjust war.

From the beginning the struggle to implant a constitutional form of government has been met with constant difficulties from Washington, which we have met with impartiality, good faith, and a legitimate defense of the general interests of the country. In the United States, refugee Mexicans, in union with capitalists, Catholics, and American adventurers, have plotted to undo the work of the revolution.

The stupid aggression of Villa and his bandits is not an isolated factor, but is connected with the work of these divers elements along the frontier, who daily try to overthrow the Constitutionalist Government and disturb the tranquillity of the United States.

Far from trying to reach an agreement that would be sensible and equitable, so that the roots of these conspiracies might be cut, once for all, the United States sends a so-called punitive expedition into Mexican territory and prolongs the conflict, instead of settling it through diplomatic channels. Historic precedents do not uphold these proceedings.

We have yet the right to believe that President Wilson, who knew how to face the great crisis of the European war, who has proclaimed and sustained his pacific theories, who has seen through the schemes of filibusters, and who has opened his arms to the Latin-American republics in an appeal for continental solidarity under the Monroe Doctrine, will not retrace his steps, will not tear up the foundations of his prestige by unchaining a war which nothing can justify, and sacrifice a people already weakened and bled by their internal struggles.

Against such a war are the collective interests of both countries, but if, unfortunately, we are dragged into such a war, President Wilson may rest assured that never again will the United States have the confidence of a single Latin-American nation. And as for Mexico, while one Mexican stands, the ground which he covers will be his home, his religion, his honor.

Dr. Atl, leader of the Mexican Labor Party, and intimate friend of General Carranza, sent a cablegram tonight to President Wilson, declaring that the Mexican people and all Latin America wanted "a categorical declaration" from him as to his policy toward the Latin-American republics.

NEAR AGREEMENT ON ARMY INCREASE

Senate Conferees Reconciled to Surrender of Volunteer Reserve Provision.

TRAINING CAMPS INSTEAD

Regular Army of 180,000, Federalized Militia, and Government-Operated Nitrate Plant.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Agreement on the army reorganization bill was in sight tonight. Conferees of the Senate and the House, who will renew their deliberations tomorrow, expect to be able to reach a compromise so that the first of the big defense measures may be on the President's desk next week. The Senate today again committed the bill to conference.

That the Senate conferees would have to surrender the volunteer army reserve of 261,000 men which the House so strongly repudiated yesterday was admitted tonight by Senate leaders, but they hope to strengthen the provision of the House bill authorizing citizen instruction camps so that military training for thousands of citizens may be afforded and a nucleus of a volunteer army thus be built up. The Senate conferees believe it would be useless to hold out longer for the volunteer army, in view of the House insistence that the National Guard should constitute the main reserve military defense force. Under the House bill as it stands thousands of civilian training camps might be instituted under direction of the Secretary of War.

It was predicted tonight that the conferees would agree on a regular standing army with a peace strength of 175,000 or 180,300 men, with the Senate expansive organization system, which would make possible recruiting to a strength of 220,000 in time of need. The House bill provides for a peace strength of 140,000 and the Senate bill for a peace strength of 250,000. The conferees also are expected to agree to the main features of the House bill regarding the reorganization and federalization of the National Guard, thus providing for a defense reserve of approximately 400,000 men.

The House amendment for a nitrate plant probably will be accepted. Under it $20,000,000 would be appropriated for a plant to be operated exclusively by the Government. Agreement on minor features of the bill, such as military training in schools and colleges and organization details, is expected without much delay.

COL. BROWN IN HOSPITAL.

Cavalry Leader Who Was with Pershing Arrives at Fort Bliss.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 9.—Colonel W. C. Brown of the Tenth Cavalry arrived at the base hospital at Fort Bliss today suffering from hernia. Before going to the fort he called on General Funston at the headquarters car in El Paso and begged for permission to be allowed to return to the front at once.

"I can outride and outfight any of those young men at the front," Colonel Brown told General Funston. "I can get fixed up tonight and leave in the morning for Namiquipa."

General Funston ordered him to the base hospital.

Colonel Brown, who is 61 years old, has been one of the foremost cavalry leaders in the dashing campaign of General Pershing's men against Villistas. On April 1 he led troopers of the Tenth against a band of the outlaws at Aguascalientes, and thirty of the bandits were killed, the survivors fleeing.

MEN MOBILIZING IN THREE STATES

Funston Orders Them to Fort Sam Houston, Douglas, and Columbus.

UNDER WAY IN TWO DAYS

Militia Will Be Mustered Into the Regular Service as Soon as They Reach Camps.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 9.—It was announced at headquarters this afternoon that General Funston had designated Fort Sam Houston as the mobilization point for the organized militia of Texas. He named Douglas the mobilization point for the Arizona National Guard, and the New Mexico militia will be mobilized at Columbus, N. M.

Officers at headquarters estimated that the mobilization at all three points should be completed within a week. It was indicated that the troops might be held in camp for a brief period before being sent to their border stations.

Immediately on receipt of telegraphic advices from General Funston naming the mobilization points the Governors of the States affected were notified of his action. It is their duty to order the militia of their respective States to the designated points at once, subject to the orders of General Funston. The movements should be well under way, it was said, within the next day or two. The camp at San Antonio will be by far the largest, containing approximately 2,500 men when all organizations have been assembled.

Under instructions from the War Department, the militia troops will be mustered into the United States service as fast as they reach mobilization camps. Major Orrin R. Wolfe, in charge of militia affars for the Southern Department, will serve as general mustering officer for all three States. In Texas he will have as assistants Captains John D. Long and James R. Love, Jr., both of whom are now on duty with the State troops as Inspectors and instructors. There will be two assistant mustering officers for the militia of each of the two other States, appointed on the recommendation of the commanders at Columbus and Douglas.

General Funston left El Paso tonight and will reach headquarters here tomorrow night. He will immediately give attention to the problem of disposing of the militia to the best advantage along the border. Tentative plans for disposition have been worked out by Major Malvern-Hill Barnum, Chief of Staff, and will be submitted to General Funston for approval.

Following is the preliminary disposition of regular troops ordered to the border:

Regimental headquarters and one battalion of the Twenty-first Infantry, Yuma, Ariz.

Two companies of the Twelfth Infantry, now at Yuma, to rejoin the regiment at Nogales.

One battalion of the Twenty-first Infantry to Nogales.

Regimental Headquarters and two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry to Douglas.

Third Infantry from Plattsburg, N. Y., to Rio Grande City.

Eleven companies of coast artillery equipped as infantry to Fort Sam Houston for distribution along the Texas border.

Three batteries of the Third Field Artillery to Fort Sam Houston for distribution.

Half a company of the Nineteenth Infantry left here today to strengthen the

Continued on Page 2.

38,500 MEN FOR FUNSTON

Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico to Send Their National Guard.

CANADA BORDER DRAWN ON

Funston's Call for More Men Impels Washington to Take Vigorous Steps.

ARREDONDO ALLEGES PLOT

Carranza Ambassador Asserts Raids Last Week Were Planned in U. S.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Vigorous steps for the protection of the American border against further raids from the Mexican side and to meet any contingency in the border situation were taken by President Wilson today. The President called the National Guard of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico into the service of the United States. These troops, numbering about 4,500 men, will be used for border patrol duty and will release regulars that can be utilized for service in Mexico.

President Wilson at the same time directed Secretary Baker to send to the border about 4,000 more regulars, all infantry and coast artillery. The call for militia and more regulars—which will add about 8,500 men to the border patrol—was made by the Administration on the urgent recommendation of Major Gen. Frederick Funston, supported by strong appeals from the border states for better protection.

Regulars Ordered to Border.

The additional regulars ordered to the border today are:

Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Edwin A. Root, from Plattsburg Barracks, New York.

Third Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Robert L. Hirst, the First Battalion of which is at Fort Ontario, N. Y., and the Second and Third Battalions, and machine gun company of which have been stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Headquarters, Second Battalion, and machine gun company, Fourteenth Infantry, Colonel Richard H. Wilson, from Fort Lawton, Wash., and the Third Battalion of the same regiment, from Fort George Wright, Washington.

Headquarters, machine gun company, and Second Battalion of the Twenty-first Infantry, Colonel Francis H. French, from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and the First Battalion of the same regiment, from the Exposition at San Diego, Cal.

In addition, ten companies of coast artillery stationed at Gulf and Atlantic Coast posts were ordered to San Antonio, Texas, to serve as infantry with the border patrol. The coast artillery companies ordered out were: One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, Galveston; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, New Orleans; Twentieth and Seventy-seventh, Pensacola, Fla.; Seventy-fourth, Savannah, Ga.; Thirty-first, Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fortyfirst and Sixty-ninth, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; One Hundred and Twelfth, Delaware River, (Forts Du Pont, Delaware, and Mott;) One Hundred and Third, Fort Howard, Md.; 145th, Charleston, S. C.

Coast Artillery to Go.

In view of the pressing need for relief of troops now stationed on the border and required for expeditionary service, Secretary Baker, after a conference with the President, announced at 11 o'clock tonight that it had been decided to make use of the Coast Artillery, and a beginning was made by issuing the orders for the organization of a provisional regiment consisting of the eleven companies. This will make a regiment of 1,000 men.

The entire command will not be drawn from any of these forts and the regiment to be formed in this manner will be about one-third of the whole number of men at these various posts from Delaware to Texas. The provisional regiment will rendezvous at San Antonio under orders from General Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of the Coast Artillery, who will tomorrow designate the Colonel and field officers who will have command of the regiment.

This is only a beginning of the use of the Coast Artillery under a regimental organization for patrol duty. There are now enrolled in the Coast Artillery corps through the United States between 19,000 and 20,000 men. Nearly all of them are available for field service. The War Department was not anxious to use the Coast Artillery, but in view of the recommendations of Generals Scott and Funston for more men for border patrol it was found necessary to do so. By detailing caretakers at many of the less important posts along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, it is contended, it will be entirely practicable to form ten or fifteen regiments for border patrol duty.

Trains for Troops.

Arrangements have been made for trains to carry these troops to San Antonio and it is expected that they will be able to detrain there in about three days.

Secretary Baker also announced at 11 o'clock that in addition to using the Coast Artillery orders had been issued moving five batteries of the Fifth Field Artillery from Fort Sill, Okla., to the border. The disposition of these five batteries will be left entirely to the discretion of General Funston. The sixth battery of the Fifth Artillery is already

on duty at El Paso, and the entire regiment will soon be in service on the Mexican boundary. One of the three battalions of the Third Field Artillery, now en route from Fort Myer to Tobyhanna, Penn., tonight received orders to be ready to move to the border.

The dispatch of these regulars will leave not more than 1,000 regulars of the mobile army at stations in continental United States away from the border. The only regulars of the mobile army in this country away from the border today are the Second Regiment of Cavalry, of which one squadron is at Fort Myer, Va., guarding the national capital, and two squadrons are at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; three battalions of the Third Field Artillery, now on a Summer practice march from Fort Myer, Va., to Tobyhanna, Penn.; five battalions of the Fifth Field Artillery, at Fort Sill, Okla., and Troop I of the Thirteenth Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas.

38,500 Men for Funston.

When the American punitive expedition was ordered into Mexico there were 1,923 officers and 34,510 men of the mobile army in the United States. All but 1,000 of these have now been ordered to the border. This means that General Funston, when today's quota of regulars has reached the front, will have approximately 34,000 regulars under his command on the border, or in Mexico. There are now about 12,000 regulars in Mexico, and, with the troops sent today, about 22,000 regulars will be on border patrol duty. With the militia, the total force under General Funston will number approximately 38,500.

To handle the Mexican situation properly the War Department has been compelled to strip the ports of the United States practically bare of men. The only regulars of the mobile army now left anywhere near the Canadian border are two squadrons of the Second Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and they are under orders to be ready to move to the border on a moment's notice. The Administration hesitated about moving troops from the Canadian border on account of the desire to have some troops there to guard against possible attempts to violate American neutrality. But the appeal from General Funston for more regulars was so insistent today that it had to be met, and to comply with his demands the War Department was obliged to take men from Vancouver Barracks, Plattsburg Barracks, Fort Ontario, Fort Lawton, and Fort George Wright.

Outside of the United States the army has 6,100 men in Panama, 9,352 in Hawaii, 13,073 in the Philippines, and 759 in Alaska, besides 683 in Porto Rico. It also has 14,775 Coast Artillerymen in the United States. In the last fifty-one days the army has recruited 6,071 men under authority of the Hay Emergency resolution which permits an increase of 20,000 in the strength of the regular army by bringing units up to full war strength, and many of these recruits have been sent to the border. It is apparent that the War Department will next be compelled to ask the President to call out the militia from other States, if more men are needed on the border.

Demand by Obregon.

General Obregon has not demanded the withdrawal immediately of American troops from Mexico, and border press stories to that effect were repudiated both in Washington and Mexico City tonight. But it was learned that General Obregon insisted that a time limit should be fixed for the stay of the American expedition in Mexico, and that the President had directed that General Scott be informed that this Government could not consent to fix any such time limit. Unless General Obregon yields this point there may be a deadlock in the conference at El Paso and a grave situation may be precipitated.

A telegram to the State Department from James Linn Rodgers, Special Agent of the State Department in Mexico City, stated that General Carranza practically indicated his approval of the border protocol which Generals Scott and Obregon were negotiating, but this lacked confirmation from General Scott up to a late hour tonight. In view of the character of the message from Special Agent Rodgers it was hoped by War Department officials that when General Scott's report came it would indicate that General Obregon had abandoned his plea for a time limit.

Militia Call Announced.

In announcing the decision to call for the use of State militia Secretary Baker made this formal statement:

The outbreak in the Big Bend district of the Rio Grande has so far further emphasized the danger of similar occurrences along our long border that the President has called out the militia of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, and directed them to report to General Funston, who will assign them to stations along the border for patrol duty. In addition to that, three additional regiments of regular infantry have been directed to proceed to the border, and such further arrangements will be made as are necessary for the complete security of the people of the United States against raids of this character.

The nature of these "further arrangements" was not disclosed by Secretary Baker, but it is believed that the regulars and militia ordered out for border duty today will take the place of ulars who will be utilized in a second expedition against the bandits who made raids across the American border in the Big Bend district of the Rio Grande River.

The President under existing laws has the authority to call out the State militia to repel invasion of the United States, but a decision of the Attorney General holds that he has not the power to send the State militia into foreign lands except to the extent that they may be forced to cross the boundary to repel invaders. But the use of the militia for patrol duty will enable General Funston to utilize in Mexico troops that are now stationed along the border on patrol duty.

In accordance with the decision of the President to call out the militia of the border States, Secretary of War Baker sent telegrams to Governors Hunt of Arizona, McDonald of New Mexico, and Ferguson of Texas today as follows:

Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States from Mexico, and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier, the President has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the laws and call out the organized militia necessary for that purpose. I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to call into the service of the United States, through you, the organized militia of the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, which the President directs shall be concentrated at the places designated by the commanding General, Southern Department, (Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A.,) now at El Paso, Texas, and which he has been directed to communicate to you. Upon arrival of the organized militia at the designated places of rendezvous they will be mustered into the service of the United States by officers of the regular army designated for that purpose. Acknowledge.

Arredondo Charges Plot.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, took to the State Department today a written statement of the information on which he bases charges that the Glenn Springs raid was planned and possibly carried out from the American side of the line. Because of this he presented a request that the United States take additional precautions on its own side of the boundary. The Ambassador was informed that additional troops already had been sent, and more would follow should there be need.

Mr. Arredondo expressed his satisfaction at the steps taken, and formally repudiated in the name of his Government alarming published statements that General Obregon had presented a demand for, the immediate withdrawal of the American troops. This added to the confusion of officials here as to General Obregon's object in delaying proceedings at El Paso. A letter press report from Mexico City saying Foreign Minister Aguilar had formally denied reports that the de facto Government had taken or planned to take any action to prevent additional American expeditions from crossing the border in pursuit of raiders served further to indicate that the Scott-Obregon plan was approved by General Carranza.

The State Department sought additional information today as to the fate of several civilians reported captured by the raiders. A message from El Paso said that J. Deemer, L. Coy, and R. R. Harbrock of Glenn Springs were alive. Previous messages had reported two of the three dead. The El Paso dispatch also confirmed the escape of the seven Americans captured at Boquillas, saying they had brought back three of their captors as prisoners.

TROOPS' ENTRY NOT OPPOSED.

Aguilar Denies Further Crossing Into Mexico Is to be Blocked.

MEXICO CITY, May 9.—Foreign Minister Aguilar, at the Foreign Office this morning, denied that the Constitutionalist Government had, as reported, officially declared that measures would be taken to prevent the further crossing of American troops into Mexico as a result of the Glenn Springs raid.

A statement that the Government had made such a declaration was published in a morning newspaper here as being an official expression of the Mexican Government, but according to the Foreign Office it was without proper authorization. When the time should come, it was indicated, the Mexican Government would express itself on this point.

CALLES BLAMES PLOTTERS.

Thinks Interventionists Were Behind the Big Bend Raid.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., May 9.—General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, said today that he could see the reason for placing additional troops on the Texas border, but none for calling the military to the Arizona-New Mexico border.

"The Mexican Government has plenty of troops in Sonora and Western Chihuahua to prevent any raiders from crossing to the border," said General Calles. He added:

"I do not believe that the raiders in Texas were Villa's men. I think they were hired by the Clentifico Party or the Interventionists to stir up sentiment in the United States and bring about a crisis."

A new troop movement is under way in Northeastern Sonora, according to American arrivals from the south. The de facto troops which have been mobilized near the Chihuahua border are said to be marching west gathering at Cuchuta ranch, thirty-five miles south of Douglas.

Colonel Lazaro Cardenas, at the head of approximately 1,800 cavalrymen, is reported to have arrived there. There is a large infantry detachment at Fronteras.

OBREGON DELAYS PROTOCOL AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

Scott in his car about noon and informed him that the Mexican conferees objected to the presence of Mr. McQuatters at another conference. He asserted that Mr. McQuatters had been a former supporter of Huerta and later of Villa. That because of his mining interests in Mexico he held interventionist tendencies, and that he had not preserved secrecy regarding proceedings at previous conferences.

The discussion between General Scott and Secretary Amador appeared exciting as viewed through the car windows. Amador shook his finger excitedly in General Scott's face, and General Scott replied by waving a paper he held at the Sub-Secretary. When the Mexican official left it was with the impression that his objection had been overruled.

Andreas Garcia, Mexican Consul in El Paso, wired Mexican Ambassador Arredondo at Washington later in the day to protest to Secretary of War Baker against Mr. McQuatters's taking part in the negotiations. Nevertheless when General Obregon and Secretary Amador appeared at General Scott's car, about 5 o'clock, Mr. McQuatters was on hand.

Only a few minutes passed before Mr. McQuatters came out of the car, leaving the conference to proceed without him. He explained that objections to his presence again had been made by the Mexican conferees and that in the circumstances he decided to withdraw.

A special freight train which had been loaded by Mr. McQuatters, to be sent to the Alvarado mines in Parral, was unloaded in Juarez by the Carranza officials today and the cars were utilized for the movement of troops. This was reported to be in retaliation for the activity of Mr. McQuatters in the conferences. It was announced that the supplies had not been confiscated, but had only been unloaded to prevent the cars from being tied up when they would be needed by the Government.

General Obregon said before the conference today that there was no truth in reports he had demanded the withdrawal of American troops.

"If I spent my time denying all the inventions of the yellow press," he said, "I would have no time left for anything else."

On learning of the new American troop disposition to be made along the border, Mr. Amador said:

"That is exactly what we want. It more troops had been placed along the border there would have been no trouble, as the bandits would have been afraid to cross over."

A battalion of the Twentieth Infantry numbering about 350 men was moved into El Paso from Fort Bliss late this afternoon and stationed at various points.

Troops Guard El Paso.

General Bell's troop dispositions were taken, he said, merely for precautionary purposes. In view of the tense situation it was deemed best to leave no step unturned that might avert trouble at this end of the international bridge. The troops moved into the city from Fort Bliss consisted of five companies, under the command of Colonel Alfred Hasbrouck. One of these was a machine gun company. Three companies were stationed at the stock yards dominating the Mexican district of El Paso. One company, the machine gun outfit, was placed at the Court House, where Colonel Hasbrouck established his headquarters. The fourth was placed at the Union Station, a short distance across the river from Juarez.

All was hustle and bustle around the private car occupied by Generals Scott and Funston following receipt of the news from Washington that the militia of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico had been ordered to the border, and that three regiments of the Regular Army also would reinforce the patrol.

It is known that Geneal Funston asked the War Department for a much larger number of troops than was allowed him, and some disappointment was expressed at the temporary headquarters of the Southern Department over news that no more than 8,000 additional troops would be sent to the international boundary. However, work went ahead rapidly for the disposition of what reinforcements were at hand.

The fact that no National Guard troops will be sent to El Paso is taken at Fort Bliss to indicate General Funston's intention of leaving the regular troops now here encamped where they are. These include the Eighth Cavalry, the Twentieth Infantry, the Twenty-third Infantry, the Seventh Infantry, and a battery of the fifth Artillery. The Twenty-third Infantry and the Seventh Infantry are in Camp Cotton, along the river front facing Juarez; the Twentieth Infantry has been statiqned at Fort Bliss, and the Eighth Cavalry is in garrison at the post.

Making allowances for the usual difficulty in obtaining rolling stock, all of the reinforcements are expected to reach the border within a week. Probably most of them will have detrained after four or five days. Transportation of infantry, officers point out, does not offer the problem presented in the carrying of cavalry, although the conveying of troops from such far distant points as Oswego, N. Y., and Seattle, Wash., is no easy task.

Preparedness in Texas.

The Chamber of Commerce today voted to purchase four modern machine guns for a local military organization and to establish a military training camp here at once. The machine guns are to be ordered by telegraph and the company is to be drilled with those at Fort Bliss until the new guns arrive. The Chamber has just organized a border rifle club of 400 members, who are practicing each week on the Fort Bliss target range.

Much speculation was indulged in here regarding the action of Governor Gustavo Espinoza Mireles of Coahuila in sending 1,000 Carranza troops to the Big Bend district to hunt down the bandits who attacked Glenn Springs.

AMERICANS OUTWIT MEXICAN KIDNAPERS

Eight Waylaid and Trapped at Mining Camp Flee Back to the Border.

THREE CAPTORS RETAINED

Two Still Held, Others Missing—Posse Has a Minor Clash with Mexicans.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

PERSIMMON GAP, Texas, May 8, (by Auto Courier to Marathon, Texas, May 9.)—The Mexican band that perpetrated a series of raids on the Texas border in the Big Bend District late Friday night and Saturday morning continued their raid Saturday after passing over to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. There, as on this side, they robbed only Americans.

There were eight Americans at Boquillas mine, across the river. The raiders made prisoners of all of them, but seven later escaped. Among these was Nicholas J. Pistorius, the tramway engineer of the mine, and it was from Pistorius that four correspondents en route in automobiles from Marathon to Glenn Springs were able to get the first report tonight of the fate of the Americans at the mine. At Marathon when we left today not a word had been heard regarding the fate of these men, and General Funston, in El Paso, was wondering about happenings on the other side of the river.

Pistorius passed us in the automobile of a rancher, Lloyd Wade, tonight here at Persimmon Gap, forty miles from the Rio Grande. In short, jerky sentences the grizzled little man said:

"I was working at the mine power plant at 11 o'clock Saturday morning when one of the five Mexicans employed at the tram with me called to me to come to the top of a ridge a few feet away. I climbed up there and found myself looking into the barrel of a six-shooter, with a Mexican behind it. He was not one of our men, and later said he was a Villista.

Robbed by Raiders.

"This Mexican ordered me in Spanish to go to our tent, about fifty feet away. When I got there I found Butler, our master mechanic, ahead of me. A Mexican, whom the others addressed as 'Lieutenant Colonel,' was going through Butler's pockets, while others were rifling the tent. They took all of our clothes except those we had on, our watches and money, and everything else in sight, then ordered us to march ahead of them to the mine. That is four miles from the tramway, over which the ore is carried across the river.

"We had gone about a mile—and if I ever meet the Mexican who kept cutting me across the shoulders with his quirt I'll recognize and finish him—when we met two of the ore trucks coming from the mine. Dr. Powers of Fort Stockton, Texas, was with them. He had been at the mine for a few days. The Mexicans made the drivers dump one of the loads on the ground and made us all pile into the empty truck. Then they made us drive to the mine.

"There they surprised the Superintendent, Carl Halter, the assayer, Hasbrouck, who is from somewhere in the East, and the truck repair man, Austin. They robbed them and took all of their things from the bunks, and then made us start toward the river in the truck. Suddenly one of the Mexicans asked the chauffeur how much gasoline he had. He said he had enough to run an hour. They asked where there was more, and the driver said there was thirty-five gallons at the tram engine room. Most of the Mexicans went back in the truck for the gasoline and two were left to guard us.

"So I waited until the guards' backs were turned, and strolled away to an embankment, then ran down it and crawled under the floor of the works, where I hid in a pile of ore. In about ten minutes I heard them yelling for me, and they looked all over the plant. One gave orders to 'find the gringo, but don't bring him back,' and said, 'One gringo more or less doesn't matter.' Finally they gave it up, but I didn't come out until 3:30. Then I found three Mexicans who worked under me at the tram. They had been hiding, too. They went down to the river with me at dark, and I waded over to the Texas side and there until daylight Sunday, when I went to the little town of Boquillas, on the American side, and started out for El Paso as soon as I could."

No News of Captives.

Pistorius, who says that he was born in Pennsylvania and who is of Greek extraction, did not know in what direction the Mexican went. He said that altogether several hundred Mexicans worked at the mine, but that he did not think they were in league with the raiders. The mine, which is known variously as the Boquillas del Carmen Mine and the Puerto Rico Mine, is leased from Mexican owners by the International Mining Company, an American concern, of which A. J. McQuatters of El Paso is Vice President.

All along the road traveled today between Marathon and this point the first steps of the establishment of a new line of communication by the American Army could be seen. On the first five miles the two troops of the Eighth Cavalry, which were in Fort Bliss until this new raid started them for the border, were passed in a cloud of dust on the road. The troopers shouted gaily, glad at last to be on their way to Mexico, for each of them is convinced that he is going on inside.

A little further on Major George T. Langhorne, who is in command of these two troops, and several officers in two automobiles were passed. They, too, were in ancient cars picked up on the spur of the moment in Marathon, one driven by a white-bearded patriarch and the other by a youth. Mule-drawn wagons carrying provisions and hay were passed further on; some thirty miles from the railroad a couple of trucks were leaving supplies at Henderson's Ranch, for what is to be the first camp on the new line of communication. Two more trucks passed late tonight, taking a night run for another point to be a camp on the line, near Glenn Springs. It will take the cavalry troops three days to get to the Rio Grande.

One of the best watering places on this line, and watering places on this line are as few as on the line to Namiquipa, is at a ranch where the only persons to be seen today were about two dozen Mexicans. These were friendly. Asked if they were Carranistas, they shook their heads. Villistas? No. "Pacificos," one of the Mexicans explained, and the others nodded vigorously. All along the road more Mexicans than Americans are to be seen, and it is said that there are in this Big Bend district half a dozen Mexicans to every American.

Refugees from the entire district are passing in all kinds of teams tonight. They say Americans this morning were shooting across the Rio Grande at Mexicans in Boquillas, Mexico.

Clash With Mexicans.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

GLENN SPRINGS, Texas, May 9, (by Auto Courier to Marathon, Texas, May 9.)—It was a wide-awake little garrison that turned out here at 3:45 o'clock this morning when the sounds of an approaching automobile carrying THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent and three other newspaper men from Marathon were heard. The men encamped were of the Fourteenth Cavalry, Troop A, the same troop which had nine members on guard, of whom three were killed last Friday. Every night the cavalrymen have expected another raid, having been warned by Mexicans that another foray was to be made.

There was another minor clash yesterday between Americans and Mexicans. A posse of thirty went out from here, natives and two soldiers, in search of the raiding band that had taken American prisoners. At Deemer's Store, eighteen miles down the river from here, they found three Mexicans who had gone to the deserted place on burros. The Mexicans fired at the Americans when the posse was 1,000 yards away. A running engagement followed in which the Mexicans fled across the river.

Nothing has been heard from the Americans reported captured at the mine across the river. There is here a family of one woman and seven children named Armentrout, living in a adobe that was not burned. They are from near the river, and in fear have fled to be near the still small garrison of soldiers here.

HOW AMERICANS ESCAPED.

"Jumped" Their Three Guards and Took Them Along in Flight.

MARATHON, Texas, May 9.—Overpowering their guards, the eight Americans, seven of whom were employes of the Porto Rico de Boquillas Mines, captured by Villa bandits last Saturday, made their escape and are today on American soil. Dr. Homer Powers of San Angelo, Texas, was among those who escaped.

News of the escape was brought here today by Carl Halter, the mine superintendent, who said that J. Deemer, the Boquillas storekeeper, and Monroe Payne, a negro, were prisoners of the Mexicans. Halter did not believe either had been killed.

The party of Americans who escaped were Carl Halter, mine superintendent; R. Hasbrouck, assayer; Dr. Powers, W. T. Butler, Nick Pistorious, N. R. McKnight, George Scott, and Austan Swayze.

"A body of a dozen Mexicans," said Halter, "came to the mine Saturday morning, bringing two of our truck drivers. They robbed me and sacked the house, and then ordered us into a truck, which they loaded with oil and gasoline. The bandits, led by Colonel Natividad Alvarez, who was a Villa follower, treated us courteously, saying they were going to take us to Torreon, but would send us back in a month.

"We started toward Ocampo, but returned to Deemer's store to take on supplies. We then moved on to a water hole and stayed there until Sunday morning. I reckon we made about eighteen miles that day, but the truck got into trouble and we worked on it Sunday night, when we went to sleep under the truck. A Mexican was sent forward to get some mules from a wagon which had been seized. Monday morning other Mexicans went forward, leaving only three men to guard us.

"We then determined to escape, and while the bandits were pushing on the truck we jumped on them from behind, seized their guns, and made them prisoners. We then walked twelve miles across country and turned the prisoners over to Sheriff Walton at Boquillas."

Halter said that Deemer was undoubtedly being held for ransom.

A cowboy brought word that the Mexican prisoners would be held as a ransom for Deemer's life. Four Americans identified with the Roberts & Nell Wax Company at Stillwell Crossing, fifteen miles from Boquillas, have not been heard from. They are Thomas W. Roberts and his two sons, Edward and J. E. Roberts, and J. E. Cowen.

CAVALRY IS MOVING SOUTH.

Two Troops Will Meet at Boquillas —Shots Fired Across River.

MARATHON, Texas, May 9.—The two troops of the Eighth Cavalry now moving toward Boquillas on the Rio Grande are camped tonight at Miller's ranch, seventy miles from here, while the two troops of the Fourteenth Cavalry and a machine gun troop that left the Marathon base this morning pitched camp thirty miles south at Henderson's ranch.

These troops probably will concentrate at Boquillas, where Colonel F. W. Sibley, who is in command, will determine, after a conference with Major George T. Langhorne, their disposition. Captain Casper Cole of the Fourteenth Cavalry, who has been making observations along the Rio Grande to determine the whereabouts of Villa bandits, came in tonight from Boquillas and made a report to Colonel Sibley.

A long-range fight across the Rio Grande between a detachment of American soldiers and bandits took place near Boquillas yesterday afternoon. Captain Cole, reporting the fight, said he did not think anybody was killed or injured. Captain Fox of the Texas Rangers, however, said he believed several Mexicans were hit.

Captain Cole informed Colonel Sibley that there were several large bodies of bandits, probably 500 in all, operating along the south side of the Rio Grande. He said he was convinced that there were many Mexican sympathizers with the bandits on the American side and were co-operating with them.

"I went to Glenn Springs Sunday," he said, "and, with a detachment of men, scouted the Rio Grande carefully between Boquillas and San Vicente. I am convinced that there are no organized bodies on the American side of the river. There are several on the Mexican side. At Tajitas there is a body of 200 Mexicans, while another of 200 or so Villa bandits is making south for Boquillas. Only two dead Mexicans have been found, but there were undoubtedly others killed in the Glenn Springs raid. There is a detachment of one cavalry troop at Glenn Springs and another at Terlingua."

Colonel Sibley will go to Boquillas tomorrow, where he will join Colonel A. C. McCombe and Major Langhorne. He said he did not know where he would make his headquarters.

"We will meet every condition that confronts us," said Colonel Sibley, who is an old campaigner in the Sioux country.

A troop train from San Antonio, carrying Signal Corps men of Company H, under Captain Herbert Evans, reached here this afternoon. The train also carried two Signal Corps wagons, four motor trucks, horses, and a large quantity of Quartermaster's stores. The Signal Corps is now building a telegraph line from here to the border.

TIME TO INTERVENE, SAYS TEXAS GOVERNOR

May as Well "Finish the Job" Now, Says Ferguson in a Formal Statement.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 9.—Governor James E. Ferguson of Texas tonight issued a statement in which he asserted that now was the proper time for intervention in Mexico to restore order in that country "if it takes ten or fifty years."

His statement says in part:

"Since we have started we may as well finish the job. A temporary protection of the border will accomplish nothing. If we catch and punish one bandit another takes his place tomorrow. If a ruler is put in power today, he is betrayed tomorrow. Loyalty to any leader is lacking and patriotism is unknown. The ruthless spilling of American blood on American soil now gives us justification, and it is now our duty to do whatever is necessary permanently to prevent a recurrence of further outrages against our people.

"Millions of starving people in Mexico cry for food and protection from the assassin band. As one who has hoped against hope that a ruler might arise to restore peace in Mexico; as one who has viewed the Mexican people for a lifetime, and as one who has studied their ways and customs; as one without bias or prejudice; as one who has indorsed and now indorses the policy of the present Administration; as one who has measured his word and is now mindful of the position here announced and its consequences, I have come reluctantly to the conclusion that it is now the solemn duty of the United States to enter Mexico and assume control of that unfortunate country and give to the Mexican people that stability of government which they are now unable and helpless to establish, whether it takes ten or fifty years to do it.

"To do less will be to shirk our duty to our national honor and our duty to the Mexican people."

MILITIA CALLED FOR EXCEEDS 4,500 MEN

Other States May Be Drawn On Besides Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

TOTAL MORE THAN 100,000

But Only About 75% of Country's National Guard Is Believed to be Prepared.

The National Guard organizations of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, the first State troops to be called into active service as a result of the Mexican situation, total more than 4,500 officers and men of all arms. They include five regiments of infantry, three from Texas and one each from New Mexico and Arizona, a squadron of Texas cavalrymen, four Texas batteries, and one battery of New Mexican field artillery.

That the ordering into service of these border militiamen is but the forerunner of orders to other State organizations to proceed to the frontier for service is the opinion of many army officers and National Guard officers in New York. It is believed that the troops will be called as needed and that the next State troops called probably will be those of California, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas, these being the States nearest to the zone of trouble.

The total number of mobile militia troops available for service is estimated at between 100,000 and 110,000. It is doubtful if more than 75 per cent. of these are prepared for the hard duty that border service requires. But, as an army officer put it yesterday, they are "all that we have" and if more men are needed, the militia organizations will have to furnish the quotas called out.

According to the 1915 report of the Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department, the following mobile organizations, with the total strength in each State, is about 112,000 men. In the case of New York the total does not include the coast artillery organizations, of which there are three regiments in New York City. The figures given are from the inspection reports of regular army inspectors:

ALABAMA.—Three batteries of field artillery, three regiments of infantry, one company signal troops; 2,826 men.

ARIZONA.—One regiment of infantry; 806.

ARKANSAS.—Two regiments of infantry; 1,609.

CALIFORNIA.—One squadron of cavalry, one battery of field artillery, one company signal troops, three regiments of infantry; 3,624.

COLORADO.—One company engineers, one company signal troops, two batteries of field artillery, one squadron of cavalry, and two regiments of infantry; 1,637.

CONNECTICUT.—One company signal troops, one battery field artillery, two troops of cavalry, two regiments, and one separate company of infantry; 2,772.

DELAWARE.—One regiment of infantry; 450.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:—One company signal troops, one battery of field artillery, two regiments and one separate battalion of infantry; 1,901.

FLORIDA.—Two regiments of infantry; 1,820.

GEORGIA—Five troops of cavalry, three batteries of field artillery, and three regiments and one separate battalion of infantry; 2,790.

IDAHO.—One regiment of infantry; 946.

ILLINOIS.—One regiment of cavalry, three batteries of field artillery, one company engineers, one company signal troops, and eight regiments of infantry, 5715.

INDIANA.—One company signal troops, three batteries of field artillery, and three regiments and one separate company of infantry, 2,667.

IOWA.—One battery of field artillery and four regiments of infantry, 3,092.

KANSAS.—One battery of field artillery and two regiments and two separate companies of infantry, 1,812.

KENTUCKY.—Three regiments of infantry, 2,820.

LOUISIANA.—Three batteries of field artillery, one troop of cavalry, and one regiment of infantry, 1,060.

MAINE.—One regiment of infantry, 1,288.

MARYLAND.—One troop of cavalry and three regiments and one separate company of infantry, 1,896.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Three batteries of field artillery, one company signal troops, four troops of cavalry, and six regiments and two cadet corps of infantry, 5,721.

MICHIGAN.—One company of engineers, one company signal troops, two troops of cavalry, two batteries of field artillery, and three regiments of infantry, 2,829.

MINNESOTA.—Six batteries of field artillery and three regiments of infantry, 3,280.

MISSISSIPPI.—Five separate battalions of infantry, 1,985.

MISSOURI.—Three batteries of field artillery, one company of signal troops, one troop of cavalry, and five regiments of infantry, 4,019.

MONTANA.—Two battalions and two separate companies of infantry, 721.

NEBRASKA.—One company signal troops and two regiments of infantry, 1,529.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—One battery of field artillery, one company signal troops, one troop of cavalry, and one regiment of infantry, 1,122.

NEW JERSEY.—Two batteries of field artillery, one squadron of cavalry, one company signal troops, and five regiments of infantry, 4,237.

NEW MEXICO.—One battery of field artillery and one regiment of infantry, 908.

NEW YORK.—One corps of engineers, two companies of signal troops, two regiments of field artillery, one regiment and one squadron of cavalry, and thirteen regiments of infantry, about 12,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Two troops of cavalry and three regiments of infantry, 2,393.

NORTH DAKOTA.—One regiment of infantry, 729.

OHIO.—One company of engineers, two companies signal troops, four troops of cavalry, three batteries of field artillery, seven regiments and four separate battalions of infantry; 5,717.

OKLAHOMA.—One company of engineers, one company signal troops, two troops of cavalry, and one regiment of infantry; 1,241.

OREGON.—One battery of field artillery, one troop of cavalry, and one regiment of infantry; 1,622.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Two companies of engineers, one company signal troops, four batteries of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, and twelve regiments and onu separate battalion of infantry; 10,825.

RHODE ISLAND.—Three troops of cavalry and one battery of field artillery; 275.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Three regiments of infantry; 1,838.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—One regiment and four separate companies of infantry; 1,019.

TENNESSEE.—One troop of cavalry, one regiment, two separate battalions, and two separate companies of infantry; 1,703.

TEXAS.—One squadron of cavvalry, one battery of field artillery, and three regiments of infantry, 2,956.

UTAH.—One battery of field artillery, one troop of cavalry, and five companies of infantry, 566.

VERMONT.—Four troops of cavalry and one regiment of infantry, 776.

VIRGINIA.—Three batteries of field artillery, one company signal troops, and three regiments and one separate battalion of infantry, 2,743.

WASHINGTON.—One troop of cavalry, one company signal troops, and one regiment of infantry, 1,234.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Two regiments of infantry, 1,700.

WISCONSIN.—One troop of cavalry, one battery of field artillery, and three regiments of infantry, 3,005.

WYOMING.—Two battalions of infantry, 598.

Under the law the President may call on any or all of the States to mobilize forces for service in any part of the country. In the event the service required a crossing of the Mexican border the men would be called on to volunteer for the Federal service, and those who responded would be mustered immediately into service as United States volunteers, and their status as militiamen would lapse.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS JAILED AMERICAN

Merchant Arrives Here as a Refugee After 13 Days in Vera Cruz Prison.

SEIZED AT POINT OF RIFLES

T. R. Crump Blames Consul for Failure to Seek Release—Rode on Cattle Car.

A story of thirteen days' confinement in a mexican prison "incomunicado"—practically in solitary confinement—was told to THE TIMES yesterday by Thomas R. Crump, a Mexico City merchant and an American citizen, who arrived here four days ago following his release. Mr. Crump asserted he knew no reason for his imprisonment except that he was a guest in the house of Colonel Gennero P. Morena, who was opposed to Carranza, but who had received amnesty in November, 1915.

On April 5, practically five months after Colonel Morena had received full pardon, Mr. Crump said, he was in the house with the Colonel's stepfather when several automobiles arrived early in the morning with a band of soldiers, who placed the occupants of the house under arrest. Colonel Morena at the time was about fifteen miles away.

"They leveled rifles at me," he said, "and one who, I think, was a Captain, accused us of having arms in the house. As nearly as I could analyze their actions, they wanted to terrorize us, so that we would all become confused. Then they made a pretense of searching for arms, but they really were looking for documents. Finally we were ordered to dress, and then they marched us out of the house and put us in the automobiles.

"We were first taken to the residence of Governor Lopez de Lara of the Federal district, where we remained for about two hours, after which we were lined up with six or eight others and marched to the National Railroad station. We were ordered to get into a filthy cattle car. When I got in I found there, to my amazement, Louis H. Labadie, a Frenchman, owner of the largest wholesale and retail drug house in Mexico City. They separated us as far as possible, with a couple of guards standing over each of us. We were not permitted to speak.

"We arrived at Vera Cruz at about 9 o'clock the following morning, all of us exhausted. Most of us were men of middle age. I am 55. We were marched out around the whole city, with the guards keeping close watch on us. People lined the sidewalks as we passed as if it was a circus day. We were placed first in a large barracks, from which we were taken a few hours later to the penitentiary. The prison officials filled out the slips with our names, ages, &c., but, when they got to the blank designating the crime committed, nothing was put down."

"My cell was so dark that I couldn't see my hand before me, for the only light and air was through the steel doorway. The cell was about seven feet wide, nine feet deep and fourteen feet high. The bed was of iron. There were no coverings, but luckily I had brought my overcoat and I slept on it.

"I had been in solitary confinement about eighty-six hours when an assistant from the American Consulate called. He had been notified of my imprisonment by a Mr. McLean, an employe of Arbuckle & Co. in Vera Cruz, who had seen me marched past his office. Mr. Labadie about this time got into communication with the French Consul and he arranged to feed the seventeen prisoners in our party.

"The assistant from the American Consulate having asked me why I was there, I gave him all the information I could. In a perfunctory way he said he would see what could be done and that the Consul, Mr. Canada, would probably call on me the next day. Three or four days later he came, but his attitude was one of indifference. As far as I knew, he made no demand for my release. We were put on board a Spanish steamer on April 18 and the Government paid our fare to Havana, where I borrowed money enough to get to the United States."

Mr. Crump is staying with his brother-in-law, William A. Scott, at Elmhurst. He says he is going to remain in this country until the situation in Mexico is cleared up. He has been in the photographic supply business there for thirty-three years, he says.

MEN MOBILIZING IN THREE STATES

Continued from Page 1.

detachment of the same regiment at Langtry, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 9.—Mobilization of the Texas National Guard at Fort Sam Houston will probably be completed within the next forty-eight hours. The troop movement began tonight, and will continue without interruption as fast as railroads can provide transportation. The program of distributing the men along the border is being worked out by General Funston and Brig. Gen. John A. Hulen, in active command of the State Militia. Recruiting is going on rapidly, and all the units will have been filled by tomorrow night, it is expected.

Only those that express a willingness to go into a foreign country and to spend at least six months in active service are accepted. It is claimed by Adjt. Gen. Henry Hutchings that the Guard is in a high state of efficiency. Training for possible active warfare in Mexico has been going on for more than two years. Special attention has been paid to target practice, and the efficiency of the organization in this respect is said to be unequaled.

The war strength of the Guard is 3,392 men and officers. It can be increased if necessity demands, General Hulen says. Besides the brigade Commander, General Hulen, the other principal officers are Colonel Benjamin F. Delamater, Colonel George P. Rains, Colonel O. W. Nimon, Lieut. Col. A. W. Bloor, Lieut. Col. O. S. Hoover, and Lieut. Col. J. E. Muchert. Besides the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments of infantry the Guard consists of three troops of cavalry, a battery of field artillery, and a machine gun company.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 9.—The New Mexico National Guard is to proceed at once to Columbus, it was announced tonight, following instructions received by Governor McDonald from Major Gen. Funston. The troops, 1,200 strong, will be ready to move tomorrow, it was said. A battalion is to remain at Las Cruces, where there is a large Mexican population. The ten cities furnishing companies are to continue recruiting, with the expectation that the Guard will be brought to full war strength.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 9.—Advices from Fred C. Fox, General Manager of the Santa Fé Lines, late today stated it would be forty-eight hours before the road would have sufficient equipment available to move the New Mexico National Guard.

The State has a regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery, and a field hospital corps. In addition, it can draw on the State Military Institute at Roswell for officers.

"While I have thought the citizens of the border counties have exaggerated their danger, I must admit they have had a good deal of cause for uneasiness, which this order will remove," said Governor McDonald.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 9.—Eleven companies, comprising the First Regiment of Arizona, will be in readiness for field service by tomorrow night. By Thursday morning they will have been mobilized at Douglas in accordance with orders received today from Secretary Baker.

So well prepared for mobilization was the guard that three companies had entrained in Northern Arizona tonight and were hrurying here to join the Central Arizona companies that will depart for the border tomorrow, probably 1,000 to 1,200 trained men.

C

For Foreign Trade

—*Special Banking Service*

The inevitable expansion of the country's oversea trade calls for largely increased banking accommodation in all parts of the world.

This growing demand is to be met in part by routine foreign exchange facilities. In addition, dependable advice on present financial and credit conditions in Europe, South America and the Orient will be needed by American houses now doing business abroad—and especially by new entrants into the field of export and import.

To help meet this need, the Columbia Trust Company has decided to extend the scope of its

Foreign Department

This department is now ready for the study of all financial problems connected with foreign business. Through favorable arrangements abroad it is well equipped to undertake all banking and exchange transactions including

Making all foreign collections;

Purchase and sale of cable transfers, drafts and bills;

Establishment of commercial credits;

Issuance of Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks;

Exchange of foreign notes, coin, etc.

Those seeking both foreign banking facilities and experienced personal advice, will find Mr. Stern, Manager of our Foreign Department, ready to consult with them. Mr. Stern's long experience abroad gives him very practical qualifications for this work. He can be reached daily at our 60 Broadway office.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. &

Gorham

"The Family Silver"

The family silver does not and need not always imply the possession of gorgeous silver services and ornaments.

Silver knives and forks and spoons and a tea service are not less "Family Silver" because they fulfil requirements rather than exceed them.

But what is important is that your silverware, however modest in extent, shall be of a calibre to deserve the name of "Family Silver."

And that is another way of saying your silverware must be Gorham.

Gorham Silverware is used more and known better than any other silverware on the American Continent. It has been in the service of the American people for 85 years and may be fairly described as "The Family Silver of the Nation."

Silverware with the Gorham name costs no more than silverware without it.

THE GORHAM COMPANY

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

Fifth Ave. & 36th St.

17-19 Maiden Lane

"Heads I Win" Again In Straw Hats

PICKING the right Smith out of the city directory is child's play compared to *picking the smart Straw Hats* for a given season. I did it last year—I've done it this year.

My Straw Hats for 1916 anticipate the 1917 style and comfort features—wider brims, lower crowns, deeper ribbons, minimum weights, cushioned sweat bands.

On sale this morning in all the fashionable Sailor or Alpine shapes in Sennits, Splits, Milans, Leghorns, Mackinaws, Panamas, Bangkoks, Fancy Japs—$2 to $10.

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

The New York Times exercises a rigid censorship over all advertisements and offers a reward of $100.00 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent and misleading advertisement in its columns. It has a net paid circulation exceeding 334,744 copies daily and Sunday.

CASEMENT TRIAL WILL BE PUBLIC

Sir Roger Plans to Conduct His Own Defense — To be Arraigned Today.

HOUSE DEBATES EXECUTIONS

Questions Fired at Premier Show Dissatisfaction — Casualties of Government Forces Total 521.

LONDON, May 9.—The trial of Sir Roger Casement for high treason in connection with the Sinn Fein rebellion will be public. The first hearing will be in Bow Street Police Court tomorrow, when a formal charge will be made before a police magistrate. The trial will be held later before a panel of the Judges of the High Court of Justice and a jury.

It is understood that Sir Roger intends to conduct his own defense. The Crown prosecutors have completed their case.

Executions and arrests in Ireland were again discussed in the House of Commons this afternoon in the form of questions to Premier Asquith.

William O'Brien, Nationalist Member for the City of Cork, asked whether the Premier was aware that hundreds of men from Cork and Tipperary had been arrested without any charge being stated, and were confined in the Cork Jail, where they were treated with the utmost harshness. He also asked whether steps would be taken to allay the universal public indignation at the reign of terror which had been established, and whether the police and military had just raided the offices of The Cork Free Press, which had advocated recruiting since the outbreak of the war.

Premier Asquith said he would make diligent inquiries into the matters alluded to in Mr. O'Brien's questions.

A veritable volley of questions was directed at the Premier from all sides of the House. Some Members asked whether he was aware of the "grave danger" over the executions, and others whether he knew of the "grave concern" felt over the losses which Loyalists had suffered. Philip Edward Morrell, Liberal member for Burnley, inquired whether F. Sheeny Skeffington, editor of The Irish Citizen, had been shot in the barrack square in Dublin before martial law was proclaimed, and Timothy Healy asked whether the Premier knew whether editors of newspapers opposed to the revolt had been shot without trial at Portobello Barracks without any time being given them to say their prayers.

The Premier promised to make careful inquiry into all the incidents mentioned. No one was more anxious than the Government, he said, that there should be no undue severity in the execution of the law.

In an editorial supporting John Redmond's appeal for clemency, The Manchester Guardian says:

"The Dublin military executions are becoming an atrocity. Four more men were shot yesterday, and there is no sign that this is about to stop. We can understand that it may have been desired in the first instance that swift punishment should be seen to follow the offense, and that an example should be set and a stern warning given, but this purpose has long since been served."

The Guardian appeals for public trials for the remaining offenders, asking why this should be granted to Sir Roger Casement and denied the Dublin rebels.

The casualties in Dublin in the recent uprising were 124 killed, 388 wounded, and 9 missing, a total of 521 among his Majesty's troops and the Royal Irish Constabulary. Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today. The casualties were divided as follows:

Army officers, 17 killed, 46 wounded; other ranks, 86 killed, 311 wounded, 9 missing.

Royal Irish Constabulary, 12 killed, 23 wounded.

Dublin Metropolitan police, 3 killed, 3 wounded.

Royal navy, 1 killed, 2 wounded.

Royal Volunteers, 5 killed, 3 wounded.

Repeating in the House of Lords the figures on casualties given by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, indicated that they referred to the whole of Ireland.

REBELS HID IN COFFINS.

A Thousand of Them Rounded Up in the South Arrive in Dublin.

DUBLIN, May 10.—A thousand rebel prisoners captured in the south have arrived in Dublin on their way to England.

The rebels are reported to have adopted all sorts of ruses to avoid arrest. Several of them were found hiding in coffins in an undertaking establishment.

Wholesale arrests of prominent members of the Sinn Fein were made throughout Kerry today. At Tralee cavalry, infantry, and police surrounded each house while arrests were being made. Similar measures were taken at Killarney and other points.

IRISH HARMONY MAY COME FROM REVOLT

Continued from Page 1.

battalion at the front has ceased to exist through being absorbed by another unit, and he has obtained leave until further orders.

$15,000,000 Damage in Dublin.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 10.—A deputation of residents of Dublin, which will wait on Premier Asquith shortly to urge that the Government make a grant for restoring Dublin, estimates that the total damage there will exceed £3,000,000. It is expected that John Redmond will head the delegation.

Protests Against Disarmament.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 10.—The Times protests this morning against any measure for disarming the Ulsterites.

"It might be comparatively easy," says The Times, "to carry out the disarmament of Ulster, because the Ulster men are under discipline and their arms can be accounted for. But who could trace and answer for the arms hidden in the cottages and tenements of South and West Ireland? The Ulster men fully understand the difference between disarmament in the two cases. They regard themselves as a slender garrison who still hold the fort for thousands of gallant comrades they have sent to the trenches.

"As great as are the influence and authority of Sir Edward Carson over them we doubt whether he could prevail on the Ulster men to disarm under present conditions."

WON'T BE IRISH SECRETARY.

Harcourt Declines the Post—Colonel Churchill Mentioned for It.

LONDON, May 10.—Lewis Harcourt has declined to succeed Augustine Birrel as Chief Secretary for Ireland, giving ill health as his reason. The choice for Birrell's successor is now believed to rest between Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of War; Colonel Sir Mark Sykes, Member of Parliament for Hull, and Brig. Gen. John Edward Bernard Seely, former Minister of War.

"Colonel Churchill's speech in the House of Commons yesterday" says The Daily Graphic, "sounded like nothing so much as a feeler for the office of the Irish Secretaryship.

"Colonel Churchill is the exceptional man who would possibly be in his element at the Irish Office in the coming era of the new reconstruction."

Minister of War, but Colonel Winston Churchill is also mentioned.

DENOUNCE IRISH EXECUTIONS.

But Speakers Differ as to Effect of a German Landing in Ireland.

George Washington Branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom met last night under the flags of the United States and the Irish Republic in St. Mary's Lyceum, on Fifth Street, Long Island City, and adopted resolutions denouncing "the execution of Irish prisoners of war taken in arms and in the national military uniform," and other things.

J. J. Ruth, Chairman of the meeting, said that there were some men in New York who had worked great harm to the cause in Dublin, inasmuch as "the machine guns and ammunition which slew the patriots in the Dublin streets bore the names of American manufacturers."

Mr. Ruth also said that the Germans and pro-Germans in this country were the friends of Ireland, but the Rev. Father Patrick J. Cherry, the principal speaker, expressed the firm conviction that if the Germans had been able to attempt a landing in Ireland Irish troops would have resisted this as vigorously as an English invasion.

IRISH COUNTESS'S HUSBAND.

Artist and Dramatist Who Was Invalided from Army Is in Russia.

MOSCOW, May 9.—The Russky Slovo printsan interview with Count Markievicz, husband of the Countess Markievicz, who was sentenced to death by court-martial for the part she played in the recent uprising in Dublin, but whose sentence was commuted to a term of life imprisonment.

The newspaper learned that the Count is an artist and dramatist. Responding to the appeal of Grand Duke Nicholas to the Poles, Count Markievicz said he enlisted in the Russian Army as a trooper in a Hussar regiment. Later he contracted typhoid fever, and was discharged from the army on the ground that he was unfit for further service.

WED IN WIDOW'S WEEDS.

Plunkett, Before Facing Squad, Settled Property on Bride.

DUBLIN, May 9.—Details of the marriage of Grace Giffard to Joseph Plunkett an hour before Plunkett was executed are published here. The bride wore widow's weeds at the ceremony.

Plunkett settled all his property on his wife just before he was executed.

ITALIAN OFFICER LOSSES.

Casualties of 3,000 Since the War Started, According to Berlin.

BERLIN, May 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Italians have lost 3,000 officers since the beginning of the war, according to private statistics compiled in Germany. This includes killed, wounded, or missing. Of these officers 5 were Generals, 62 Colonels, 104 Majors, and 544 Captains.

The following statement on military operations was issued by Austro-Hungarian Headquarters at Vienna under date of May 8:

Some parts of the Gorizia bridgehead and the district of San Martino have been temporarily under lively artillery fire. West of the Church of San Martino a part of the enemy's position was destroyed by powerful mine explosions, in consequence of which the Italians suffered heavy losses. Our troops captured a small point of support on the northern slope of Monte San Michele.

Our airmen dropped numerous bombs upon the enemy camp near Chiopris, southeast of Cormons.

There have been spirited artillery duels in several sectors of the Eastern Tyrolean front and near Riva.

Emperor Francis Joseph has promoted Generals Rohr, Boehm-Ermolli, Pflanzer, Baltin, Dankl, Borovich, Tersztyanszky and Puhallo von Brlog, who are serving in the field, and General Friedrich von Georgi, Minister of National Defense, to the rank of Colonel General. Admiral von Haus has been appointed Great Admiral.

ROME, May 9.—The War Office communication issued today says:

Artillery actions continue along the whole front, although they have been hindered to some extent by adverse weather.

In the Tofana zone, northwest of the third summit, one of our detachments occupied an important position at an altitude of 2,835 meters. On the Monte Nero our hardy patrols descended from Vrata to the watershed of the Lepenja Torrent and threw bombs on enemy positions.

ITALIANS CUT RAILROAD.

Franzensfeste-Villacz Line Reported Broken in Three Places.

The furious bombardment that has been conducted for the last few days by the Italian heavy artillery of 240 and 305 millimeter guns in the northwestern corner of the Province of Veneto, where the Carnic Alps run east from the Trentino, has at last borne fruit, according to a dispatch in this morning's Progresso Italo-Americano.

The dispatch, which is dated Verona, May 9, says that the Franzensfeste-Villacz railway has been penetrated at these places—Tobiaco, Innchen, and Sillian.

This is the railway, at this point only twelve miles from the Italian frontier, which is the principal road by which the Austrian troops in the Trentino receive their reinforcements and supplies. At Franzensfeste, it forms a junction with the only other supply road coming south from Innsbruck, and then proceeds down the Isargo and the Adige, via Bolzano and Trent, through the heart of the Trentino.

It is the trunk line from Vienna, and its possession at any point by the Italians would practically mean the isolation of the Trentino.

LAUDS TEUTON EFFICIENCY.

Duke Tells Bulgarians in Berlin Speech Numbers Alone Don't Win.

BERLIN, May 9, (via Sayville.)—"Our enemies intended to crush us by sheer force of numbers and to destroy our economic power with their forces on the seas, but they forgot that it is not numbers but quality and cohesion which are decisive," said Duke Ernst Guenther of Schleswig-Holstein, in an address last night at a banquet given by the German-Bulgarian Society, of which he is President, to the members of the Bulgarian Parliament, who are visiting Berlin.

"Our enemies have failed to comprehend the spirit of the twentieth century, which in a great political and economic struggle does not permit efficiency to be handicapped by force or by financial measures, by the press or by dominion of the seas.

"In this war Bulgaria has built a bridge which unites the North Sea with the Black Sea. Over this firm bridge roll ammunition transports, whose echo, on the Bosporus and at Kut-el-Amara, is heard in the whole world."

Recalling the fact that Bulgaria borders on two seas, the Duke continued: "If all nations enjoy the freedom of the seas equally and benefit therefrom according to their merits and evolutionary capabilities, the wounds inflicted by this war will heal most rapidly."

M. Momtchilow, Vice President of the Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies, responded with a speech, in which he expressed Bulgaria's thanks to the German nation and Emperor. Among those who attended the banquet were Generals von Kessel and von Moltke, Dr. Reinhold Sydow, Prussian Minister of Commerce; Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Adolf von Wermuth, Lord Mayor of Berlin.

The visiting Bulgarians were received by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in the same palace in which, in 1878, the Congress of Berlin decided on the foundation of a free Bulgaria. Among the guests was Prince Otto von Bismarck, whose grandfather, the famous Chancellor, presided over the Congress. Dr. W. S. Solf, Secretary of State for Colonies, gave a dinner for the Bulgarians.

FRENCH REPULSE 4 VERDUN ATTACKS

Continued from Page 1.

trenches are being defended by machine guns, with comparatively few men to serve them, and new automatic rifles, two of which are equivalent to one machine gun.

The forty-eight-hour preliminary bombardment of the Germans is described by eyewitnesses as more severe than anything hitherto experienced, and it is remarked that the Germans were justified in believing that no human being could have lived in the zone subjected to this bombardment. Nevertheless the French are such adepts at constructing underground shelters that when the German infantry stepped from the trenches scores of well-placed machine guns opened a concentrated fire, thinning the ranks of the attackers before the advance was fairly begun. French officers say that the losses of the Germans, in proportion to the number engaged, were as great as in any other action of the war. It is said that a Prussian division which was engaged on Sunday on the Haudromont Wood - Thiaumont Farm - Douaumont Fort line lost more than 50 per cent. of its effectives.

The battle shows every sign of continuing. Artillery preparation now proceeding foreshadows fresh attacks on both banks of the Meuse. The fighting may even be extended to the Woevre Plateau, as the German artillery was redoubling its fire there last night.

It is generally believed here that the Germans have transferred considerable forces to Verdun from other sections of the western front and from the Russian front. It is noted that since the present offensive began on Thursday the Germans have not renewed attacks, such as were made the preceding week, on other parts of the western line, especially those held by the British.

FOE WELCOMES AUSTRALIANS.

Germans Hoist a Banner When Colonials Appear on British Front.

LONDON, May 9.—The Australian and New Zealand troops, who have taken over part of the fighting line on the British front in France, are under the command of General William Riddel Birdwood, who was the leader of the colonials in the Gallipoli campaign. The last detachment of the Australians left Alexandria on March 31, and were transported across the Mediterranean to prepared bases at Marseilles and Havre without a mishap. Several times the transports were warned of submarines lying in wait for them, but they managed to avoid the undersea enemies.

The New Zealanders followed the Australians to France, and the colonials took their places on the firing line without delay. On the first day that they occupied the trenches the Germans hoisted a banner on which was written "Welcome, Australians."

BRITAIN WILL BLOCK RAIDS ON EAST COAST

Grand Fleet's Increase, Balfour Announces, Now Permits Thorough Defense Against Attacks.

LONDON, May 9.—A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a letter about the German raids on east and south coast towns, foreshadows changes in the disposition of Great Britain's naval forces, which are likely to prevent German raiding squadrons in the future from escaping severe punishment.

Mr. Balfour says that such hasty attacks on unfortified towns are "singularly futile." He expresses the opinion that the Germans have made their last raid, because, "having duped the Irish rebels to their destruction by the promise of a serious attack on Great Britain, they made a show of fulfilling their engagement by bombarding Lowestoft and Yarmouth for thirty minutes."

"It is not an experiment," he adds, "so far as I can judge, they would be well advised to repeat. This would be true even if the distribution of our naval forces on the east coast was undergoing no alteration. In the earlier stages of the war considerations of strategy required us to keep our battle fleet in more northern waters. Thus situated, they could concentrate effectively against any prolonged operation, such as those involved in an attempt at invasion, but not against brief dashes made under cover of night.

"But with the progress of the war our maritime position has improved. The submarine portion of the grand fleet is now available in growing numbers for coast defense, and—which is even more important—the increase in the strength of the grand fleet itself will enable us to bring important forces to the south without impairing any naval preponderance elsewhere."

It would be impolitic, says the First Lord, to go into details, but he adds that the reasons he has given sufficiently justify his conviction "that a raid on the coast of Norfolk never a safe operation—will henceforth be far more perilous to the aggressor than it has been in the past, and, if our enemy is wise, is therefore less likely."

Americans Entertained in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, May 9.—Benton McMillin, American Minister to Peru, gave a dinner last night to the American financial commission which is visiting this country and the members of the Peruvian Cabinet.

A Special Advertisement about Tecla Pearls

When you buy lilies of the valley for your wife, do you ask which valley they come from?

Does it make any difference to you which end of Long Island gave birth to your roses?

Is a carnation any less of a carnation in Philadelphia or Boston than it is in New York?

And by the same token, do you choose a pearl for its birth or for its beauty?

Tecla Pearls and Oriental Pearls are as alike in appearance as lilies on one stem

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Men's Sack Suits 19.00 to 45.00

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In six approved custom tailor models,—two, three, four or one button. Fabrics of a quality you would not expect to find in suits at this price.

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Low or High Shoes

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In rich dark mahogany calf, the newest shade of the day, which is only procurable by the use of the best leathers.

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Also in Black Patent Colt or Gun Metal Calf, New English last, narrow toe swing last, also straight conservative lasts.

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Men's Silk Crepe Shirts

White grounds with satin stripes in various color combinations.

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Of Summer weight Tub Silk with novelty satin stripes on light grounds

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FRANKLIN Athletic Union Suits of high-grade cross bar nainsook, also Athletic Shirts and Knee-length Drawers.

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CIVILIANS IN KUT HASTENED DISASTER

Turks Forced 6,000 to Stay There, Eating Up the Food of Townshend's Army.

FOUR GENERALS CAPTURED

Large Amount of Supplies and Munitions Also Taken There, Says Constantinople Bulletin.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 10.—A dispatch from the British "eye-witness" with the Mesopotamia forces gives a description of General Townshend's holding out against the Turks at Kut-el-Amara while on the verge of starvation. The men subsisted during the last fortnight on four ounces of flour daily and a ration of horseflesh. One of General Townshend's last wireless dispatches before he capitulated said:

Have destroyed the guns and am destroying the munitions. Officers have gone to Khalil Bey to say that we are ready to surrender. We must have some food, and officers have gone to bring some from the Turks.

The last message sent by General Townshend said:

We have hoisted the white flag. A Turkish regiment is approaching.

On Jan. 24 the British discovered new stores hidden in the houses, mostly under ground. They were sufficient for nearly three months on a gradually reduced scale. These were commandeered and paid for.

One of the chief difficulties was the fact that the civil population remained in Kut-el-Amara. The few who tried to leave were shot by the Turks, who made it clear that they would execute any persons who tried to escape. Thus the garrison was burdened with 6,000 additional mouths to feed.

This official announcement was made yesterday:

General Luke (British commander in Mesopotamia) reports that the fourth party of sick and wounded from Kut-el-Amara, consisting of 281 persons, reached the headquarters of the Tigris Corps on May 6, and the fifth party, consisting of 172, on May 7. The total number of sick and wounded, evacuated from Kut-el-Amara in these five parties, is 1,073. The hospital ship started for Kut again on May 8 to bring back the sixth and last party.

On May 7 one of our machines was engaged with a hostile monoplane. Our machine was forced to descend, owing to a perforated petrol tank. It succeeded in reaching our lines. Both the pilot and the observer were unhurt.

BERLIN, May 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official Turkish report of yesterday says that three British generals, in addition to General Townshend, the commanding officer, one colonel and one artillery commander were captured at Kut-el-Amara. Forty cannon, twenty machine-guns, nearly 5,000 rifles, three aeroplanes and large quantities of ammunition and supplies also were captured.

The statement also gives a delayed report on a battle in March in southern Arabia, near the British port of Aden. After a fight of two hours the British retired, the War Office says, having lost more than 300 men.

The bulletin reads:

Artillery duels occurred in the region of Felahie (on the Tigris River).

In addition to General Townshend, we captured at Kut-el-Amara General Povna, Commander of the Sixth Infantry Division; General Dabmack, Commander of the Sixteenth Brigade; General Hamilton, Commander of the Seventeenth Brigade; Colonel Evans, Commander of the Eighteenth Brigade, and an officer named Smith, Commander of Artillery. The number of officers made prisoners is 531, of whom half are Europeans and half Hindus. Of the soldiers captured 25 per cent. are Europeans and remainder Hindus.

Although the enemy destroyed a large quantity of arms before the fall of Kut-el-Amara and dropped others into the Tigris, we have found up to the present time forty cannon, twenty machine guns and nearly 5,000 rifles, which will be ready for use after slight repairs have been made. We also took a large amount of ammunition, one large ship, one small ship, four automobiles and three aeroplanes. Arms and ammunition which were dropped into the Tigris are being recovered by us.

On March 10 a detachment of the enemy attempted an attack on our position north of Sheikh Osman (near Aden,) and was repulsed. On March 15 and 16 a Turkish detachment made a surprise attack on the position of the enemy near Amad, northeast of Sheikh Osman. The enemy retired after a battle of two hours, notwithstanding the fact that he was supported by heavy guns which had been brought up from Sheikh Osman, and by cannon from a cruiser stationed near Amad. The losses of the enemy were 7 officers and more than 300 men killed or wounded. The Turkish losses were 130.

TURKEY TO SEEK PEACE?

Saloniki Hears Council at Sultan's Palace Discussed Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, May 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Messages from Constantinople state that a grand council was held in the Sultan's palace at Dolma Bagtche to consider terms of peace.

Preachers in the principal mosques are urging the people to "prepare for liberation."

A secret committee is forming, and grave events are anticipated.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKS.

Capture Mountains on Way to Diarbeke—Push On Toward Bagdad.

PETROGRAD, May 9.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin on the operations in Asia Minor:

In the direction of Erzingan during the course of the day the Turks made stubborn but unsuccessful attacks against our positions. Having suffered crushing losses the enemy toward evening abandoned the offensive.

In the direction of Diarbekr we dislodged the Turks from the chain of mountains extending south of the region of Mush.

In the direction of Bagdad after dislodging the enemy from fortified positions, we threw them back westward and captured in the course of the pursuit another field gun.

CYMRIC IS LOST; HAD NO WARNING

Continued from Page 1.

the Government felt sufficiently interested in the sinking of the Cymric, notwithstanding the assertion that no Americans were on board, to gather all the facts with a view to determining whether she was sunk in disregard of the pledges given to the United States by Germany. While it has been emphasized in the various American notes to the German Government that the presence of American citizens on board merchant vessels sunk without warning made this Government's interest especially important, the position of the United States has been and is that sinking any merchant ship without warning was in violation of international law and the requirements of humanity, and affected the United States to the extent that without resort to the obligation of visit and search, the submarine could not determine whether American rights were being sacrificed through ruthless sinking.

While the official view is withheld, possibly for the reason that the President and his advisers have not reached any determination as to the attitude to be taken in connection with the Cymric affair, the unofficial view here is that, as no Americans were on board, the United States will not make an issue of this instance of submarine activity even if it decides that the sinking was illegal. In some quarters the opinion is held that the alleged fact that the Cymric was under charter by the British Admiralty and was carrying ammunition and other war supplies to Germany's enemies makes it impossible for this Government to make out a good case against Germany. But this view does not accord with the official utterances of the Government in its various notes to Germany, and it has been explained time and again orally by those authorized to speak that the mere chartering of a private vessel to carry belligerent supplies did not give the character of a national ship to the private vessel.

The State Department official who answered some questions on the subject today pointed out that if a private vessel was under requisition by a foreign Government, or was engaged in serving as a tender to belligerent ships of war on the high seas, she could not claim immunity from attack without visit and search upon which the United States insists with reference to merchant craft. He indicated that if the Cymric was merely a vessel chartered by the British Admiralty, it would not change her status as a private ship because her commander was an officer of the British Naval Reserve. Nearly all commanders of British merchant vessels were officers of the Naval Reserve, he said, and his remarks left the impression that a reserve commission did not deprive the commander of his private status unless he was under direct orders from the British Government and would be subject to punishment for failure to obey them. No contention that the commander of the Cymric was operating the vessel under mandatory instructions of the Admiralty has been advanced.

One thing this Government will take pains to ascertain, if it should decide that the Cymric case presents elements of German disregard for international obligations, is whether the commander of the submarine who gave the order to torpedo the Cymric had received the instructions which the German Government, in its note of May 4, informed the United States had been sent to all submarine commanders. These new orders, the German Government said, were as follows:

"In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance."

The Government does not yet know whether the Cymric attempted to escape or offer resistance, although Consul Frost's dispatches give the impression that she was torpedoed without having had an opportunity to do either. But if she was torpedoed without warning, or even if warning was given and the submarine commander failed to observe the requirement of visit and search now guaranteed by the German Government, it is important to ascertain whether the submarine commander had received the new instructions made known to the United States through the medium of the German communication of May 4.

The Government has made it plain to Germany that by the sinking of merchant ship in violation of the pledges which the instructions suggest a break in the relations of the two Governments will be certain. There may be something in the unofficial view that the Cymric case does not present sufficient cause for a break, in view of the probable absence of Americans from the ship's company, but practically there is no distinction between the Cymric and a passenger liner having American passengers abroad. If the German submarine commander failed to ascertain before sinking the vessel her character and the status of those on board, and failed also to make adequate provision for the safety of her personnel.

A regular meeting of the Cabinet took place today, and it was supposed from what was said afterward at the State Department that no action in the Cymric case had been decided on and would not be unless the surface facts seemed to justify a detailed investigation. The State Department would not admit that it expected to obtain affidavits from members of the Cymric's crew, but indicated that it had not sent any instructions on the subject to American diplomatic or consular officers in Great Britain.

It has been the opinion here since the receipt of the German note that this Government would not break with Germany unless American lives were lost or endangered through violation of the German pledge. If this opinion should prove to be correct the Cymric case will not present elements endangering the continuance of friendly relations between the two Governments.

Three messages regarding the Cymric came from Consul Frost to the State Department. The first, dated yesterday, was as follows:

"Cymric torpedoed 4 P. M. today 118 miles west of Fastnet. Do not think sunk. Will supply details as they arrive."

The second message read:

"Cymric cleared New York April 29 without passengers. Supposed mixed cargo, with horses, on Admiralty service. Torpedo hit engine room killing five out of crew of 107. Absence of warning inferable. Ship still afloat, but provisionally abandoned. Survivors will probably land at Bantry May 9."

The latest dispatch from Consul Frost reaching the State Department at 8 o'clock this morning, dated today, read: "Cymric sank 3 A. M. today. Crew arriving Bantry about noon."

NO AMERICANS ON CYMRIC.

Vessel Not in Admiralty's Service, Say Owners.

The first news of the attack on the liner Cymric by a submarine arrived at the White Star office, No. 9 Broadway, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. It read: "Regret to report that Cymric was torpedoed at noon today."

This was followed by a second message at 6 o'clock which said: "Cymric sank at 3 a. m. off Irish coast. Believe crew all saved."

A final message arrived here later in the afternoon and read: "One hundred and seven of crew landed in Ireland. Reported five killed by explosion. No details yet."

There were no Americans among her crew, the agents said, and this was borne out by the British Vice Consul, who signed eight men for the Cymric's last voyage.

The Cymric was built in 1898 as a one-cabin passenger vessel, with steerage accommodations. She was built for the Liverpool-Boston service, and had the biggest cargo capacity in the fleet, about 18,000 tons. After the war started the Cymric was placed in the New York service and carried second and third class passengers up to Jan. 28 of this year, when she left here for Liverpool with sixty-two cabin and sixty-four steerage passengers.

Her cost when new was about $1,000,000, but on account of the high freight rates she would have sold easily for $5,000,000.

The Cymric was engaged in carrying freight for the Allies at so much per ton, as scores of steamships are doing. She was not on Admiralty service. It was pointed out yesterday by a Customs official. Had she been, her Captain might have been unable to obtain clearance papers under the neutrality laws of the United States.

It is understood that the British Government carries half the risk of the ships which are engaged in carrying war munitions from the United States and Canada to England.

SEES CRISIS FOR GERMANY.

London Paper Says Wilson Note May Be Turning Point in War.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 10.—The Daily News, in an editorial under the caption "The Kaiser's Dilemma," finds President Wilson's reply at once skilful and firm. Read strictly, the News considers the German promise virtually puts the submarine out of action, because, if compelled to give warning of an attack, the submarine runs the risk of disaster, does not take the crew or passengers of its victims on board, or convoy a prize to a German port, because there is no sea where it is safe to convoy a captured vessel.

"The critical part of President Wilson's note, however," says The News, "is the refusal of the condition. The President leaves Germany with the naked alternative of surrendering the submarine as an effective weapon, or coming into collision with the United States. The firm, even abrupt, shutting off of this discussion makes further communication from Germany thereon almost impossible. It would be to knock at a door already bolted and barred. Thus Germany at last will be compelled to make a choice, and the choice will doubtless be determined by the magnitude of the submarine power she is able to launch against Great Britain and the prospect of thus putting Great Britain out of action before the intervention of the United States could have any serious influence on the course of the war.

"There is the further consideration that Germany may decide to resume her submarine campaign, and, if it fails, use the addition of the United States to the ranks of her enemies as a reason for confessing defeat before a world in arms against her. At the best this policy would give her a startling success. At the worst it would give her an excuse for asking for the peace she urgently needs."

The Morning Post says:

"The note is a highly skilful example of diplomatic art. The German note of May 4 was rather like a floating mine. To come into sharp contact with one of new instructions made known to the United States through the medium of the German communication of May 4.

The Government has made it plain to Germany that by the sinking of merchant ship in violation of the pledges which the instructions suggest a break in the relations of the two Governments will be certain. There may be something in the unofficial view that the Cymric case does not present sufficient cause for a break, in view of the probable absence of Americans from the ship's company, but practically there is no distinction between the Cymric and a passenger liner having American passengers abroad. If the German submarine commander failed to ascertain before sinking the vessel her character and the status of those on board, and failed also to make adequate provision for the safety of her personnel.

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although President Wilson refers to the submarine policy of Germany having been "happily abandoned," the Cymric has been sunk and attacks have been reported on the Clan Lindsay and the French passenger steamer Doukkala.

So far as England is concerned, however, the newspaper says, "we can trust in nothing but our own power in dealing with the submarine, and our own capacity of keeping our merchant tonnage to the amount necessary for life and industry and the conduct of the war."

It has been seen again and again, continues The Gazette, how Germany, when called to account, marked time and proceeded as before as soon as the storm had blown over.

"Our course is plain," it adds. "It is to acknowledge the excellent intentions and humane efforts of the American President, but to proceed as if the policy of Feb. 4, 1915, were in full blast." It suggests a further limitation of imports and even limitations of the consumption of food in this country.

FRENCH CRITICISE WILSON.

Press Disappointed Because of His Patience with Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 9.—The American reply to the German note forms the subject of leading editorials in all the evening newspapers, the majority expressing satisfaction at President Wilson's uncompromising rejection of the German attempt at bargaining. The Temps calls the reply "a direct, straight, brutal stroke," and seems to think it justifies the allied expectation, but through the rest of the press runs a note of disappointment that American patience is stil unexhausted.

The Journal des Debats says: "The reply meets subtlelly with greater subtlety. Wilson has beaten the German statesmen in the mutual effort to throw the responsibility for a rupture on the other side. But we think such methods of diplomatic word war unworthy of America while twenty-one months of crime have continued. Floods of ink do not prevent floods of blood."

M. Reinach in Figaro takes the same line. "America," he says, "seems to have borrowed from Great Britain the watchword wait and see, for which the latter no longer has any use. It is better than plunging once more into the swamps of diplomacy, but America is on the brink of the Rubicon. Will she cross it?"

PARIS, May 9.—The Temps says of President Wilson's reply to Germany:

"The language of the American note is as luminous as the German note was obscure. Berlin sought equivocation; Washington answers with precision. The United States limits itself to saying: 'Thou shalt not kill.' The blow is straight, direct, brutal.

"No one will be surprised who understands the sudden awakening of the American policy. Patient research is always the first American act, but when bad faith becomes apparent a brief and peremptory confirmation follows. What ever the future of German-American relations may be, the response, dry to the point of contempt, now has an important moral effect. It tightens the circle of reprobation closing around Germany; it adds another link to the chain of humiliation weighing upon her; it proclaims that the attitude of the German Empire makes impossible all contact between her and civilized people; it adds another new page to the judicial record of Pan-Germanism."

BRAZILIANS ARE CRITICAL.

Press Impatient Over the President's Course with Germany.

RIO JANEIRO, May 9.—Comments of the Brazilian newspapers respecting the exchange of notes between Germany and the United States indicate that Brazilian opinion is impatient with the course of the United States.

O Paiz expresses the opinion that Germany has confidence in President Wilson's "excessive prudence." This paper has started a campaign for the organization of a league of neutrals under the protection of the United States.

"If President Wilson," it says, "had presented an ultimatum in the name of all neutrals Germany would have taken him more seriously. Germany perceives clearly the hesitations on the part of President Wilson and replied with a sort of counterultimatum. As Americans, we cannot congratulate ourselves on the result of the tardy and indecisive step of the most powerful nation on the continent."

A Noticia derides the German note as presuming to speak of "victorious armies" after Verdun. It attributes "the temporizing response" of President Wilson to "internal political currents, which have impeded his action."

The Journal Do Commercio, after insisting on the impossibility of neutrals admitting the legality of "the monstrous German submarine war," declares that it cannot be compared to the blockade of the Allies, which has sacrificed no innocent life. It adds that "the reply sent by President Wilson will be followed by a continuation of the submarine war unchanged."

"To believe that the submarines will modify their action in any manner without the German demand having been satisfied means that the Government of the United States will await the first torpedoing to declare a rupture. No person believes that the United States, having proclaimed its great hope across the world, will leave the world in painful disillusionment."

CALLS IT ULTIMATUM NO. 2.

Italian Press Applauds President Wilson's Stand with Germany.

ROME, May 9.—"President Wilson's reply is ultimatum No. 2," says the Giornale d'Italia. "The proud, noble American answer upsets the insidious, temporizing German tactics. If scrupulous observance of the German promises is lacking, President Wilson will be obliged to have recourse to a rupture. The tone of the note admits no doubts. It is a threatening ultimatum against any sophistry."

The Tribuna says: "The decision of President Wilson is justified and logical, since Germany gave precise satisfaction in the matter of one of the horns of the Wilsonian dilemma, while that part of the note regarding Great Britain evidently aims to satisfy the requirements of Germany's internal policy."

SAYS KAISER WROTE WILSON

London Newspaper Hears of a Private Appeal for Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 10.—Under the heading, "The Kaiser's Scheme for Premature Peace," The Daily Telegraph publishes the following statement, supplied by a correspondent:

"There is no doubt whatever that during the last few days a definite attempt has been made by the German Government to impress neutrals with its strong desire for peace and to induce them to come forward as mediators and to break up the alliance of its enemies by inducing one of them to conclude a separate peace.

"For the present it would not serve any useful purpose to disclose the facts in their entirety, but it can be said that the Kaiser personally sent a letter to President Wilson, in which, appealing to him as the greatest neutral authority, he expatiated on the necessity of urging the western powers not to prolong indefinitely what seems to him their 'useless efforts of revenge.'

"Moreover, in the capitals of several neutral countries the German representatives have been particularly insistent in their assurances that, if given a fair chance, Germany would do her best to 'conciliate' her present opponents.

"According to the best informed opinions, this most recent attempt of the Kaiser's diplomacy, besides its apparent aim, (the conclusion of an early peace of which the idea cannot be entertained by the allied powers,) had another aim and a far more real one, viz., to make once more President Wilson realise the glorious and by no means unuseful part which is in store for him if he can wait and be patient long enough to allow the German schemes to mature.

"It is believed in many quarters that as far as Germany is concerned the Irish troubles were engineered with the idea of bringing home to President Wilson an approximate estimate of the internal dangers his own country would incur if it should be called on to make war upon Germany with so many millions of Germans and Irishmen living under the Stars and Stripes."

BRITISH HOLD BACK COAL.

Germans Charge Fuel Is Being Denied to Neutral Freighters.

BERLIN, May 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Advices from The Hague," says the Overseas News Agency, "state that the Dutch steamer Waal, with coal from Cardiff to Bizerta and on the return voyage with phosphates to Holland, was refused bunker coal on April 27 at Cardiff if she would not agree to take freight for England and France after calling at Bizerta.

"The steamers Helena, which has been at Las Palmas since May 3, and Elizabeth, which will arrive at Las Palmas on May 11, both coming from Rosario with grain for Rotterdam, will only be permitted to take on bunker coal if they call at British ports, the advices add."

VENIZELOS SCORES AGAIN.

Supporter of Ex-Premier of Greece Wins By-Election for Deputy.

ATHENS, May 9.—At a by-election in Eastern Macedonia, yesterday, Constantine Jourdanou, a Greek of the Venizelos party, a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies, received in Kavala 85 per cent. of the vote cast.

The success of former Premier Venizelos, of the supporter of the Entente Allies, in the Mytilene election was of a pronounced order. He received 98 per cent. of the total possible vote, running unopposed.

The Greek Liberals have formally announced that none of the elected candidates will take their seats in the present Chamber, the existence of which the Liberals consider unconstitutional.

WILL NOT BAR AUTOS.

Britain Also Decides That Tire Importations May Continue.

LONDON, May 9.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons regarding additions to the list of articles whose importation is prohibited, Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said that further consideration of the list had shown that animal ivory and motor cars could not be included. Regarding tires, certain arrangements made with manufacturers of rubber goods in the United States had led to the decision that the proposal should be abandoned.

The importation of the other articles included in the list, Mr. Runciman said, would be prohibited after May 15.

Mr. Runciman also said that it might be necessary to restrict supplies of petrol for other than essential purposes.

PHILIP MORRIS

"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"

PLAIN END CORK TIP

HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

AMERICAN AVIATORS SHOW THEIR BRAVERY

Elliott Cowdin Wins Medal From France, While Young Herbert Ward Flees German Prison.

PARIS, May 9, 4:40 P. M.—Elliott C. Cowdin of Mount Kisco, N. Y., a graduate of Harvard, has just received the Military Medal and has been cited for the second time in army orders for his brilliant aviation exploits as a member of the Franco-American flying corps. The citation says of Cowdin, who is now a Sergeant:

"He engaged voluntarily for the duration of the war and has shown remarkable bravery, dash, and devotion. He defeated an enemy aeroplane in the recent operations and has attacked twelve enemy machines, of which one has been destroyed."

This is considered a notable tribute to the American Flying Legion, which is composed of more than fifty Americans, most of them university graduates. A bureau has been opened at 15 Champs Elysées for the purpose of recruiting additional American aviators.

Following five months' imprisonment as a German captive after he had been brought to earth in an aeroplane duel, Lieutenant Herbert Ward, said to be the youngest aviator in the Royal Flying Corps of England, escaped from a German prison camp in the Black Forest on May 4, according to a message received by his father, Herbert Ward, the English sculptor, who has been lecturing in this country for the American War Relief.

Lieutenant Ward was reconnoitring over the German lines near Lille on Nov. 30 when he was engaged by German aeroplanes. After he had been wounded and the engine of his plane had been disabled he attempted to volplane to safety within the lines of the Allies, but mortars and other land guns in the German lines opened fire on his machine and wrecked it in the air. The machine turned over before it struck the ground, burying Ward under the wreckage.

After being shifted from hospital to hospital for two months he was taken from one prison camp to another. How he escaped his father does not know. The only message received by Mr. Ward here was: "Home from Hunland."

Mrs. Herbert Ward, wife of the sculptor, was Sarita Sanford, daughter of C. L. Sanford of New York, who built the Argentina railroads. Her son is 18 years old.

BUTCHER SHOPS CLOSED IN BERLIN MEAT FAMINE

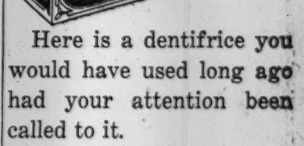
Police, Suspecting Food Was Hidden, Find Supply Nearly All Gone at $1.60 a Pound.

LONDON, May 9.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the police of Berlin searched the shops and dwellings of the butchers today for hidden stocks of meat.

The result showed that the supply of meat in Berlin is sufficient for only a few days. For this reason the food question overshadows all others.

All the butcher shops, including Wertheim's large meat market, have been closed. The best quality of meat now costs fourteen marks a kilo, or about $1.60 a pound.

Something Better for Your Teeth



Here is a dentifrice you would have used long ago had your attention been called to it.

Albodon contains the highest percentage of actual cleansing and polishing properties of any article for the teeth obtainable, so it is certain to clean best, and that is the first purpose of a dentifrice.

It is more economical than other dentifrices because less of it is required for each cleansing.

A superior article in an improved package—see the new, large, non-loosable cap!

For sale at all drug stores and department store toilet counters.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

14,504 CANADIANS LANDED.

Safe Arrival in England of Four Troopships Announced Officially.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 9.—Announcement of the safe arrival in England of four troop ships which sailed from Canada late in April with 14,504 men of all ranks, was made today through the Chief Press Censor's office.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
364-366 and 368 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

ANNOUNCE A

Special Sale of
Smart Hats

In Tailored Styles—Wing Effects—Flower Turbans—Georgette Sailors and other semi-dress effects for street and afternoon wear, at $15 and $18

(Formerly $25 to $35)

COSTUME & IMPORTED SUITS $95 $125 $150
(Formerly $150 to $350)

Two and three-piece effects, of taffeta, faille, satin, French twills, imported serges, checks, and novelty materials. The latest styles of the season.

ALSO

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES
in *Fashionable Tailored Suits* at $45
(for women and misses)

Arnold Constable & Co
The
Men's *"Rendezvous"* of Fashion
5th Avenue at 40th Street
Of Special Interest Today

Men's Summer Nainsook Apparel

Excellent quality, plain weave, soft finish. Most practical and serviceable of all light warm weather fabrics.

WHITE NAINSOOK PAJAMAS, Silk Frogs.	Special at	2.00
WHITE NAINSOOK PAJAMAS, Middy, Knee Length.	Special at	1.50
WHITE NAINSOOK NIGHT SHIRTS, V Neck, plain.	Special at	1.00
WHITE NAINSOOK NIGHT SHIRTS, V Neck, trim'd.	Special at	1.00
WHITE NAINSOOK ATHLETIC KNEE DRAWERS.	Special at	.45
WHITE NAINSOOK UNDERSHIRTS, Sleeveless coat style.	Special at	.45
WHITE NAINSOOK ATHLETIC UNION SUITS.	Special at	.85

Athletic Underwear
Checkmesh "Featherweight"
Extremely light thread, open mesh, with spaced design as reinforcements to the fabric.
Shirts and Drawers
At 75c per garment

Men's Union Suits
Athletic Styles
Standard brands as well as our own makes in the most desirable fabrics for Summer wear.
Specially priced
1.00 to 3.00

Stern Brothers
West 42d and West 43d Streets
Between 5th and 6th Avenues

Have unexcelled facilities for the
STORAGE OF FURS
Hangings and Oriental Rugs

Offering the maximum protection against loss by fire, moth or theft, at very low rates.

Furs remodeled or repaired in our own workrooms on the premises by thoroughly experienced furriers, and if the work be done during the Summer, special price concessions will be made.

Lace Curtains Cleaned
At Very Moderate Rates
and stored free of charge.

Articles will be promptly called for within delivery points upon receipt of mail, telephone or personal instructions.
Telephone: 6700 Bryant.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
COUNTRY HOUSE LINENS
AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

LEADER IN DRY GOODS ADVERTISING

In April The New York Times published 192,576 agate lines of dry goods advertisements, a gain of 20,967 lines, compared with April, 1915, and a greater volume than any other New York morning newspaper.

In women's specialty shop advertising The New York Times carried 68,127 lines, a gain of 29,850 over April, 1915—a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

Men's Oxfords

Black—Tan and Dark Tan

$8.00

Tan Russia, Black Russia

$8.00

J. J. SLATER

415 Fifth Avenue

Between 37th and 38th Streets

SUSPECT POISONING OF OTHER INMATES

Connecticut State Police Expect to Amplify Charges Against Mrs. Gilligan.

POISON IN THREE BODIES

Inmates of Home for Aged Received for Life for $1,000—Secret Loan Obtained from Andrews.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 9.—Officials of the State police asserted today that when their investigation of the case of Mrs. Amy E. Archer Gilligan, held in the county jail here charged with the murder of Franklin R. Andrews, an inmate of the Archer Home for Elderly People, which she conducted at Windsor, a few miles from Hartford, is completed they expect to be in a position to make charges against her involving the poisoning of other inmates. Robert F. Hurley, Captain of the State Police, said that Hugh M. Alcorn, State's Attorney, would go before the Grand Jury in September and ask for a superseding indictment charging any additional murders.

Mrs. Gilligan will be presented to the Grand Jury next month for indictment for the murder of Andrews. When informed of the charge against her she replied calmly that she would prove her innocence if it took her last mill.

"I am not guilty and I will hang before they prove it against me," she said.

The State police assert that at least twenty deaths have occurred at the home under suspicious circumstances in the last five years. Arsenic is the poison that is alleged to have caused Andrews's death.

Andrews died on May 30, 1914. His body was exhumed a week ago. An autopsy, it is alleged, showed that poison had been administered.

Poison in Other Bodies.

According to the authorities, secret autopsies performed on the bodies of two other inmates of the home revealed indications of poison.

"After our general investigation of affairs at the Archer home that included following many cases," said State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, "we became certain that something was wrong. Then we exhumed the bodies, and were convinced that it was a case of cool, calculating, premeditated murder of inmates of the home.

Inmates paid $1,000 for life care, and many have died within a few months after entering the place.

The State police have declined to make public the results of a search which they conducted at the home, but it is understood that they carried away with them a number of bottles bearing various labels and a number of papers, including contracts with present and past occupants of the home.

The authorities have learned, it is said, that the accused woman bought arsenic in large quantities and that one purchase of two ounces was made a few days ago before Andrews's death.

Mrs. Gilligan is 41 years old and before going to Windsor in 1907 conducted a home for the aged at Newington.

Dr. King Defends Mrs. Gilligan.

Dr. Howard F. King, Medical Examiner for the town of Windsor, and who as a physician attended most of the sick at the Archer home, came to the defense of Mrs. Gilligan today. He insisted that it was still possible that the death of Andrews was due to natural causes, and that the arsenic found in his body had been placed there by ghouls to incriminate Mrs. Gilligan. The police derided this theory.

Dr. King asserted that Mrs. Gilligan had many enemies. He said he had the utmost faith in her.

"The most suspicious circumstance," he added, "is that in most of the fatal cases that I attended the patient was at the point of death when I was summoned, although it would have been possible for me to go to the Home before the illness had reached a critical stage. It is very difficult to make a positive diagnosis when the patient is at the point of death."

Dr. King, who signed the death certificate in the case of Andrews, giving gastric ulsers as the cause of death, admitted that it was possible that Andrews died from arsenical poisoning, as ulceration of the stomach was a symptom of such poisoning. He said that there was no occasion at the time of Andrews's death for a test for arsenical poisoning.

"I believe," said Dr. King, "that Mrs. Gilligan has been a victim of persecution, as any number of people in the town dislike her personally and have caused suspicion to be directed against her. Mrs. Gilligan is in some respects a little queer, but I do not think it is possible that she committed the crime with which she is charged."

Mary E. Archer, 18 years old, Mrs. Gilligan's daughter, defended her mother when interviewed at the home today. She said she was at the home at the time of Andrews's death and she saw nothing peculiar in the circumstances.

Mrs. Gilligan today held conferences at the jail with Benedict Holden, a lawyer of Hartford, who, it is presumed, is to defend her in the event of indictment. She would make no statement for publication. Her sister, Miss Catherine Duggan of Waterville, near Waterbury, is conducting the home in her absence. There was a general exodus from the home as soon as the eleven inmates learned of the Superintendent's arrest. None of the inmates would discuss the charges against Mrs. Gilligan.

The records show that there have been sixty deaths at the Archer Home since the place was opened in the Fall of 1907.

The arrest of Mrs. Gilligan resulted from suspicions aroused when Mrs. Nellie E. Pierce, a sister of Andrews, found in the effects left by her brother a letter from Mrs. Gilligan asking for a loan "as near $1,000 as possible." Mrs. Gilligan had said nothing to Mrs. Pierce about any such loan. Mrs. Pierce asked Mrs. Gilligan about the letter and Mrs. Gilligan denied that she had received any loan from Andrews.

In her letter to Andrews, it is said, Mrs. Gilligan requested that he say nothing about the loss to any one. Andrews's bank book showed that he withdrew $500 at the time the request was made.

Mrs. Pierce was insistent in her inquiries, and finally, it is said, Mrs. Gilligan admitted having received the $500, but said it was a gift to the home, in the welfare of which, according to Mrs. Gilligan, Andrews was much interested. Later Mrs. Gilligan is said to have returned the money. Subsequently the matter came to the attention of the authorities.

Andrews's Death Sudden.

On Monday, May 30, 1914, Andrews was seen about the Archer home as usual. He spent the greater part of the day working about the lawn. At 11 o'clock Mrs. Gilligan called Mrs. Pierce at Hartford on the telephone and told her that Andrews was not well, but that it would not be necessary for her to come to Windsor at once; that the next morning would do as well. Mrs. Pierce was told next morning that Andrews died ten minutes after her telephonic conversation with Mrs. Gilligan the night before.

Bodies have been taken out of the Archer Home at night, the police assert, and they say there have been violations of the State law concerning removal permits. The Hartford Courant has affidavits, which it has printed, which indicate that the bodies of Andrews and Miss Alice Gowdy, another inmate, who died at the home, were brought to Hartford at night without the permits required by law. These permits were obtained later.

Three of the patients in the Home, who had paid $1,000 for care for life, brought attachments on the property today to recover some of the amount paid. Four Windsor tradesmen also brought attachments for $2,500 to cover bills alleged to be unpaid.

KILLED IN AUTO RACE IN BUSY CITY STREET

Big Limousine, Turning Corner, Hits Fire Hydrant and Is Demolished.

LAWYER'S CAR KILLS CHILD

Woman, Knocked Down in Riverside Drive, in Hospital, May Die—Big Motor Truck Hit by Train.

George Mura of 81 West 100th Street, a chauffeur for a motor car repairing company in Long Island City, started across to Manhattan last night with the limousine belong to William D. Baldwin of 14 West Sixty-eighth Street, President of the Otis Elevator Company, which had been under repair for a few days. With him rode A. W. Wagner, an employe of the repairing firm, who lives at 123 Sixth Street, Long Island City, and Alva Jensen, a carriagemaker living at 319 Ell Avenue, Long Island City, a friend of Mura and Wagner, who had an errand in Manhattan and was invited to ride over.

The car had almost reached Columbus Circle and was preparing to turn off up Central Park West, when a low, gray racing car shot past, coming from the east. Mura refused to let this challenge go by, so he put on speed and tried to overtake the racer. The chase led up Broadway to Sixty-second Street and east to Central Park West. At Sixty-eighth Street the racer swung around the corner and started west, and the heavy limousine, trying to make a sharp turn and follow it, struck a fire hydrant and was overturned. Mura was thrown out and escaped with slight injuries, but Wagner and Jensen were buried under the car.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury was in the library of his apartment at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street, saw the accident, and rushed out to assist in the rescue. Policemen aided by Dr. Lowrey of Polyclinic Hospital lifted the car off the two men and they were taken at once to the hospital. Jensen died at 11:30, and Wagner is still unconscious with internal injuries and a broken arm. Mura was arrested on a charge of reckless driving.

Florence Gunsberger, 10 years old, was knocked down and killed yesterday evening in front of her home at 250 Reid Avenue, Williamsburg, by a car owned and driven by Robert S. Kristeler of 470 Stratford Road, Flatbush, who is a lawyer at 100 William Street. Witnesses said the accident was unavoidable, but Policeman Aldoney found that Kristeler, who had bought his car two weeks ago from another owner, had not yet finished the formalities of having the license transferred, and gave him a summons for the Gates Avenue Police Court.

Miss Grace Phelps, 27 years old, a reporter on The New York American, living at 240 West Fifteenth Street, was crossing Riverside Drive at 119th Street yesterday afternoon with Miss Virginia Toby of 53 West Eleventh Street, when she was knocked down by a car driven by Charles A. Arnold of 525 West 134th Street, a chauffeur for the Drenco Machine Company of 750 Seventh Avenue, which was repairing the car for the owner. Miss Phelps was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was said that her skull appeared to be fractured and her condition was critical.

A motor truck owned by E. S. Green of 77 Water Street and driven by David McClusky of 1,652 Amsterdam Avenue was hit at Eleventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street by a northbound New York Central freight train at 9 o'clock last night. No one was hurt, and the damage to the truck was slight.

SAY U. S. NEEDS ROOSEVELT.

Wainwright of Westchester and Four Others Sign Card.

The following statement was sent to the newspapers last night by J. Mayhew Wainwright of Westchester, who is Chairman of the State Industrial Council:

"We, Republicans who supported our party candidates in 1912, have reached the conclusion that our country in the present juncture needs Theodore Roosevelt as President. We believe he is the man best qualified to guide our country at this critical period of its history. We urge his nomination as a patriotic duty upon the Republican National Convention."

This was signed by J. Mayhew Wainwright, Courtlandt Nicoll, John H. Iselin, Alexander M. White, and Ogden Reid.

Mr. Wainwright is a former State Senator, but is not in harmony with the Republican organization in Westchester, headed by William L. Ward. Courtlandt Nicoll is a former New York Alderman. John H. Iselin was an Assistant District Attorney under William Travers Jerome. Alexander M. White of Brooklyn retired as Treasurer of the Republican State Committee a month ago. Ogden Reid is editor of The New York Tribune. None is a delegate to the convention.

The Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee will meet at headquarters in East Forty-second Street today to make plans for the Progressive National Convention in Chicago on June 7. Those who will attend the meeting besides George W. Perkins are William Flinn and E. A. Van Valkenburg of Pennsylvania, Walter Brown of Ohio, Herold Ickes of Illinois, Herbert Knox Smith of Connecticut, Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, E. H. Hooker, Horace S. Wilkinson, and William Hamlin Childs of this State, and O. K. Davis.

DECLARE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Michigan Progressives Call Him the Greatest American.

JACKSON, Mich., May 9.—Theodore Roosevelt was the keynote of the State convention of the National Progressive Party here today. When H. H. Batdorff of Battle Creek, in his address as Temporary Chairman, declared himself in favor of Roosevelt's nomination, tumult broke loose.

The resolutions included this paragraph: "It is fortunate indeed that we are again able to offer to the country the one man best fitted to lead at this critical time—the greatest American of them all—Theodore Roosevelt.

The convention selected fifty-two delegates to the national convention at Chicago.

KEITH NOW WITH McCOOEY.

Brooklyn Sees End of Trouble About Federal Jobs.

Brooklyn politicians saw indications yesterday that peace now prevailed between the local Democratic organization and the Wilson Administration, and that County Leader John H. McCooey was to be recognized hereafter in the distribution of Federal patronage in Brooklyn. Heretofore the anti-McCooey leaders have had the say in the giving out of Federal jobs.

Internal Revenue Collector Harry P. Keith, who is a Nassau County man, said yesterday that in the future he would accept recommendations from McCooey and the county organization in filling vacancies which might occur in places now held by Kings County Democrats in his office. It is also understood that the Administration is ready to appoint to the postmastership of Brooklyn "a man acceptable to the Brooklyn organization." The office is being held temporarily by Walter C. Burton.

MAYOR RIDDLE DEFEATED.

Twenty-six Arrests Made in Atlantic City Election.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 9.—The city today repudiated Mayor William Riddle and his ultra liberality issues at the polls. In one of the most exciting elections in the history of the resort Riddle went down to defeat and was shorn of his power by the so-called Citizens' ticket. Commissioners Harry Bacharach, Albert Beyer, and Joseph Thompson were elected with Frank Sooy, an attorney, and C. D. White, millionaire hotel man and owner of the Marlborough Blenheim.

As the tide began ebbing away from Riddle this afternoon he made a desperate effort to save himself. The so-called conservative element, church people and other allied interests, offset his activity by making a house to house canvass to drag out every voter eligible.

Mayor Riddle was sixth man, running seven hundred votes behind White, who was the low man on the winning ticket. Director of Public Safety William H. Bartlett was the seventh candidate. The Riddle ticket had on it besides the Mayor, William Bartlett, Milton Seaman, Lewis Glenn and Dr. Underwood Cochran as candidates for office.

The Bacharach ticket had the backing of Congressman Isaac Bacharach, brother of the former Mayor, and Louis Kuhnle, a former political leader, who served a short term in prison two years ago for taking profits under a contract for a timber water main built across the meadows when he was a Commissioner. Beach front interests lined up with the Bacharach ticket.

The feature of the election was the surrender of bail bonds held by surety companies on four political leaders who were lined up with Riddle and had been indicted for alleged gambling. They had to go to Mays Landing for new bonds, and this took them away from the polls for several hours. There were twenty-two other arrests at the polls.

AGAIN ACCUSE BRUMBAUGH.

Penrose Leader Hints at Impeachment of Pennsylvania's Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—A charge that Martin G. Brumbaugh, when he was Republican nominee for Governor, received a campaign contribution of $5,000 from Louis J. Kolb, his personal friend, and that, so far as known, this contribution never was accounted for, was made tonight by Isadore Stern of Philadelphia, a member of the Legislature. Mr. Stern is a Penrose-McNichol leader, and if re-elected will be the Penrose-McNichol floor leader in the House at Harrisburg. The accusation is an outcome of the Penrose campaign against the Vare-Brumbaugh element, which wants instructed delegates sent to the Republican National Convention.

This is the second accusation regarding a campaign contribution which has been made against Governor Brumbaugh. The first was made by David R. Oliver, who charged that the Governor had failed to account for a check of $1,000. As in the case of the Oliver check it is asserted that the Kolb contribution was to be used by Dr. Brumbaugh for political purposes in his campaign and that, therefore, it should have been accounted for in the record of campaign receipts and expenditures.

In view of all the charges, Mr. Stern urged that the Governor should call a special session of the Legislature and seek a vindication. Mr. Stern clearly indicated the Penrose-McNichol purpose to impeach the Governor in the 1917 session of the Legislature when he said: "If the Governor refuses to follow that course, (call a special session,) it must be accepted by the people of Pennsylvania as an admission of guilt. In such an event I shall demand a legislative investigation of all of the facts alleged, and upon the findings of that investigation, if the results justify it, I shall immediately institute impeachment proceedings."

Mr. Stern made his charges in a formal statement issued today and in a speech at a political rally tonight.

REGULARS WIN IN MARYLAND

Goldsborough Faction Beaten and Delegates to be Uninstructed.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The faction led by ex-Governor Goldsborough was defeated in the Republican State Convention here today and the four delegates at large to the National Convention at Chicago, presented by the regular organization, were elected. They are: General Felix Agnus, publisher of The Baltimore American; O. E. Weller, defeated Republican candidate for Governor at the last election; Walter B. Miller, and Dr. J. McPherson Scott. Twelve district delegates also were elected.

The delegation is uninstructed, although some of the district delegates are known to have strong Hughes or Roosevelt leanings.

Resolutions were adopted arraigning the Democratic tariff as "wholly inadequate either to provide sufficient revenue for the support of the Government or to protect American labor and industry upon the farm." The resolutions also condemned "the feeble and vacillating foreign policy of the present Administration at Washington and its failure to take any steps toward proper provision for the common defense."

ASSAILS WILSON'S CRITICS.

Cummings of Connecticut Calls the President a Second Lincoln.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9.—Homer S. Cummings, National Committeeman from Connecticut, as temporary Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, which tomorrow will choose a delegation to the St. Louis Convention, tonight praised President Wilson and his Administration and assailed those who have criticised the President and his acts.

Mr. Cummings said that such are the necessities of partisanship that politicians who place party and not America first are criticising the Administration, maligning the President, slandering our public offirials, and hysterically calling for a change in leadership. He said that a characteristic form of criticism was to be found in the recent address of United States Senator McLean before the Connecticut Republican Convention—an address which he thought was not a piece of "constructive statesmanship."

Mr. Cummings analyzed Senator McLean's address, and paragraph by paragraph replied to it, asserting that the Senator offered "no definite policy indicating what alternative course the Administration could have pursued which would have more completely accorded with the dignity and traditions of America."

"As the white hot events of today pass into the cool yesterdays of history," Mr. Cummings said, "it will be found that when a crisis again came to America and men were distraught and counsels confused, an all-wise Providence gave to the nation another Lincoln; and that amid a world of turbulent spirits and swift and surpassing change he stood undisturbed and steadfast, with no rival who could hope to reach the serene heights of his intellectual and moral power—towering above them all—the first citizen of the civilized world.

HUGHES STRONG IN ILLINOIS.

Growth of Sentiment for Jurist is Seen at Springfield.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Justice Hughes and the growth in Illinois of the movement to make him the Republican Presidential nominee formed a live topic today at the meeting of the Republican State Committee at Springfield.

Politicians reported a rapid development of Hughes sentiment and a noticeable increase in Root supporters. They say the southern portion of the State is for Hughes. The central portion, while a Sherman stronghold, is also the seat of a rapidly growing Hughes sentiment. Root is the beneficiary of sporadic sentiment in this region, some of the "regulars" talk of Burton and Fairbanks, but the bulk of the underlying sentiment is for Hughes.

That Theodore Roosevelt's Chicago speech has had little influence with the voters so far as the political phase goes and that the silence of Hughes on national issues is proper are the general belief. Committeeman Thomas Williamson of Edwardsville put the Hughes "second choice" sentiment between 80 and 90 per cent. in his district.

Bowers Wins Congress Election.

WHEELING, West Va., May 9.—Returns tonight indicated that George M. Bowers, Republican, had defeated Samuel V. Woods, Democrat, for Congress by more than 700 votes at the special election held today in the Second Congressional District. Bowers was formerly United States Commissioner of Fisheries, while Woods was President of the West Virginia Senate for two years.

Abandons Commission Government.

DENVER, May 9.—At a special election today this city returned to the Mayorial form of government after less than two years under the commission form. Robert W. Speer, former Mayor, was re-elected to that office by a majority of 3,000 votes. The election was invoked by the circulation of a petition by the Charter League, which urged a return to the Mayorial form of government, but did not designate a candidate.

A New Industrial City

MANUFACTURERS

WANT PROOF?

We say to you, "Costs are absolutely lowest at Degnon Terminal for rent, power, insurance, labor and trucking." You say, "Why?" We will answer you fully and to your satisfaction. But not here; that would cost too much. Here is just one reason—we do not base our main income on rent. Other reasons? We would be pleased to tell them to you.

For Illustrated Booklet
Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
Phone Murray Hill 7305

DEGNON TERMINAL

GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7.

Write for Catalogue
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

Prepare for Parade

Business and professional men who will march into the biggest of All Parades as good Americans this Saturday are invited to supply their needs at the GIMBEL Store for Men.

Flags
Straw Hats
Summer Shirts
White Duck Trousers
Leggins and other Clothing Accessories

Everything the marchers need is here at attractive prices—an instance of "GIMBEL PREPAREDNESS." Come in and equip yourself today.

Committees

Consult our Contract Department for quality prices on parade equipment.

Gimbels

Broadway and 33d Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

PIANOS

Chickering
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AUTOPIANO
BRAMBACH
WENDELL
PIANISTA
STRATFORD

Upright Pianos, $195 to $550
Grand Pianos, $465 to $1500
Player Pianos, $360 to $1750

VALUES INCOMPARABLE!
Convenient Payments if desired

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Fifth Floor Broadway

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

On Sale To-day and To-morrow

$18.50

A Good Appearance Is a First Deposit in the Bank of Success

for the well-dressed man receives more consideration in business and greater preference in social life. To be really well dressed is neither difficult nor expensive—if you go to Macy's.

Men's and Young Men's Suits at $18.50

Represent Real Economy

Made of fabrics that are the pride of American Mills, these suits fit perfectly because, in the first place, they are designed correctly, with proper attention paid to the little niceties that go to make up a "good" suit.

Then there are various models, fashioned along lines that give a suit the earmarks of "up-to-dateness."

Graceful English models with those high waist lines and soft roll fronts, and Suits of conservative dignity, all are well represented in the Macy collection.

Take the elevator to the Fifth Floor and examine for yourself the large variety of styles and materials. You will feel amply repaid for the time spent.

Men's Fine Trousers $3.49

Various styles and shades of gray striped effects in worsteds.

R. H. Macy & Co.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

Annual May Sale

Men's Wear

Exceptional Values on Wednesday and the remainder of the week

(Sleeves will be altered to proper length without charge)

Straw Hats,

1.65

A large variety of shapes and models in Split and Sennit Straws.

Tennis Trousers,

3.75

Made of Serge or Flannel in Plain White or with pencil stripes. Finest tailoring. All sizes.

Silk Shirts,

2.95

Made of Heavy Tub Silks, with attractive stripes. Silk Mixtures in plain and fancy colors.

Shirts,

1.00

Made of Madras, Percale, Crepe and Mercerized Materials; plain or pleated models, with soft or stiff cuffs.

Silk Shirts,

4.85

A large assortment of handsome plain colored Silks; also fine quality Silk and Silk Crepe in fancy colors.

Silk Scarfs,

65c

Large assortment of Four-in-hand Scarfs and Bow Ties in various striped and figured effects.

Straw Hats,

2.85

Hand made, of the finest grades of Split and Sennit Straws.

Shirts and Drawers,

40c

Made of Striped or Plaid Madras.

Half Hose,

25c

Lisle Hose in Black, Gray, Tan or Blue; reinforced heels, toes and soles.

Pajamas,

2.95

Made of Silk and Cotton in plain and fancy patterns.

Union Suits,

95c

Athletic Union Suits, made of fine Plaid Madras.

Silk Shirts,

5.95

Heavy Silks and Silk Crepes with conservative or bold stripes; finest custom workmanship.

Shirts and Drawers,

75c

Fine Quality Striped Madras.

Pajamas,

1.00

Made of Madras and Mercerized Materials; silk loops and pearl buttons, regular and extra sizes.

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Made of fine quality Madra and Mercerized Materials.

"Kenreign" Coats,

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Suitable for rain or top coats.

HIT OR MISS

The trouble with a hit-and-miss policy is that it registers more misses than hits. It may serve when a man goes duck-shooting, because a misspent bullet is of no consequence, but it is a dangerous expedient in hiring a building contractor.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

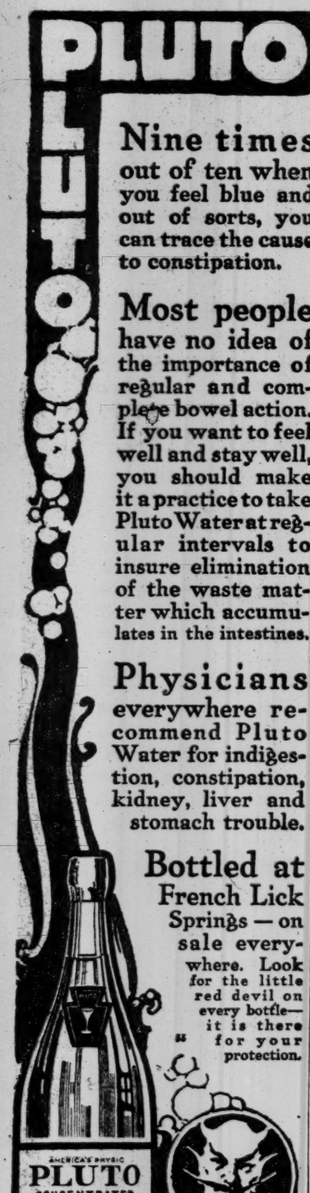
PLUTO

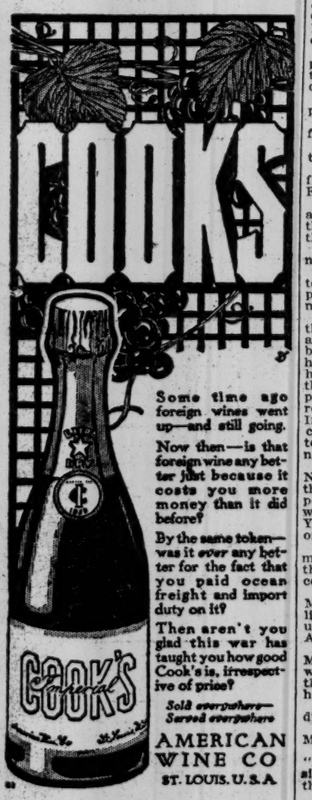
Nine times out of ten when you feel blue and out of sorts, you can trace the cause to constipation.

Most people have no idea of the importance of regular and complete bowel action. If you want to feel well and stay well, you should make it a practice to take Pluto Water at regular intervals to insure elimination of the waste matter which accumulates in the intestines.

Physicians everywhere recommend Pluto Water for indigestion, constipation, kidney, liver and stomach trouble.

Bottled at French Lick Springs — on sale everywhere. Look for the little red devil on every bottle—it is there for your protection.





Some time ago foreign wines went up—and still going.

Now then—is that foreign wine any better just because it costs you more money than it did before?

By the same token—was it ever any better for the fact that you paid ocean freight and import duty on it?

Then aren't you glad this war has taught you how good Cook's is, irrespective of price?

Sold everywhere—Served everywhere

AMERICAN WINE CO
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HELP THE NEWSDEALER

Sunday's New York Times should be ordered in advance as newsdealers limit their supplies to actual orders, unsold copies not being returnable. Order today.

FAILS TO CLEAR UP SHONTS OBLIGATIONS

John F. Stevens Tells Thompson Committee He Never Heard He Was to Split Profits.

SURPLUS CURRENT TAKEN UP

Untermyer Says Edison Co. Opposed Longacre—Nicoll Denies Knowledge of Bribe Demand.

In an effort to find out what Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, meant when he testified some time ago that he wanted to give the contract for third-tracking the Manhattan elevated lines to John F. Stevens to pay certain "commitments and obligations," the Thompson Legislative Committee called Mr. Stevens to the witness stand yesterday. Mr. Stevens told Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, that the only commitment he knew about was when President Shonts asked him if he would take the work and promised to do his best to see that he got it.

Mr. Stevens said he offered to do the work on a basis of 15 per cent. profit, and that President Shonts demurred at the price. The witness then admitted that he would probably have taken the contract at a profit of 7½ per cent., but that negotiations had fallen through after the Board of Estimate had opposed the plan, and nothing ever came of it. The contract was subsequently let to the T. A. Gillespie Company. Mr. Stevens contradicted some parts of Mr. Shonts's testimony, and both he and Mr. Shonts will be called to the stand today.

Yesterday's proceedings were enlivened by an argument between Lawyer Moss and De Lancey Nicoll, counsel to the Interborough and Mr. Shonts's personal counsel. Mr. Nicoll, armed with a brief containing many court decisions, arrived at the committee's hearing room, in the Municipal Building, during the morning session, and told Mr. Moss and Senator Thompson that he believed the committee was continuing illegally, as, in his opinion, the committee's authority had expired with the adjournment of the Legislature last month. Mr. Moss curtly told Mr. Nicoll the committee was not seeking instructions, whereupon Mr. Nicoll told Mr. Moss that he was merely trying to save him from a very serious predicament in which he might later find himself.

Inquire Into Surplus Power.

At the beginning of its session the committee started on a new tack and tried to show that four years ago the Longacre Electric Light and Power Company had tried to buy surplus electric current from the Interborough, but that the negotiations had been called off by the influence of another company. The committee believes that the plan would have yielded a profit of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 a year, of which the city, as the Interborough's partner, would receive half. Mr. Moss tried to bring out that "some one in one of the companies" had demanded a "commission" of $1,000,000, and, failing to get it, had blocked the plan.

Samuel Untermyer, who said his firm had been retained a few years ago by the Longacre Company, was the first witness. He said the company was organized years ago to supply electric current in the City of New York.

"I think it had a small power house," said Mr. Untermyer. "The New York Edison Company fought it bitterly, claiming that its charter had lapsed. The actions were fought up to the Court of Appeals several times. The Edison Company came out in the open only in the latter part of the fight. The company could not at first get permission to open the streets; then it had to fight to get permission to lay its pipes."

"Did the Manhattan Transit Company control the Longacre Power Company?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, it did then, and for all I know it does still."

"Did Mr. Croker and Mr. Freedman own the Manhattan Transit Company?"

"No."

"Was not the Longacre Company associated with the Interborough Company?"

"I don't know. If it was the connection was through Mr. Shonts."

"Did not the Longacre Company apply to the Public Service Commission to issue $2,000,000 stock and $6,000,000 bonds, and did not the Edison Company oppose it?"

"I remember it vaguely now," replied Mr. Untermyer. "At that time John C. Sheehan was the principal owner in the Longacre Company, and he fought the opposition through his counsel."

Sees Lighting in Sad State.

In reply to other questions, Mr. Untermyer said:

"I think the lighting situation in the City of New York is in a pretty sad state. The Empire Company controls the ducts that ought to belong to the city. Any company should be at liberty to supply and sell electricity in this city. Any company that tries to sell electricity here has to fight the Empire Company, which is a subsidiary of the Edison Company, and controls all the ducts."

"Did the plan of the Longacre Company contemplate taking power from the surplus of other companies, accumulate that power and sell it?"

Mr. Untermyer said that was the plan they were trying to develop.

"Did they try to buy surplus power from the Interborough Company?"

"I think they did. I remember that there were some conferences about it."

"Mr. Hedley has testified to two conferences he had with you and Andrew Freedman. Do you remember them?"

"I do not. I don't know Mr. Hedley, although I know who he is. I know there were negotiations, but they fell through."

"Why did those negotiations come to naught?"

"It would be pretty difficult for me to say why. They would certainly have proved profitable. I think it would make a long story."

De Lancey Nicoll was then called to the stand. He pleaded the statute against disclosing confidential matters between lawyer and client as denying him the right to testify. The witness, however, volunteered the information that he had no papers relating to the proposed Longacre contract. Mr. Moss recalled that it was the first time an Interborough attorney had pleaded the confidential relations statute against testifying, and the witness said he had no option in the matter.

"But I will say," continued Mr. Nicoll, "that I think it is only right that I should tell you that I think the powers of this committee terminated with the adjournment of the Legislature. You have no right to issue subpoenas or examine witnesses."

Mr. Moss looked startled and remarked: "Well, we go on the principle that the Interborough has nothing to conceal, and ——"

"I have a brief here," interrupted Mr. Nicoll. "I'll read it to you if you like. I have collected opinions bearing upon the point from the courts of Ohio, Arkansas—"

"Don't instruct us, Mr. Nicoll," Mr. Moss put in, "and give points to other witnesses. Mr. Chairman, I object to the evident purpose of the witness to help other witnesses to evade us."

"I am trying to help you out of a difficult situation," replied Mr. Nicoll.

"I don't want your help," replied Mr. Moss.

"All right," retorted the witness, "but you'll find yourself in such a situation. I'm only trying to tel you the law."

Never Heard of Money Demand.

That ended the argument and Mr. Moss then questioned the witness about the Longacre Company's negotiations. He explained that his connection had nothing to do with the proposed financial arrangement, but merely to legal questions involved.

"You never heard of any one in the course of negotiations asking for a large sum of money?" Mr. Moss wanted to know. "I don't mean necessarily any one connected with either the Interborough or the other company."

"I never heard of anything of the kind," replied Mr. Nicoll.

H. D. Scott, superintendent of motive power for the Interborough, presented considerable technical data concerning surplus power, and then Frank Hedley, General Manager and Vice President of the Interborough was called. Mr. Hedley said he had never heard of the late Andrew Freedman having any connection with the Longacre Company.

"The negotiations fell by the wayside," he said, "and I don't know why unless the possibility of a legal hitch against our selling to an outside company presented itself."

"Did you ever hear of any one seeking a commission during the negotiations?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No," replied Mr. Hedley.

Chairman Thompson then announced that his committee would recommend to the Legislature the enactment of a law extending the power of the Interborough to sell surplus electricity.

"We shall be very glad, indeed, to have you do so," put in James L. Quackenbush, general counsel to the Interborough.

"And under our present arrangement with the city, the city will be a participator in profits from the sale of surplus power," added Mr. Hedley.

Stevens Asked 15 Per Cent.

John F. Stevens was a witness at the afternoon session. Referring to the Harlem River tunnel contract, he said he believed he had had a fair chance on the bidding against the other companies. He was then asked about the proposed contract for third tracking the Manhattan elevated lines. The witness said when he made the proposition to do the work, it was done in his own name and that he proposed to handle it personally. Mr. Shonts, he said, asked him to consider the proposition.

"What was said about compensation?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I said that the only way to handle the work was on a percentage basis," replied Mr. Stevens. "Mr. Shonts asked me how much, and I said 15 per cent. Mr. Shonts demurred at that and never made a definite offer. We never reached an agreement."

"Did you state any figure you would not go below?" he was asked.

"I can't recall," replied Mr. Stevens, "but I might have taken 7 1-2 per cent.

Asked if the 7½ per cent. included the expenses of the work, the witness said he didn't think so. "I had no intention of including my own company in the job," said the witness. "My Directors didn't know I was going to take the contract. As to the financing, I discussed the plans with Mr. Shonts. He asked me if I thought I could raise the money. I said I thought I could, but we didn't go into details."

"Didn't Mr. Shonts know that 10 per cent. could be written in on a blank space on the contract?"

"I don't know. I don't know if the contract was presented in that way."

"How did you lose it?"

Stevens's Spirit Broken.

"I understood the Board of Estimate wouldn't pass it. Mr. Shonts went to Europe, and when he came back I was sick and let the matter drop. In the Fall I heard it had been let, but I met Mr. Shonts and he said it had not been let. He asked me if I would consider taking it, and I replied 'no.' My spirit was broken because of the failure of my efforts to finance my own company and I thought I didn't want any more contracting."

The witness said that among the Directors of his company that had failed were Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., Nicholas F. Brady, William R. Joyce, and others.

"Didn't they let your company fall out of resentment to you?" asked Mr. Moss.

"That may have been so," replied the witness.

"Why did they want to punish you?"

"I don't know."

"If Mr. Shonts could have got the third-tracking contract through at 10 per cent. you would have taken it, wouldn't you?"

"I think so."

"And you would have been willing to let Mr. Shonts do what he wanted with the difference between 7½ per cent. and 10 per cent., wouldn't you?"

Shakes Head for Answer.

The witness shook his head. He said he had never agreed with Mr. Shonts to sublet the contract if he had obtained it.

"Weren't you taken in with the idea of subletting the contract, which you might have found difficulty in doing if your company had got the contract?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No, Sir," replied Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Moss then read the testimony of Mr. Shonts, that the contract was to be sublet, but the witness said he didn't remember such was to be the case.

Chairman Thompson received a letter yesterday signed by several citizens asking his committee to "investigate and put a stop to the abuse of listening in on the telephone wires of private citizens." The Senator said he would instruct Frank Moss to communicate with the telephone company and the District Attorney with a view of taking the matter up officially.

The committee will continue its hearings this morning.

ROOSEVELT FIGHTS ALIMONY

Colonel's Cousin Objects to Paying His Wife $400 a Month.

John Ellis Roosevelt, a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, applied to the Supreme Court yesterday for an order discontinuing the alimony of $400 a month he is paying his wife pending the trial of her suit for a separation.

Mr. Roosevelt's attorney said in the application that Mrs. Roosevelt was unnecessarily delaying the trial and called the attention of the court to the fact that Justice Crane in the Kings County Court recently refused to annul the marriage of the plaintiff and defendant in the suit begun by Mr. Roosevelt. Therefore, Mr. Roosevelt was anxious to have his wife's separation suit disposed of as quickly as possible. In the meantime he did not think he should be obliged to pay alimony.

KINGSBURY TESTIFIES.

Tells Grand Jury About Police Wiretapping.

John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, spent two hours yesterday before the Kings County Grand Jury which is investigating charges of "wire tapping" by the police in connection with the Strong charities investigation.

It was said that he was asked many more questions than were put to Mayor Mitchel and Commissioner Woods on the day before. Commissioner Kingsbury refused to discuss what took place in the Grand Jury room.

HIGHER COAL PRICES WILL CAUSE INQUIRY

President Prepares to Learn if Increased Profits Go with Advanced Wages.

PROFITS SOARED IN PAST

Companies, as Well as Miners, Benefited by Wage Increases, Gregory Tells Trade Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Apprehension that the recent advance in miners' wages in the anthracite region might be reflected by an increase in the price of coal to the consumer within a few months has led to a decision by President Wilson to prepare for a possible investigation of the coal trade. Attorney General Gregory, to whom the task of enforcing the law against any combination to advance coal prices would be intrusted, has addressed a letter to the Federal Trade Commission urging that if any attempt should be made to put up the price of coal the commission should institute an investigation, especially as to the relation between any increase in the cost of production due to the advance in wages and any increase in profits caused by the increase in price. The Trade Commission, in reply, has signified its purpose to make any such investigation as the public interest might require.

In reviewing the experience of the consuming public with the coal producers in the last fifteen years, the Attorney General in his letter wrote:

"It has been brought out in the various legal proceedings against the anthracite railroads that on similar occasions in the past, when wages have been advanced, the railroad coal companies, on the pretext of increasing prices for the purpose of meeting the increased cost of production resulting from the higher wages, have made much greater increases than were necessary for that purpose.

"Since Jan. 1, 1900, there have been three general advances in the wages of mine workers in the anthracite regions, exclusive of the present advance. In October, 1900, wages were advanced approximately 10 per cent. In the fiscal year immediately preceding this advance (July 1, 1899-June 30, 1900) the cost of production of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, whose mines are among the most expensive to operate, was $1.67 per ton. In the fiscal year immediately following (July 1, 1900-June 30, 1901) its cost of production was $1.828 per ton—an increase of $.156 per ton, which includes not only the increase due to advance in wages, but the increase due to all other factors. On the other hand, the same company (the others following suit) increased prices by $.232 per ton on all sizes, making the excess of price increase over cost increase $.076 per ton.

"On Nov. 1, 1902, there was another general advance in wages of approximately 14 per cent. In the fiscal year immediately preceding this advance (July 1, 1901-June 30, 1902) the cost of production of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company was $2.006 per ton. In the fiscal year immediately following (July 1, 1902-June 30, 1903) its cost of production was $2.199 per ton—an increase of $.193 per ton, which includes not only the increase due to the advance in wages, but the increase due to all other factors. On the other hand, the same company (the others following) increased prices by $.404 per ton on all sizes, making the excess of price increase over cost increase $.363 per ton.

"Undoubtedly the prices immediately following the wage increase in 1902 were abnormally high, due to the scarcity of coal in consequence of the long strike. It will be fairer, therefore, to take the prices prevailing in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, as the basis for comparison. This would show an excess of price increase over cost increase of $.245 per ton.

"In 1912 another advance in wages took place, amounting to about 5.6 per cent. on the average. Again prices were increased on the pretext of meeting the resulting increase in the cost of production. On this occasion the House of Representatives directed the Bureau of Labor to make an investigation. The bureau found that, whereas the advanced wages increased the cost of production only 9 cents per ton, prices were increased 25 cents per ton, making the disparity between price increase and cost increase 16 cents per ton.

"The report of the Bureau of Labor states:

Following the agreement of May 20, 1912, the wholesale price of anthracite coal was advanced by the mining companies about 25 cents per ton, when all sizes are taken into consideration. The advance in miners' wages under the above agreement and the increase in wages granted to men not specifically covered by the agreement was equivalent to an increase of between 8 and 10 cents per ton in the cost of labor, or an average increase of about 9 cents per ton for the anthracite region as a whole. Deducting this increase in labor cost from the increase in the selling price per ton, it will be seen that the prices realized by the coal mining companies were increased about 16 cents per ton more than was required by the new scale of wages alone. (House Doc. 1,442, P. 33.)

"As the total consumption of some years past has been in the neighborhood of 75,000,000 tons, this excess of price increase over cost increase following the advance in wages in 1912 meant a surtax upon consumers of about $12,000,000 annually."

BIG ADVANCE IN ANTHRACITE

Reading Announces Wholesale Price for Next Winter's Fuel.

The new wholesale tidewater anthracite price schedule was made public yesterday by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company. It makes flat advances of 40 cents a ton for stove coal, 50 cents for pea coal, 15 cents for egg coal, 20 cents for chestnut, and 20 cents for buckwheat. The new rates are:

Broken	$4.95	Pea	$3.65
Egg	5.05	Buckwheat, No. 1	2.90
Stove	5.30	Boiler	2.25
Chestnut	5.35		

In addition, 10 cents a ton will be added to the price of egg stove and chestnut on the first of June, July, August, and September. These three sizes are used domestically in New York City, which is known as an "anthracite city." Consequently next Winter's rates will be: Egg coal, $5.45; stove, $5.70, and pea coal, $4.05. Six million tons of coal is burned annually in New York City.

The reason given for the new advance is the increase in wages recently granted to miners, amounting, it was estimated, to $10,000,000 a year.

The new prices do not represent the retailers' profits and the cost of delivery and storage. Retailers said last night that the advance to consumers would be the same as that made by the coal producers.

DISMISS $2,200 DICE SUIT.

Housman Fails to Press Action Against John A. Hoagland.

When the suit of Frederick Housman against John A. Hoagland for $2,200 was called for trial yesterday before Justice Philbin and a jury in the Supreme Court it was expected that all of the details of an exciting crap game would be told. Therefore, there were in the court room many persons with a well developed interest in that indoor sport. But the plaintiff did not appear to press the suit and the court directed a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Hoagland is wealthy and lives at 1 East Fifty-third Street.

The complaint recited that on July 22, 1915, Mr. Hoagland gave a check for $2,200 to George W. Bernheimer while they were playing craps on credit. The check was given on the alleged condition that the game should continue from the time the check changed hands until 7:45 the next morning. At the expiration of that time, the complaint ran, Mr. Bernheimer would be entitled to the cash the check called for. The check was assigned to the plaintiff who sought to cash it, but payment was refused.

The answer of Mr. Hoagland was that Mr. Bernheimer did not fulfill the conditions of the game, refusing to continue playing until the hour set.

GATES FOR SEMINARY HEAD.

Movement on Foot to Elect Vicar of Trinity Parish.

A movement was started yesterday to obtain the election of the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates, vicar of Intercession Chapel of Trinity Parish, as Dean of the General Theological Seminary in Chelsea Square. The position is vacant through the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Wilford L. Robbins. It is regarded as one of the highest posts of honor and responsibility in the Episcopal Church. The seminary is the one official training school for Episcopal clergy of the country.

Doubt was expressed that Dr. Gates could be induced to accept the post. The movement aims merely to see to it that he is nominated to the Trustees at their meeting a fortnight hence. The Right Rev. Dr. Charles H. Brent, Bishop to the Philippines, has been mentioned in connection with it, but Episcopal leaders in the city said yesterday that they are opposed to the election of a Bishop. No question was raised as to the fitness of Bishop Brent. Even churchmanship played no part against him, so far as could be heard. The opposition mentioned was merely against a man in Bishop's orders being chosen.

The Rev. Dr. C. F. J. Wrigley, rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, will be placed in nomination, as will also the Rev. Dr. Ralph B. Pomeroy, rector of Trinity Church, Princeton.

MAYOR FAVORS THREE BILLS

Asks Governor to Sign Building Inspection Measure.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter to Governor Whitman yesterday requesting him to sign the Lockwood-Ellenbogen building inspection bill, which has been approved by the Board of Estimate and practically all of the real estate and commercial bodies in the city. The bill is designed to remedy the division of authority over building inspection and the consequent duplication of inspections and conflict of orders to property owners.

The Mayor approved the bill permitting the withdrawal of $300,000 from the $800,000 emergency fund of the Retired Teachers' Pension Fund to pay retired teachers their pensions for 1916.

The Mayor also signed the bill depriving the Aldermen of the right to perform the marriage ceremony. The authority is put into the hands of the City Clerk and his deputies in each borough.

Goulds Sue Iron Mountain Road.

In the Federal District Court suit was brought yesterday by George J. Gould, Helen M. Shepard and Howard Gould, as Trustees under the will of Jay Gould, against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. The action is brought to recover $1,741,000 alleged to be due on a series of promissory notes assigned to them subsequent to March 1, 1914. Because the company has defaulted in the payment of interest the [illegible] assert that both principal and interest are due them. The notes referred to in the complaint are for $50,000 each and bear interest at 6 per cent.

OPENS HOT ATTACK ON HARBOR BILL

Kenyon Warns Senate Democrats That It Forecasts Their Party's Defeat.

WOULD CUT IT IN HALF

Deplores Elimination of the East River Item and Assails Pork-Barrel Awards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The fight against the "pork barrel" aspects of the River and Harbor bill began in the Senate today with a long and vigorous attack on the measure by Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, a Republican of the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Kenyon chided his colleagues of the committee for eliminating the New York item connecting East River and the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which President Wilson had recommended as necessary to preparedness, while money was voted to pump water into unknown rivers and creeks. He warned the Democrats that the passage of this bill, carrying $42,000,000, would mean the breaking of the last plank in their platform and the return of the Republicans to power.

"No one," said Mr. Kenyon, "objects to works on rivers of national scope. But the country does object to appropriations for strictly local enterprises, for the mere purpose of drawing money from the Treasury. The one item that the President asked for national preparedness, so that battleships could reach the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is stricken from the bill. I suppose it is done for the purpose of trading. If so it illustrates the vice of the present system of making river and harbor bills

"On the other hand the committee put in an appropriation for the harbor of Arcadia, Mich. It is a little harbor of dwindling trade, condemned by the army engineers. You have stricken out the East River project in the greatest port with the greatest commerce in the world, but you have saved Arcadia. Of course the able Senator from Michigan [Mr. Smith] is a member of the committee."

Mr. Kenyon also attacked the committee's appropriation of $10,000 for repairing the Government's iron pier at Lewes, Del., which had already cost $387,000, and had rarely been used, never for commerce. Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware replied that it had never been used because the War Department had withheld the necessary permission, but that would now be given.

"You Senators," exclaimed Mr. Kenyon, "who support this kind of legislation may as well know that you are the worst enemies of river and harbor bills. The country will not continue to pay war taxes for little creeks and rivers that are good for nothing but the re-election of members of Congress.

"When you Democrats have passed this bill carrying $42,000,000 you will have broken the last plank in your platform. You broke the plank on the Philippines the other day through an organization known as Tammany. You have broken the free sugar plank. And you would not have needed the tax on sugar if you had dispensed with this bill."

"Were not you the only Republican on the committee to oppose this bill?" asked Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, a Democrat.

Mr. Kenyon replied that Mr. Sherman of Illinois had joined him in a dissenting report.

"I can explain the vote of the Senator from Illinois," said Mr. Reed of Missouri, the Democrat. "He voted for every item for Illinois and against every other item."

"At any rate," said Mr. Simmons, "there were eight Republicans on the committee, and only two opposed it."

Returning to his charge of Democratic extravagance, Mr. Kenyon referred to the recent trip of Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury to Latin America. In his party, said Mr. Kenyon, (referring to Samuel Untermyer,) Mr. McAdoo had a distinguished New York lawyer.

"With the enormous expenditures coming for preparedness," asked Mr. Kenyon, "ought not this bill to be cut in half? The Sixty-second Congress appropriated $2,020,686,340. The Sixty-third Congress appropriated $2,231,055,150. This is an appalling increase. The need for economy was so great that even the Democratic Senator from Texas [Mr. Sheppard] on Jan. 10 introduced a resolution cutting down the salaries of $1,200 clerks."

"And yet," said Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, the minority leader, laying out a carefully sorted row of bills on his desk, "on Jan. 11 this same Senator introduced bills appropriating as follows for public buildings in his State: Brownsville, $250,000; Childress, $75,000; Huntsville, $75,000; Memphis, $75,000, and Canadian, $50,000. At Canadian there are barely more than 600 inhabitants, and the others are scarcely larger. Only Brownsville has 10,000 people, and that is the only town on the list that should have a public building."

Mr. Kenyon will continue his remarks tomorrow.

WINS TANZER CASE APPEAL.

Safford, Hotel Clerk, to Have New Trial on Perjury Charge.

Frank D. Safford, former clerk at the Hotel Kensington, Plainfield, N. J., will not have to spend nine months on Blackwell's Island because of his testimony at the Rae Tanzer-Oliver Osborne hearing before United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton. He was convicted of having committed perjury in October but appealed, and yesterday the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the Trial Court, ordering that the hotel clerk have a new trial. The decision was written by Judge Ward and was concurred in by Judges Rogers and Mayer.

The judgement was reversed because of the admission at Safford's trial of certain testimony by James W. Osborne, the lawyer, who had been accused by Rae Tanzer with having posed to her as "Oliver Osborne." The Appellate Court found that Mr. Osborne, when he was called in rebuttal, gave testimony damaging to the defendant which was the purest hearsay and should have been excluded from the record. The Government contended that the cross examination of Mr. Osborne opened up the question of the conversations with the mysterious Oliver Osborne at the lawyer's office and at the Sherman Square Hotel, and that because of this, admission of the prejudicial testimony was justified.

The judges of the higher court, however, took the ground that the matter of the Oliver Osborne conversation was not opened up by the defendant and that the evidence bearing on that matter had been admitted against his protests. Judge Ward also said it was an error to have restricted Safford from attempting to draw from Rae Tanzer anything tending to show that, of her two irreconcilable accounts of her relations with Oliver Osborne, her statement she made to the United States District Attorney's office was untrue and her testimony at the trial was true.

TELL OF SHIP EXPLOSION.

Officers of the Tennyson Ascribe Damage to a Bomb.

An account of the explosion on board the Lamport & Holt steamship Tennyson, which occurred on Feb. 18 and killed four members of the crew, was given yesterday by officers when the vessel arrived from Rio de Janeiro without her mainmast, which was blown to splinters.

Captain Buller believes the explosion was caused by a bomb put on board at Bahia when freight was being taken in. The explosion occurred when the Tennyson was at sea about 250 miles northeast of Maranhao, Brazil. The engines escaped injury, and the steamship managed to reach Maranhao.

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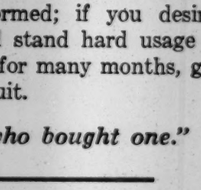


Bathe with Soap, dry and apply the Ointment

Stops itching, clears away pimples, redness and roughness, removes dandruff and scalp irritation, heals red, rough and sore hands, as well as most baby humors. You need not buy them until you try them.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the World.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Saks-Made Suits for Chauffeurs

Have achieved a national reputation for design and durability.

¶ They are the finest in appearance, best made and most durable chauffeurs' suits obtainable.

¶ They are individual in line and fabric. They are made to last—to give satisfaction from every standpoint.

¶ If you want your chauffeur to be correctly but economically uniformed; if you desire a chauffeur's suit that will stand hard usage and not show signs of wear for many months, get a Saks-made chauffeur's suit.

"Ask the man who bought one."

Just the thing for the races on Saturday

Auto Luncheon Cases

¶ Made of three-ply veneered basswood, covered with black enameled duck and fitted complete with knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups, lunch boxes, etc.

Cases fitted for two persons	$7.50
Cases fitted for four persons	$10.00
Cases fitted for five persons	$11.50
Cases fitted for six persons	$12.50

Saks Motor Apparel Shop—Sixth Floor.

Astor Trust Resources

RESOURCES are popularly regarded as referring to money alone, but in a broader sense the resources of a great banking institution may be extended to embrace the threefold considerations of Money, Methods and Men.

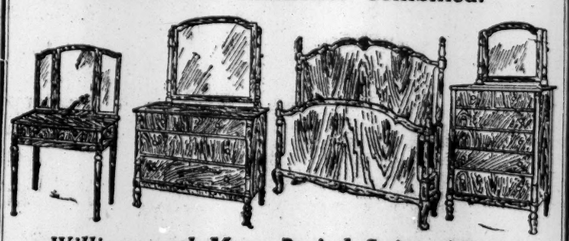
This Company's resources comprehend a large capital and a substantial surplus; the efficiency of specialized methods in all departments; and the experience and wisdom of a Directorate composed of prominent banking and business executives.

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

KOCH & CO. INC.
Established 1860
125th Street, West

Koch "Lifetime" Furniture
Is Art and Excellence Combined.



William and Mary Period Suite, $98.00.

Antique Mahogany or American Walnut, all hard wood interior, dustproof construction.

Full size bed; dresser 48 inches wide with 28x30 mirror; chiffonier 33 inches wide with 18x20 mirror; triplicate mirror toilet table 33 inches wide.

Special Prices on Beds and Bedding
10 to 30% Reductions.

Bungalow Beds; white enamel, $4.98 to $12.00

Brass Bungalow Bed, $13.98 to $19.00

Adam Period Wood Beds, white enamel or ivory, $14.50 to $39.00

Woven Wire Springs, $2.98 to $5.25

Englander Wit Edge Woven Wire Springs. $6.98

Roll Edge Layer Felt Mattresses, all sizes $8.75

The Koch Club Plan of Deferred Payments
Is Worth Investigating. Inquire 5th Floor

ESTABLISHED 1870
The Aimone Galleries
MADISON AVENUE AT FORTY FIFTH
ON THE NORTH EAST CORNER
NEW YORK

Continuation of Sale

MESSRS. AIMONE having decided to discontinue their Retail business in Antiques, Objets d'Art and high grade Reproductions announce a Sale of their entire collection now assembled in the Aimone Galleries.

Reductions of 10% to 50%
From Present Wholesale Prices

IMPORTED TERRA COTTAS and GARDEN MARBLES

For Example—Superb Replica of Fountain at the Cathedral of Siena in Selected Carrara Marble.
Formerly $675. Now $520

Replica Pompeian Tripod Fountain—original at Pompeii Baths—of Carrara Marble.
Formerly $850. Now $645

This Stock Positively Must Be Sold

CITY COLLEGE TO AID CIVIL SERVICE MEN

Director of Training Is Recommended for Municipal Employes.

NOT A "CRAMMING" SCHOOL

Head of New System Will Co-operate with the Civil Service Commission to Make Better Workers.

The appointment of a Director of Public Service Training at the College of the City of New York who would establish at the City College in co-operation with the Municipal Civil Service Commission an intelligence office, or clearing house, for civil service positions for which students might be the better prepared is recommended in the report issued yesterday by the Committee on Municipal Service Survey, appointed in March, 1915, by President Sidney E. Mezes, of the City College. The committee was formed to investigate the ways in which the City College might be of service to the City Government in preparing students of that institution for city positions and methods and means of improving the efficiency of those already in the municipal service.

The preface to the report, submitted by Professor Frederick E. Breithut of the Department of Chemistry of the City College to Professor Stephen P. Duggan, Chairman of the committee, says that the investigation was limited to the Departments of Finance, Health, Education, and Public Works. At the time of the investigation it was found that the city employed in its sixty-two departments or bureaus 86,397 men and women under 371 titles. Information was obtained from the heads of various departments and bureaus, and through a questionaire, sent to municipal employes, who were asked what previous educational training and experience they had obtained, and what additional training they considered themselves to be in need of.

"As a result of the investigation," says the report, "the committee finds that the problem of municipal service training resolves itself into three distinct parts: (1) the training of those already in the public service; (2) the training for entrance into the service in the lower grades; (3) the training of those in groups 1 and 2 for the higher positions, technical, professional and administrative."

The committee feels that the first branch of the work of municipal service training may well be left in the hands of those already engaged in its fulfillment. In regard to the training for entrance into the lower grades the investigation, according to the report, showed that in the past the relative weight given to practical experience has been greater than that given to academic training.

"This attitude on the part of the Civil Service Commission is readily understandable," says the report. "It is only natural for an employer to require that his possible future employe should have had some practical experience in the work he is to do. On the other hand, we have the equally natural desire of the college to retain its traditions and ideals.

"After all, the fundamental work of a college, irrespective of what other activities it may engage in, is the academic training of students. To say that this training should have a thoroughly disciplinary and cultural value, that it should produce the 'rounded' man, is but to repeat the obvious. It is difficult in attempting to adapt such training to specific useful ends to avoid yielding to the temptation of easing up on the severity of ordinary academic standards.

"Nevertheless, it is equally obvious that the college should set its face resolutely against such a practice. Nor is there need for it. If we are to turn out a half-baked product only capable of passing a civil service examination we are not doing the work of a college—we are simply duplicating the work of the many 'cramming' schools already in existence, which proudly point to their so-called 'graduates' who have been placed in positions for which frequently they are but superficially fitted. With all its history and tradition for thoroughness, this college cannot enter into competition with schools of this type."

Direct co-operation between the City College and the city in their work is suggested as the solution of the problem of giving the student a thorough collegiate training with practical experience along the lines he needs. If candidates are to be trained for the still higher positions, requiring professional or technical experience and training, the report says that the City College must either broaden out and include work which properly belongs to a university or technical school or it must co-operate with existing agencies that undertake to give such training.

In recommending a Director of Public Service Training at the City College the committee suggests that he should confer with the Civil Service Commissioners and chief examiners as to the relation between college instruction and civil service, as to examinations, standards, credit for field work, and eligibility. He should confer with the heads of city departments and bureaus with regard to their needs and the ability of the City College to supply them.

It also recommends that a College Standing Committee on Public Service be appointed to co-operate with the Director, and further that provision be made for the co-operation of the City College with such unofficial agencies as the Training School for Public Service and the Bureau of Municipal Research.

LAKE VESSEL SINKS; 20 DIE.

First Disaster of Season Occurs During Storm on Lake Superior.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 9.—Twenty persons were drowned when the steamer S. R. Kirby of the Northwestern Transportation Company of Detroit and Cleveland broke in two during a storm on Lake Superior yesterday and sank. The disaster occurred four miles off Eagle Harbor, Michigan.

Otto Lindquist, a stoker on the Kirby, was picked from floating wreckage by sailors on the steamer Joseph Block. The Kirby was commanded by Captain David Girardin, Jr., of Detroit. The officers and crew totaled twenty-two persons. The mate of the Kirby, Joseph Murdia, was rescued by the steamer Harry Berwind, bound for Duluth. The barge Hartwell, which the Kirby was towing, broke loose and was picked up by the steamer E. H. Utley, which towed her to shelter behind Keweenaw Point.

The Kirby left Ashland Sunday with ore for Cleveland. She ran into a terrific gale on Lake Superior early yesterday. According to Lindquist, the steamer made for Keweenaw Bay, but the storm increased in violence, and at about 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning she broke in two.

CLERKSHIP YEAR OMITTED.

New Ruling of Court of Appeals for College Graduates.

An important ruling affecting the admission of college graduates to the practice of law in this State was made on May 2 by the Court of Appeals, it was announced yesterday by Dean Harlan F. Stone of the Columbia Law School. The change, which is in the form of an amendment to Rule 3 of the Rules of the Court of Appeals regarding the admission of attorneys, provides that a student, pursuing his senior year of college in the first year of the Law School course, may be admitted to practice immediately upon graduation and passing the bar examinations without having to first serve a year's clerkship as has been necessary heretofore.

Root to Address Red Cross.

Elihu Root will speak at a special meeting of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, which will be held tomorrow at the home of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Avenue, to discuss the membership campaign in which all chapters in the Metropolitan District are co-operating under the leadership of a citizens' committee, of which Seward Prosser is Chairman. Dr. Stewart, head of the Bellevue Hospital Red Cross Unit, and H. J. Hill, secretary of the Membership Committee, will also address the meeting.

F. L. STETSON URGES SCHOOL BIBLE STUDY

Lawyer Says Parts of the Old Testament Offending No One Could Be Selected.

CALLS THIS STATE'S DUTY

Joseph Choate Presides at Closing Session of Exercises Celebrating Bible Society Centenary.

"Today the whole world needs the Bible."

This sentiment, enunciated by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Taylor, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at Carnegie Hall last night, was the keynote of the mass meeting held there to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the American Bible Society. The influence of the Bible spread to every corner of the universe through the medium of translations was declared furthermore to be the force by which nations of the world would recover from the "debauch of war."

Such was the prediction of the Rev. Edward Caldwell Moore, Professor of Theology at Harvard University, who reviewed the history of Bible missions from the earliest times to the present. Within the last hundred years, almost within the life of the American Bible Society itself, Professor Moore said, translations of the Bible had reached every corner of the world. He had collected for the university library at Harvard, he said, translations in 375 languages and dialects, but, he said, his work had not been half finished because the Bible or parts of it had been translated into more than 700 languages and dialects. He computed the total output of Bibles, since the holy book first came off the printing presses, at two thousand million copies.

Yesterday's centennial celebration of the founding of the American Bible Society was divided into two parts, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. The speakers in the afternoon were Francis Lynde Stetson and Judge Carl Nott of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Stetson deplored the tendency to bar from public school curriculums any instruction in the Scriptures. He suggested a compilation of certain parts of the old Testament, which might be used in the public school without offending any denominational sentiment.

"While we recognize that it is no part of the duty of the State," said Mr. Stetson, "to force upon the youth the acceptance of religious tenets contrary to their traditional faith, the State that denies to its children the opportunity of drinking from the deep wells of spiritual truth, found as nowhere else, in the Holy Scriptures, leaves the soul of its people to die of thirst.

"I am willing to recognize the validity of the Jewish objections to such public reading of the New Testament and of the Roman Catholic objection to the use of the Protestant translation of the Old Testament. There might be prepared a book of selections from the Psalms, from Isaiah, from Ezekiel, and from some of the minor prophets which would involve no controversial point and which might instill n the minds of the child images never to be forgotten, and tending to call them out of sordid materialism and shallow rationalism."

At the evening exercises Joseph H. Choate, former United States Ambassador to England, presided. The program opened with music, the hymn "O Word of God Incarnate" being sung by a chorus of three hundred voices under the direction of Tali Esen Morgan. A scripture lesson was read by the Rev. W. B. Cooper, General Secretary of the Canadian Bible Society, and prayer was offered by the Rev. George Alexander of the University Place Presbyterian Church. Then followed a reception of delegations and the presentation of greetings in which Bible societies from all over the world were represented.

Three speakers followed, the Rev. Arthur Taylor, Professor Moore, and Bishop William Alfred Quayle, all urging development of Bible missions. James Wood, President of the American Bible Society, in a brief address, said:

"Every time your clock ticks a volume of the Bible goes out into the world. But the demand is greater than the supply. For instance, take war-torn Mexico. Last year, in spite of the war, twice as many Bibles were sold there than in any year of peace, and in China millions of Bibles were sold."

The exercises closed with a benediction by the Rev. S. A. Delagneau, representing the Bible Society of France.

SPEEDER'S PLEA FAILS.

Criminal Intent of Chauffeur Shown, Court Says.

John Riordan, a chauffeur of 489 West Fifty-second Street, who ran down Lillian Carlson of 77 West 102d Street last August, was put on trial, charged with assault before Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday. After the jury was drawn, however, his counsel, George Simpson, moved that the indictment be dismissed because it charged his client with "wilfully and feloniously" striking the complainant, when he as a matter of fact, he had no intention of injuring the woman when his machine struck her, the lawyer said.

Assistant District Attorney Abrams opposed this motion on the ground that Riordan was exceeding the speed limit and had no lights when the accident occurred. Judge Nott also held there was no precedent covering Mr. Simpson's contention in New York State. He therefore decided to base his decision on similar cases in other States where it had been held that disregard for the rights of persons constitutes a criminal intent.

Following this decision Riordan offered to plead guilty to assault in the second degree. His plea was accepted and he was remanded to the Tombs to await sentence.

URGE WILSON TO SEND MILK.

Hoboken Meeting Told Babies Are Dying in War Countries.

Resolutions were adopted at a meeting last night in the Hoboken High School calling on President Wilson to disregard legal technicalities and find some way in the name of humanity to send milk for babies in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Poland.

Judge of Common Pleas Carey opened the meeting. Dr. Edmund von Mach, who was introduced as "Professor von Mach of Harvard," read letters saying that for lack of milk all children under 3 years of age had perished in many cities of Poland. Miss Elizabeth Allen, Principal of Public School 4 of Hoboken, said that England was unconquerable, and that if she would allow milk to be sent to the Central Powers and their conquered territory this act of charity would open the way for peace negotiations. Congressman John J. Egan addressed the meeting and will take the resolutions to Washington.

Conspiracy Conviction Overruled.

In a decision written by Judge Augustus N. Hand of the United States District Court, overruled yesterday the conviction of Charles I. Stager, a Customs Examiner, who was convicted of being concerned in a conspiracy with George Silva and Henry Blemenfeld Sciama, of Sciama & Co., feather importers, by disclosing to them confidential customs information regarding the importations of rival concerns. The Court ruled that he invoices and letters introduced as evidence at Stanger's trial were not sufficient to establish a conspiracy.

PRAISE SCHOOL BANKS HERE

Council of Association Meeting at Briarcliffe Commends Plan.

The Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, which is meeting at Briarcliff Lodge, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., discussed a resolution yesterday to ask the Federal Reserve Board to postpone beyond June 15 of this year the time of putting into effect the new system under which checks are to be cleared without discount through a new department to be created by the Federal Reserve Board.

Discussion will be resumed at a session this morning after the question has received consideration by the Executive Committee of the National Bank Section and the Clearing House Section in conference with Governor Benjamin Strong, Jr., of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Arguments in favor of postponement have come from representatives of some of the larger banks who believe that so vast a change in banking methods will result in confusion unless the details are carefully worked out in advance and from representatives of smaller banks who now derive some revenue from the discounting of checks drawn on banks in other cities.

The council adopted a resolution presented by the Savings Bank Section commending the Board of Education of New York City for introducing school savings banks in this city. It was decided to submit to the next general meeting of the American Bankers' Association the question of admitting to membership bankers of South America, Central America, Canada, and Cuba.

In the evening the bankers and their wives attended a dinner given in their honor by the Briarcliff Lodge, which has been the meeting place of the council on three occasions. The diners talked over the long-distance telephone to San Francisco and listened to the baring of the surf near the Cliff House and the barking of the seals on Seal Rocks.

SANTO DOMINGO QUIET.

American Collier and Australian Cruiser Arrive in Port.

SANTO DOMINGO, May 9.—The Australian cruiser Melbourne and the American collier Hector arrived here today. The situation has improved.

There are fifteen candidates in the field for the office of Provisional President.

Roosevelt Coming to Town.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 9.—Colonel Roosevelt will go to New York tomorrow morning and will be at the Metropolitan Magazine offices. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon he will attend memorial services for William J. Youngs at the Federal Court Building in Brooklyn. Mr. Youngs was Colonel Roosevelt's secretary when the latter was Governor.

Japanese Freighter 21 Days Overdue

SEATTLE, Wash., May 9.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha liner Seiko Maru, from Tacoma for Yokohama, was posted today as being twenty-one days overdue at the Japanese port. Officials of the company said the vessel had no war munitions aboard and that her cargo was made up of miscellaneous merchandise shipments.

ABANDON DEER DRIVE.

State Game Protectors Are Recalled from Shelter Island.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 9.—Chief Byron Cameron and the twenty Adirondack game protectors who were sent to Shelter Island two weeks ago to round up the deer there, were ordered back to their posts tonight by the Conservation Department. George D. Pratt, the Conservation Commissioner, is greatly disappointed over the failure of the expedition.

Only six deer were captured alive. These were given to the City of Utica to be placed in a park there. It is thought that about thirty deer are now roaming Shelter Island. For the present they will not be disturbed.

Originally it was planed to kill the Shelter Island deer on the ground that they damaged growing crops, but because of protests Commissioner Pratt abandoned this plan. Many of those who complained about the deer now want them to be let alone.

TIFFANY & Co.
WILL BE CLOSED ON
SATURDAY, MAY 13TH

Oscar Seagle
and the Trio de Lutèce

IT is a rare event when concert-goers can hear Seagle with the Trio de Lutèce—America's favorite baritone and an ensemble without a peer.

But the pleasure is yours whenever you wish if you have their *exclusive* Columbia Records. These three records are representative of the beauty and pure artistic perfection of Seagle and Trio de Lutèce recordings:

A 5747, 12-inch, $1.50 — OH, DRY THOSE TEARS. (Teresa del Riego.) Oscar Seagle, baritone. TURN YE TO ME. (Old Scotch Melody.) Oscar Seagle, baritone.

A 5779, 12-inch, $1.50 — COME WHERE MY LOVE LIES DREAMING. (Foster.) Oscar Seagle, baritone. CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINIA. (Bland.) Oscar Seagle, baritone.

A 1907, 10-inch, 75c. — SONG WITHOUT WORDS. (Tschaikowsky.) Trio de Lutèce. Flute, 'cello and harp. SERENADE. (Widor.) Trio de Lutèce. Flute, 'cello and harp.

These records show Columbia Records to be truly records of feeling, *life*—not merely records of a sound or voice. And this vibrant, *living* quality of tone is the mark of *all* Columbia Records—whether vocal, instrumental, band or any other kind of music. See your dealer and hear them *today*. "Hearing is *Believing*."

Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages
New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.
This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC
RECORDS.

FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.:
Gotham Shop, Inc., 49 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co. 83 Chambers
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Empire Phono. Co., 246 Bowery
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston
Max Mandel, 61 Delancey St.
Union Talking Machine Co. 50 Avenue B
Paul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
Liberty Phonograph Co. 50 Canal St.

14TH ST. TO 43D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 W. 14th St.
Spear & Co., 253 Sixth Ave.
Columbia Commercial Co. 335 E. 14th St.
Wexer Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
Cort Sales Co. 338 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & B'way)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 52 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Fease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Sta.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 500 Eighth Ave.

43D ST. TO 96TH ST.
S. Bauman & Co., 44th St. & 5th Ave.
A. H. Mayers, 1983 Broadway
A. H. Mayers, 790 Ninth Ave.
B. Saletan, 2162 Broadway
Miller Bros., 724 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros. Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Elsen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1518 Third Ave.
L. Lewis, 915 Eighth Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 531 W 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 B'way
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway
The Phonograph Shop, 2945 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave.
148th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 151st St & 3rd Ave
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2936 Third Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
Louis Greenburg, 3391 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
Thos. De Mare, 746 E. 180th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 888 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
M. A. Smith, 134 E. Fordham Road
A. Grosshandler, 1837 Sou. Boulevard

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
F. Geist, 263 Bridge St.
Royal Phil. Inc., 90 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Oasn & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
Mullin & Quinn, 591 Washington Ave.
R. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
J. Stowjowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
M. B. Evens, 720 Flushing Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phelan's, 1333 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 833 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff, 1099 Broadway
Otto Adler, 1674 Broadway
Mullin & Quinn, 395 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 231 B'way
J. Racow, 185 Grand St.
Jos. Shelman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hindermann, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherzer, 703 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2313 Myrtle Ave.
H. F. Hill, 866 Manhattan Ave.
Baim Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave. 235 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1403 Pitkin Ave.
Kramer Bros., 2735 Atlantic Ave.
H. Levinson, 1750 Pitkin Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
H. Dudman, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros. 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
John Lanzara, 321 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.
United Musical Sales Co., Corona, L. I.
L. Galley, 197 Main St., Asteria, L. I.

YONKERS:
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 38 Warburton Ave.
Goldburg Furn. Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.

YONKERS (continued):
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 245 South Broadway, 37 Palisades Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 184 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunten, 111 Newark Ave.
Adam Rucktuhl, 811 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 492 Communipaw Ave
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Zarbonier Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 229 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Burtclay Phono. Shop, Bergen Square.

NEWARK:
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 869 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc, 903-905 Sou Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co. 403 Broad St.
Wexer Bros., 585 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey & Market Sts.
John Mullins & Sons, 218 Market St.
C. Schmidt Furn. Co., 137 Springfield Ave.
Phono.-Cycle Co., 115 So. Orange Ave.

NEW JERSEY:
Frank Cordi's Furniture Co., 139 Washington St., Hoboken
Heraco Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken
Heraco Exchange, 610 Bergenline Ave., West New York
Andrew Brunton, 153 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill
Rucktuhl Co., Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic
Homer E. Marshall, 265 Main St., Paterson
Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson
Marshall Music Store, 436 B'dway Bayonne
S. Wolfson, 527 Ave. C, Bayonne
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 288 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
M. E. Fairchild, 70 3d St., Elizabethport
S. Gusheritz, 32 1st St., Elizabethport
New Jersey Piano Co., 311 W. Front St., Plainfield
L. E. Ackerman, 191 Main St., Hackensack

OUT OF TOWN:
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mt. Vernon
A. Lasca, 375 Main St., New Rochelle
Philip Prander, 9 Lawton St. New Rochelle
Hunt's Leading Music House, 52 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Pt. Rich., S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 506 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, 1198 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, Elting'ville, S. I.
Jos. Tunick, 195N. Main St. Portchester, N.Y.

Perfect PIANOS of Reliable Make
TODAY ONLY

These Pianos have been months only in the best and cannot be told from NEW; in fact, we guarantee them just as if they were new. Regardless of their original cost, we offer the entire number at only ..... on rental for a few homes in New York,

$165
$5 Monthly

Player-Pianos
Standard 88-Note Player Pianos
Containing every modern expression device. These were used at our concerts and cannot be distinguished from NEW. Without reference to their original cost all will be sold for only....

$365

CONVENIENT TERMS OF PAYMENT
12 ROLLS OF MUSIC and Fine Bench with Player
YOUR PIANO Taken in Exchange

KNABE
WAREROOMS, 5th Ave. & 39th St.
Supreme in Victor Service—Convenient Terms

REGAL
The Most Popular Shoe in the World-Why?

"Preparedness" Begins with Your Shoes.
Buy To-day and March in Comfort Saturday

Belmont $4.50
On sale at all Regal Stores, in Black Calf or Black Kid—$4.50

IF you are going to fall in line in the Citizens' Preparedness Parade Saturday, remember that *the rest of you can't be more comfortable than your feet are.* Don't spoil your disposition and the day by wearing ill-fitting or wrong-shape shoes.

Regal Shoes, with dozens of special-type models for every foot, are not only the *most stylish Shoes* but the *most comfortable Shoes.*

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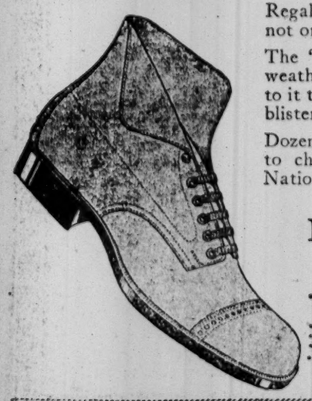

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WHITMAN DEMANDS A MILITANT CHURCH

Tells Methodist General Conference That Christianity Is a Fighting Faith.

RITUAL REVISION DELAYED

Conservative Element Is Voted Down —Whole Subject Referred to the Bishops with Power.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 9.—Governor Whitman, addressing the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church today, told the delegates that the world had no place for a Church which disdained to do the work of the world.

"Nor do I believe that Christianity itself is committed to any dogma of pacifism," he said. "Christianity is a fighting faith. Is it not possible that we have let many of our best words be led into a slavery of false meaning? When we think of militarism and fighting we think of armies and navies, conquest, invasion, hate and blood letting, despair and desolation. Yet militarism may mean the martial organization of a people for high and noble purposes, and fighting may be directed against the evils that men do rather than against mankind itself."

Bishop Earl Cranston, called to preside while Governor Whitman was speaking, expressed a polite regret, while introducing Mr. Whitman, that the General Conference was in no position to indorse any particular political issues. When Governor Whitman had finished, the Rev. John P. Brushingham of Chicago introduced a blanket resolution asking the conference to commend all administrations that stood for the principles of the Church, but the resolution was overwhelmingly defeated.

Governor Whitman was frequently applauded, and especially when he asserted that he opposed the idea that "no price is too great to pay for peace."

"The United States is at peace," he said, "and yet who may say that it is a peace without its possible dangers and alarms." The Governor made no secret, he said, of his belief that the United States should address itself to the task of adequate national defense against armed invasion or unbearable insult.

The delegates stood and sang "America," when Governor Whitman had finished, and a resolution was passed thanking him for coming before the conference.

The General Conference became convinced this morning that it was hopeless for it to attempt to pass the revision of the ritual in the three weeks remaining before adjournment, and voted to refer the changes to the Board of Bishops with power to accept or reject any or all of them. In the balloting before the decision to refer, ex-Governor Hanly and his following of conservatives were defeated in their efforts to commit the conference to adherence to orthodox readings.

Bishop Isiah Benjamin Scott, negro missionary Bishop to Liberia, made a formal request for retirement at the hands of the General Conference this morning. The request and the conditions of his retirement were referred to the Committee on Episcopacy at the request of Dr. Thomas Nicholson. Secretary Edgar Blake of the Board of Sunday Schools asked the conference to give careful consideration to the question of a pension, asserting that in ordinary circumstances Bishop Scott would not have been eligible to a pension until he was 70 years old. He is now 61.

The negro delegates agreed today on the Rev. R. E. Jones, editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, as their candidate for Bishop with full powers. The election of another negro for the Liberia field, to succeed Bishop Scott, will be urged.

A debate of unusual length and vigor developed this morning when, in a resolution favoring the restriction of the sale of liquor in the Hawaiian Islands, reference was made to the "unspeakable" conduct of certain soldiers in Honolulu. The soldiers were referred to as negroes, which drew a hot protest from the Rev. Elam A. White of Lexington. Mr. White said it was neither brotherly nor fair to place special emphasis on race or color, in any resolution.

Two resolutions were introduced demanding more rigid censorship of moving pictures. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Wedderspoon, of Baltimore, author of one of the resolutions, requested the Conference to encourage Congress to adopt legislation, authorizing the President to name a new supreme court of censorship, composed of five members. Dr. Wedderspoon said vicious moving pictures were obstructing the efforts of the church to build character.

The second resolution, introduced by J. E. Leaycraft of the New York Conference, supported the Crissman-Wheeler bill for censoring moving pictures.

A resolution introduced by William J. Davidson, Joseph C. Nate, C. F. Bucher, Joseph R. Haker, Walter D. Agnew, E. J. Lockwood and J. B. Schreckengast commented on the fact that the Methodist Episcopal Church had lost $378,-284.13 on its periodicals in the last four years. The resolution requested the Book Concern to report to the General Conference the appropriations made to each of the periodicals and to supply other data to enable the Conference to discover where the trouble was.

Dr. J. H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, speaking tonight at the anniversary exercises of the Board of Education of the Church, said in part:

"There has been bitter discussion of late in this State as to whether the teachers in the public schools of this State should be compelled to read ten verses of the Bible daily to the pupils. I believe that not only should every child and youth read that Book in which is bound up the richest treasure of our Anglo-Saxon speech, but that a way will yet be found by which men of all faiths will agree to have parts of it at least daily read to and by all our children in the schools, whatever their faith or their parents' faith.

"Yet we have to remember that a State giving welcome to all creeds cannot in its public schools, which it taxes all to support and which it wishes the children of all to enter, impose any religious teaching without contravening the very principle of freedom that is at the foundation of this Republic of diverse traditions, tongues, and creeds.

"The Church and the home must keep this sacred task still we can agree in the essentials of our creeds and have them taught in the schools."

DIVINITY MEN GET DEGREES.

Thirty-nine Princeton Seminary Students Are Graduated.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 9.—The one hundred and fourth commencement of the Princeton Theological Seminary took place today, thirty-nine members of the graduating class being registered as members of the Presbyterian ministry. In addition, President Stevenson conferred the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity on twenty-one special students and announced six fellowships and five prizes.

Miller Chapel was filled with alumni of the institution. President Stevenson conferred the degrees. Following the exercises an alumni dinner was held.

The graduating class follows:

Charles Mellinger Ackerman, William Sagehorn Baltz, Louis van Valzah Barber, Clifton Osee Blanton, Moses H. Brackvill, Albert Bruchhaus, Robert Raymond Bryan, Adam Brown Caldwell, Archibald Campbell, John Randolph Campbell, Thomas Stacy Capers, Angelo Maria Centanni, Edwin Stanley Chedister, William Henry Davies, Samuel Reynolds Diehl, Harold Irvin Donnelly, William Thomas Hanzsche, Fred Lee Harper, Warren Hiram Hayes, Newman Warren Hess, Ernest Faxton Janvier, Paul Fisher Landis, Charles Henry Lewis, Alexander Clifford McMullen, Edwin Fleming Montgomery, Thomas Arthur Patterson, Arthur Reno Porter, Mebane Ramsay, George Yeisley Rusk, Earl Landis Stedman, Hendrik Pieter Marthinus Steyn, Aladar Tomcsanyi, William Le Grande Tucker, Henry Frederick Wilke, William Charles Roberts Williams, Merle Clayton Winn, David Roswell Wylie, William Norris Wysham, ad Lewis Edmund Shields.

Degrees of Bachelor of Divinity were awarded to Howard Edgar Bodder, Frank Goess Bossert, William Robertson de Villiers, Richard John Dosker, Charles Darby Fulton, Walter Edward Jordan, Toyphiko Kagawa, Paul Edwin Keen, Joseph Spencer Kennard, Jr., James Alexander MacKean, Edward Fleming Montgomery, Winfield S. Morrow, Elbert Jerome Nickerson, John Gezon Noordwier, Haward Arlington Northacker, Robert Leonard Riddle, Mebane Ramsay, David Charles Ross, Bart Dannelly Stephens, Jan Karel van Baalen, and Frederic Karl Vogt.

FIFTH AV. BARRED TO BABIES' PARADE

Route of Tomorrow's March Changed to Madison and Lexington Avs.

MERCHANTS SAID TO OBJECT

Milk Stations of City Visited by Committee Yesterday—Instructions for Fathers Today.

The committee which the Mayor appointed to take care of "Baby Week" in New York City is much disappointed at an order issued yesterday forbidding the babies to parade up Fifth Avenue tomorrow just as the policemen did last Saturday and as the advocates of preparedness will do next Saturday. Complaints of some merchants who feared the procession would interrupt their trade are said to be the cause for the withdrawal of the Fifth Avenue permit and the issuance of one up Madison and Lexington Avenues.

The committee intends to make the best of the matter, and 3,000 babies in automobiles, of which there are not yet enough, will "march" Thursday in a little parade for preparedness all their own. In addition to the shortage of machines, those in charge of the parade are anxious to obtain a few bands.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Chairman of the Feature Committee for the week, said last night that she thought it was a shame for musicians not to offer their services more quickly than they had done.

"Just think," she said, "bands for strikers, for pacifists, and for preparedness for war, but not one for the babies, who are certainly just as important, if not more, so than either pacifists, strikers, or advocates for preparedness."

High praise was expressed for the seventy-eight milk stations, which, together with day nurseries, child hospitals, and other institutions relating to the welfare of the city's babies, were visited yesterday by the Special Committee of One Hundred New York Women who thus celebrated "Visitors' Day."

Luncheon Tendered Committee.

The visiting committee, all wearing the official colors adored by babies, pink and blue, after a luncheon tendered to them by John Wanamaker, got into automobiles and went east, west, north, and south, to the different places in the city where fresh, pure milk may be obtained by any mother for her baby; where also she may get expert advice before and after her child's birth, and where the baby may be brought at any time to be looked over, weighed, and cared for in the sicknesses which the healthiest infant is heir to.

The milk stations, fifty-nine of which are under the supervision of the city, eight under the New York Diet Kitchen's charge, and the other nine controlled by Nathan Straus, dispense an average of at least 100,000 quarts of the very best milk obtainable each week of the year. These stations have, in addition to the milk which they sell below cost, and in some cases give away, physicians in attendance and trained nurses who call on the parents in their homes and advise them as to what is best for their babies.

It is estimated that this work of supervision, where it is practical to have it done properly, cuts down the infant mortality at least 50 per cent. Figures show that in the eight milk stations taken care of by the New York Diet Kitchen Association more than 5,000 mothers and nearly 6,000 babies were advised and cared for last year. In the city's fifty-nine it is recorded that mothers paid 1,182,286 visits, and there were 273,000 home visits made by physicians, nurses, and nurses' assistants.

A feature of yesterday's program, an aeroplane "attack" on the city, wherein the planes were to bombard New York with pamphlets describing the proper care of babies, had to be canceled at the last minute on account of the high wind.

Instructions to Fathers Today.

Today will be "Fathers' Day" in the festival, and this afternoon the fathers of all the city will be told, just as the mothers have been told, what they must do to accomplish their share in the upbringing of a healthy citizen. The father will be told that he must not hold the child on his lap and give it all sorts of things to eat, nor must he insist on baby's being roused from a healthful sleep just to greet him on his return home. He will be warned that "he must not consider baby to be just mother's work and father's joy."

The suffragists today will take an active part in advising the fathers on how to conduct themselves, and starting at noon will canvass the city making speeches with a view of educating the community so that conditions in it are such as to make it an ideal place for children. Prominent medical men will speak at the hospitals to the fathers throughout the day, so that practically at any hour after noon a father may go to one of the leading hospitals and hear a lecture on just how to help raise his young children.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has made a report on the results of the work of its Bureau of Educational Nursing, in connection with the activites of "Baby Week." The report shows that the work of the nurses saved approximately eleven deaths in a thousand infants.

Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, gave out a statement yesterday in which he urged that the significance of the week be applied not alone to the helpless baby. We ought as a community to have as ideals for all the children in it, according to Mr. Lovejoy, the ambitious which the best and wisest parent cherishes for each of his children. This should be the ideal inspired by the celebration of "Baby Week."

STUDENTS GIVE RICHARD II.

Distinguished Gathering Sees Fordham Dramatic Performance.

The first public performance of King Richard II. since the days of Keane, in 1887, marked the opening last night of Fordham University's diamond jubilee in the auditorium. It was the largest dramatic production given at Fordham in years, the cast including more than one hundred and fifty students. The production will be repeated tonight in the Elizabethan style. No scenery will be used and minor parts will be omitted.

James O'Donohoe, a junior in the School of Arts, took the part of King Richard II. His work was the subject of repeated applause.

Among the patrons and patronesses were Sir Herbert Tree, Cardinal Farley, Bishop Hayes, Mgr. Mooney, James K. Hackett, E. H. Sothern, W. Bourke Cockran, Dr. James J. Walsh, Countess Laugier Villars, Baroness Katharine von Klenner, and Mrs. H. W. Taft.

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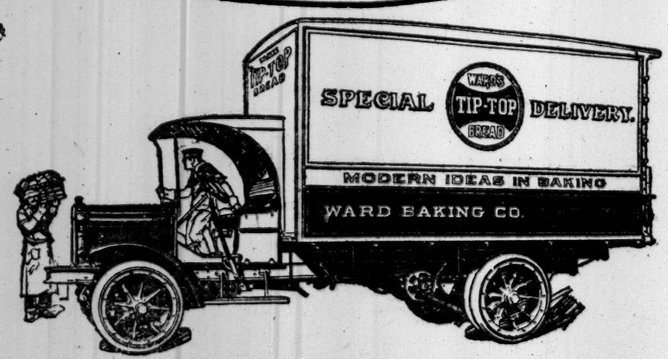

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CURRENT HISTORY
A Monthly Magazine of The New York Times
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NAVAL ADVICE BOARD TO MARCH IN PARADE

Chairman Edison and Associates Thus to Approve the Call for Preparedness.

WOMEN FORM 19 DIVISIONS

Two Thousand Lawyers, Led by 20 Supreme Court Justices, Will Be in the Ranks.

The entire Naval Consulting Board of the United States will march in the Citizens' Preparedness Parade next Saturday. Thomas A. Edison, Chairman of the board, will be at the head of the organization. Mr. Edison, with William L. Saunders, Vice Chairman, suggested that the entire membership of the board should march and do all within its power to show its sympathy for any movement organized in aid of national preparedness.

There will be nineteen separate divisions of women in the Citizens' Preparedness Parade next Saturday, with a total of between 20,000 and 21,000 marchers. Each division will be commanded by a Marshal, among the Marshals being Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Miss Mary Schieffelin, Miss Frances L. Howland, and Miss Grace L. Duncan. The general order announcing the official formations of the women's divisions was issued at the office of the Executive Committee in charge of the parade arrangements yesterday. It read as follows:

General Orders No. 4.
New York, May 9, 1916.

The women's division of the Citizens' Preparedness Parade will be in charge of Captain Latham G. Reed, Chief of Aids for that division, and he will be obeyed accordingly.

The women's division will form on East Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Streets and on West Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Streets, marching out of those streets and up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street. This division will conform in every respect to those portions of general orders No. 2, dated May 8, 1916, which treat of formation, marching, and dismissal.

ASSEMBLING.

As the parade will start on the minute indicated, each Marshal will publish the time of his assembly one-half hour earlier than that designated.

LXIII. The Women's Section of Municipal Employes, Miss Mary Reilly, Marshal, will assemble on East Nineteenth Street, east of Fifth Avenue, facing westward, head of column at Fifth Avenue, and be ready to march at 6:10 P. M.

LXIV. The Women Teachers, Miss Alice Collins, Marshal, will assemble on East Nineteenth Street, facing westward, head of column just west of Broadway, and be ready to march at 6:20 P. M.

LXV. The American League for Self-Defense, Mrs. Ida Priest, Marshal, will assemble on East Nineteenth Street, facing westward, head of column opposite 29 East Nineteenth Street, and be ready to march at 6:25 P. M.

LXVI. Self-Supporting Women's Battalion, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Marshal, will assemble on East Nineteenth Street, facing westward, head of column opposite 41 East Nineteenth Street, and be ready to march at 6:30 P. M.

LXVII.—WOMEN STENOGRAPHERS, Miss L. Ainsworth, Marshal, will assemble on West Nineteenth Street, west of Fifth Avenue, facing eastward, head of column at Fifth Avenue, and be ready to march at 6:35 P. M.

LXVII.—YOUNG WOMEN'S BATTALION, Miss Mary Schieffelin, Marshal, will assemble on West Nineteenth Street, facing eastward, head of column opposite 16 West Nineteenth Street, and be ready to march at 6:40 P. M.

LXIX.—ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE, Miss R. W. Richardson, Marshal, will assemble on West Nineteenth Street, facing eastward, head of column opposite 33 West Nineteenth Street, and be ready to move at 6:50 P. M.

LXX.—WOMEN EMPLOYES OF THE SPORTING GOODS TRADE, Miss Harriet Amend, Marshal, will assemble on East Twentieth Street, east of Fifth Avenue, facing westward, head of column at Fifth Avenue, and be ready to march at 6:55 P. M.

LXXI.—OIL INDUSTRIES, Miss Edith Drescher, Marshal, will assemble on East Twentieth Street, east of Broadway, facing westward, head of column at Broadway, and be ready to march at 7 P. M.

LXXII.—INSURANCE WOMEN, Miss Helen McGlinchey, Marshal, will assemble on East Twentieth Street, facing westward, head of column opposite 27 East Twentieth Street, and be ready to march at 7:05 P. M.

LXXIII.—BROOKLYN WOMEN, Charles J. Lockitt, Marshal, will assemble on east Twentieth Street, facing westward, head of column opposite 43 East Twentieth Street, and be ready to march at 8:05 P. M.

LXXIV.—COLLEGE WOMEN, Miss Grace Leigh Duncan, Marshal, will assemble on West Twentieth Street, west of Fifth Avenue, facing eastward, head of column at Fifth Avenue, and be ready to march at 7:10 P. M.

LXXV.—SILK SECTION, Miss G. Klunter, Marshal, will assemble on West Twentieth Street, head of column opposite 16 West Twentieth Street, and be ready to march at 7:15 P. M.

LXXVI.—WALL STREET WOMEN, Miss Frances E. Schuman, Marshal, will assemble on West Twentieth Street, facing eastward, head of column opposite 33 West Twentieth Street, and be ready to march at 7:20 P. M.

LXXVII.—DEPARTMENT STORE WOMEN, Miss Mary Donnelly, Marshal, will assemble on East Twenty-first Street, east of Fifth Avenue, facing westward, head of column at Fifth Avenue, and be ready to march at 7:25 P. M.

LXXVIII.—WOMEN'S PREPAREDNESS BATTALION, Mrs. J. A. Frabasilla, Marshal, will assemble on West Twenty-first Street, west of Fifth Avenue, facing eastward, head of column at Fifth Avenue, and be ready to march at 7:30 P. M.

LXXIX.—LIGHTING TRADES WOMEN, Miss K. M. Richardson, Marshal, will assemble on West Twenty-first Street, facing eastward, head of column opposite 18 West Twenty-first Street, and be ready to march at 7:35 P. M.

LXXX.—NURSES' BATTALION, Miss Frances L. Howland, Marshal, will assemble on West Twenty-second Street, facing eastward, head of column at Fifth Avenue, and be ready to march at 7:40 P. M.

LXXXI.—INDEPENDENT PATRIOTIC WOMEN, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Marshal, will assemble on West Twenty-second Street, facing eastward, head of column opposite 16 West Twenty-second Street, and be ready to march at 7:50 P. M.

It was also announced yesterday that the 2,000 lawyers who were to march would be led by twenty Justices of the Supreme Court, under command of Justice Henry D. Hitchcock, with Justice Norman Dyke, of Brooklyn as second in command. All the lawyers in the parade will wear silk hats, and the two regiments will include five companies of lawyers who are veterans of or prospective recruits at the Plattsburg training camp. There will be two companies of patent attorneys, and more than twenty-five companies of plain everyday lawyers.

EXPERTS DISCUSS AIR PLANS

Name Committee to Work with Army Along Defense Lines.

Acting on a request from the War Department, which asked for views on the best method of developing an aviation reserve of civilian fliers who could be used to supplement the regular forces in time of war, the Aeronautical Society of America held a meeting in the Engineering Societies Building, at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, last night, and decided to appoint a committee to draw up recommendations, to be sent to Washington after they have been approved by the Directors of the society.

It had been expected that an officer from the War Department would be present to enlighten the society on just what the army was thinking of doing in the way of making the promised "change in the method for securing an aviation reserve," but a letter from Major Andrew Moses, Secretary of the War College Division of the General Staff, explained that the department had not decided anything definite as yet.

Leon Goldmerstein, associate editor of the Journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, advised warning the Government against depending too much on fliers without training. He favored a corps of engineers and mechanics capable of keeping the machines in order, and even of building new ones. Mr. Goldmerstein did not believe that an aviation reserve would ever be able to do active duty on the first line of defense.

"It would be murderous," he said, "to develop an aviation reserve, and then depend on it to cope with first-line aviators of a foreign power in war. What we need are officers, trained engineers to look after the equipment, and, lastly, trained mechanics."

P. J. Tismer, another member, considered that observers should be trained, and then it would be easy enough to get fliers.

R. J. Gilmore of the National Guard of New York told the meeting what the guard was doing toward developing an aviation corps. He told of getting machines through the generosity of individuals and organizations and of the year's work the guardsmen have had at Mineola.

After several others had voiced their views, President Frederick W. Parker of the society appointed F. T. Sanford, Mr. Goldmerstein, and William J. Hammer, an electrical engineer, and associated with Thomas A. Edison, as a committee to decide what the society should recommend to the Government.

JARED FLAGG FREED BY OFFICIAL ERRORS

Higher Court Holds That Raid on Office and Books Was Made Without Warrant.

SHOULD HAVE HAD WRITS

Judge Veeder Points to Possibilities of Blackmail Through Seizures Without Authority.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed yesterday the judgment of conviction against Jared Flagg for fraudulent use of the mails in connection with a brokerage scheme in which large returns were promised to investors. Flagg acted as his own lawyer when tried before Judge Rudkin in the District Court. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months in the Federal Prison at Atlanta.

The decision handed down yesterday was written by Judge Coxe and was concurred in by Judges Ward and Veeder. It finds as ground for reversing the decision of the trial court that the seizure of Flagg's books and papers in the raid on his office on September 23, 1911, by Post Office Inspectors and the police was in violation of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States. These amendments, Judge Coxe pointed out, were intended to safeguard the rights of the people against the encroachments of unlawful and arbitrary power, and applied to the most humble as well as to the most powerful. Flagg's books were seized without warrant or legal process.

"Who the police officers were, where they got their orders, and who directed the so-called raid does not satisfactorily appear," continues Judge Coxe. "It does appear that the books and papers were all carted to the Federal Building, where Government officials worked over them for eighteen months after the defendants had applied for their return.

"The return of the defendant's books and papers after all the information contained therein had been obtained by the prosecuting officer did not cure the original trespass. The wrong had been done, the information illegally obtained was in possession of the United States Attorney, whose agents had been working over the papers for three long years. Their return at that time was an idle ceremony. The Government officials possessed the secondary evidence and were not concerned about the disposition of the primary evidence.

"If parties without authority may enter another's place of business and carry away all his books and papers and use them in criminal proceedings against him the constitutional amendments and the laws passed to prevent such invasions of his rights become dead letters."

In this seizure of the defendant's books the higher court sees presumptive evidence that it was United States officials who instigated or made the unlawful seizure.

While concurring in the reversal Judge Van Vechten Veeder filed a separate opinion in which he said:

"I concur, not in the exercise of my own judgment, but in submission to the authorities of the Supreme Court. The defendant is released, not because he is innocent, but because Postal Inspectors secured without instead of with warrant, the proofs of his guilt. The sins of the Postal Inspectors for which the person aggrieved has not chosen to seek for punishment are visited upon the only party whose claim to consideration is unimpeachable, the United States. Moreover, this procedure places the administration of criminal law entirely at the mercy of a subordinate agent of the Government, whether actuated by zeal, caprice, or corruption, they have it in their power to confer by the illegal acts immunity from successful prosecution."

PORTO RICO'S PLATTSBURG.

Citizens There Want a Training Camp and Colonel Will Investigate.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, May 9.—The Colonel commanding the Porto Rico regiment has been instructed by Washington to make an investigation here and report on the advisability of establishing a military training camp similar to that instituted at Plattsburg, N. Y., last Summer.

This action is the result of a request made by a number of Porto Ricans to the local authorities for the establishment of a training camp.

Many Americans and Porto Ricans who are members of the American Legion and other defense societies have organized informally and have asked permission of the officials of the legion to form a branch of the organization here.

CALLS CANAL DEFENSE POOR

Rex Beach, Returning, Says Battle Cruiser Could Easily Smash Forts.

Rex Beach, the writer, returned yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Metapan from the Isthmus of Panama, with a strong impression that the defenses completed and planned to protect the canal were totally inadequate.

"I am convinced," he said, "that one modern battle cruiser could knock the defenses at either end of the big ditch galley west, while it would be no task at all for a small force of infantry to land outside the Zone and, marching around the entrance fortifications, seize or destroy the immense locks."

Mr. Beach spent about two months in the region of the Panama Canal and also visited the country of the San Blas Indians.

ASKS $14,000,000 CUT.

Mayor Tells Gov. Whitman Real Estate Values May Collapse.

Mayor Mitchel, in a letter to Governor Whitman yesterday, urged the Governor to veto $14,000,000 in the appropriation bills now before him. The Mayor said he wished to add his official request to those of the civic bodies of the city that this be done. Taxable property in the city, the Mayor wrote, is now bearing as great a burden as it can sustain. He said that any considerable addition to this burden would inevitably result in disaster to the property owners of New York. In his letter the Mayor said:

"Unless you veto at least $14,000,000 from the State appropriations now awaiting your signature, it is evident that within a year it will be necessary for the State to impose another direct tax. This direct tax will create an additional burden, which, added to the other taxes which New York City must carry, may very easily produce a general collapse of real estate values in New York City.

"The City of New York itself has done everything humanely possible to reduce its own expenditures to an irreducible minimum. The appropriations for the administrative expenses of the City Government are $3,125,000 less than the corresponding appropriations for 1914. The city now asks that the State Government be as economical as the city itself has been. When last year's appropriations were before you I made the same appeal for the vigorous use of your veto power that I am now making in regard to this year's appropriation. At that time you were unable to agree with my conclusions, but I am emboldened to make the appeal again because, with a wider experience, I feel sure that you have come to realize the justice of the city's position last year."

WHITNEY WRITES HOPPER.

P. S. Commissioner Corrects Alleged Misstatement.

Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, when he read yesterday of the formation of the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City, wrote a letter to Register John H. Hopper defending the Admiral Realty suit. He said:

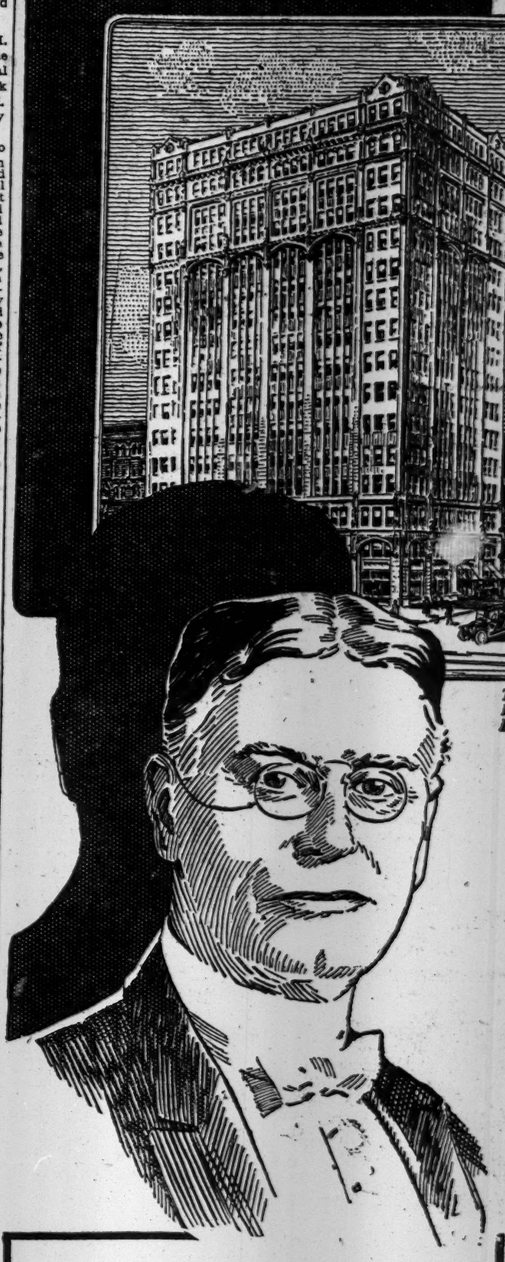
"This misstatement has been made so many times, starting with the Thompson Committee, that I have been surprised that you have not protested. You will remember that there were three different suits started to test the legality and constitutionality of the proposed dual contracts—the Ryan suit, believed to be under the auspices of the B. R. T.; the Admiral Realty Company suit, under the auspices of the Interborough Company, and a third suit, which for some reason has never interested the Thompson Committee. This was the suit brought by John J. Hopper as plaintiff, represented by Clarence J. Shearn as attorney. The three suits were heard together in the various courts, and the same decision of the Court of Appeals to sustain the contracts is an opinion, as you know, in the three suits. I think you will agree with me that, whatever may be said with respect to the ethics of counsel in the Ryan and Admiral suits, no such criticism can be made with respect to the Hopper suit. In other words, the Hopper suit was at least a genuine attempt to have the contracts set aside, and the decision of the Court of Appeals in that case must accordingly be regarded as a sound decision.

"I know that it is unfair to you and to Justice Shearn for the impression to be constantly given that the decision of the Court of Appeals with reference to the subway contracts was the result of a 'frame up.'"

Mr. Hopper was not at the meeting of the league. He said he would not reply to Commissioner Whitney's letter at this time.

Engineer Held for Sanity Test.

Francis Alba De Costa, 68 years old, a well-to-do retired mining engineer, occupying a handsome home in Minnesota Avenue, Dunton, Queens Borough, was committed to the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, for mental observation by Magistrate Conway in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday. De Costa was brought to court on a charge of disorderly conduct made by his wife, Mrs. Theodora L. De Costa, who fainted after making her complaint and was taken away in an automobile by relatives. De Costa seemed astonished when he learned that his wife was the complainant. "I do not know what it means," he said. "I never use bad language. Still, if my wife has asked to have me committed to a hospital for mental observation, I am perfectly willing to go, although I am sure I am not insane.



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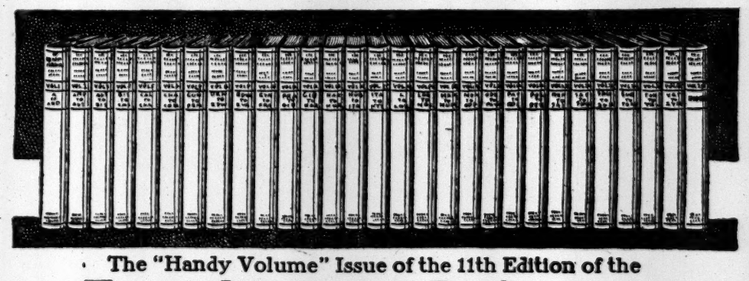

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FAY IS SENTENCED TO SERVE 8 YEARS

Court Fixes Scholz's Term at Four Years and That of Daeche at Two.

JUDGE ASSAILS PLOTTERS

Says He Wants Penalties to be a Lesson to All Such Conspirators in the United States.

Lieutenant Robert Fay, who came here from the western war front under alleged orders from Wilhelmstrasse to destroy munition carrying steamships, was sentenced by Judge Howe in the Federal District Court yesterday to eight years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga. Walter Scholz, his brother-in-law and accomplice in the making of infernal machines, was sentenced to four years, and Daeche, the young German reservist who attempted to purchase trinitrotoluol, to two years. The convicted men have sixty days in which to apply for a writ of error and appeal their cases to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. A writ of error in Daeche's case was signed by Judge Howe.

In passing sentence Judge Howe said:

"As to Robert Fay, according to your testimony, you committed a grave crime against Germany by deserting your post and country, where you were engaged in lawful warfare, to come here, where you have committed still graver crimes against this nation for the purpose of helping Germany in the war. Altogether too many things have been happening in this country since the war commenced. Destruction of human life and property in violation of our law means little if anything to you.

"You testified that you never think of the past, but it is the time for you and many others to pause and reflect, not only on the past but on the future. Persons like you pay slight attention to ordinary punishment. This court is going to convince you and thoroughly warn others that this country is not a proper place in which to carry on the war, and that our laws are still binding, notwithstanding the war in Germany.

"Therefore, you are sentenced to serve a term of two years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta and to pay a fine of $1 on the first indictment, and for a term of eight years in the same place and to pay a fine of $1 on the second indictment. The terms of imprisonment to commence and run concurrently.

Others Guilty in Less Degree.

"The defendants Scholz and Daeche did not originate the conspiracy, and should not receive as much punishment as the defendant Fay, and then, too, Fay hired Scholz to join him in the undertaking at a large advance in salary over what he was earning at the time, and Fay enticed Daeche into the combination. Nevertheless, what was said in sentencing Fay as to things happening in this country—destruction of human life and property in violation of our laws—applies with equal force to them, and they should likewise be made to understand that our laws are not repealed or suspended by the wars in Europe.

"Therefore, the defendant Scholz is sentenced to serve a term of two years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and to pay a fine of $1 on the first indictment, and for a term of four years at the same place and to pay a fine of $1 on the second indictment, the terms of imprisonment to commence and run concurrently, and the defendant Daeche, because of the jury's strong recommendation for mercy, is sentenced to serve a term only of two years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and to pay a fine of $1 on the first indictment, and for a term of two years at the same place and to pay a fine of $1 on the second indictment, the terms of imprisonment to commence and run concurrently."

The courtroom was crowded when William Leary, Clerk of the Court, called the prisoners to the bar and asked them if they had anything to say why sentence should not be imposed upon them. In the crowd that leaned forward to hear every word were Dr. Herbert Kienzle, inventor and engineer; Max Breitung, a nephew of Edward N. Breitung, owner of the steamship Dacia, and Englebart Bronkhorst, the three who were indicted with Fay, Scholz and Daeche for conspiring to blow up ships by attaching to them the infernal machine that Fay had invented.

Fay heard his sentence with the same stoicism he had shown throughout his trial. His figure became a little more rigid as Judge Howe proceeded, but that was all. His face was colorless, as it had always been. Scholz made a visible attempt to conceal his emotions, and, when he sat down, he took out a pencil and scribbled aimlessly on a bit of paper. Daeche had regained his composure overnight, for he, being the only one on bail, had spent the night with relatives.

Marshall Makes Statement.

The motion for the pronouncement of sentence was made by United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall.

"The laws violated by these men," he said, "are for the protection of all friendly nations in our waters. The same generic laws protect as adequately the German ships in our harbors as protect the ships of all other belligerents. A strong sentence should be imposed in order to convey a lesson that none of the belligerents is to conduct its warfare in our country. The sentences imposed should serve as notices. I consider Robert Fay the agent of his Government in this matter, and believe him to be the worst offender."

Fay was the only defendant to address the court.

"In spite of the evidence in this case against myself and co-defendants, I wish to state that I hope, and they hope, to prove our innocence," he said.

Daeche was permitted to remain on bail pending his appeal and Fay and Scholz were taken back to the Tombs.

Chief Flynn, head of the United States Secret Service, was in court. He was asked regarding the report that Fay had already sent for him to come to the Tombs. He made this statement:

"I think Fay is about ready to break down and tell all. I have seen him twice at his own request, but nothing he told me at the time was of great importance to the conduct of the trial."

An attempt was made to interview Fay in the Tombs, but he refused to receive interviewers. When a note asking him whether he was going to confess to Flynn was sent to his cell he wrote this short reply:

"Allah is great!

"Yours truly,

"R. FAY."

Because of the many "confessions" Fay has already made the Government is not greatly concerned in any statement he may make at this time. Its chief value, it was said, would be to uncover trails of pernicious German activities that could be followed up if of sufficient importance.

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BRINGS WAR ZONE NEWS.

Herschfield, Jewish Relief Fund Agent, Is on Way Back Here.

President Leon Sanders of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society yesterday received a telegram from Secretary of State Lansing that Isador Herschfield, an agent of the society, had sailed from Rotterdam yesterday for New York on the steamship New Amsterdam. Mr. Herschfield has been abroad eleven months investigating conditions among Jews in the war zones, and has been instrumental in establishing communication between thousands of persons in America and their relatives in the belligerent countries of Europe.

It was said last night by officers of the society that Mr. Herschfield had investigated the distribution of Jewish relief funds raised in this country and would be able to give valuable advice as to the best use to be made of money raised in the future. He is bringing with him several thousand letters from persons in the war zone to relatives and friends in New York. A public reception in Madison Square Garden will be given him a few days after his arrival in New York.

SLAYER OF TWO DIES IN JAIL.

Police Believe Elliott Attempted Suicide Before He Was Caught.

BROOKLYN, Conn., May 9.—John Elliott, a farm hand, of Thompson, who murdered Miss Sybil Pettis and her father, George A. Pettis of that town on May 2 and was captured two later by a posse, died today at the Windham County Jail, where he was being held pending the action by the Grand Jury.

Examination by physicians today showed that Elliott had attempted suicide before his arrest in a shed at Thompson. A wound in his head, which the police thought was due to injuries received in a fight with Pettis, is now believed to have been caused by a bullet which had been fired from a revolver apparently held close to his mouth.

Elliott's condition had been serious from the time he was placed in a cell. Last night the visiting doctor noticed that Elliott was failing fast, and other doctors were called. They pried open the prisoner's mouth and found where the bullet from a pistol had been sent into the roof of the mouth.

5 DIE IN EXPLOSION FELT FOR 40 MILES

Craters Ten Feet Deep All That Remain to Mark Glycerine Units of Atlas Powder Plant.

FIFTEEN HURT, 3 SERIOUSLY

Mixing House Burns and Starts Brush Fire—Explosion Called Accidental by Plant Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., May 9.—With an explosion the force of which was felt for forty miles around the nitroglycerine units of the Atlas Powder Company's mills at Landing, half a mile from here and along the eastern shores of the lake, were destroyed at 12:43 P. M. today. Four thousand pounds of dynamite and glycerine let go, killing five men and injuring fifteen, several of whom were hurried to hospitals in Dover and Morristown in the hope of saving their lives.

The first official notice of the explosion was given by Hudson Maxim, the inventor, who lives across the lake, and who telephoned to the offices of the company, at 120 Broadway, New York City, saying there had been an accident and that a column of smoke followed the roar of three reports, which were so close together that they seemed but one.

Windows were broken in several towns, and it is said that the shock was plainly felt as far away as Newark and the lower part of New York City. Immediately following the explosion came reports that from 50 to 200 had been killed, and for several hours this place was thronged with curious persons and those who had hurried here to inquire after relatives and friends. These persons were stopped before they reached the company's property and, after hearing the statement of the Superintendent, E. J. Reiderer, went back to their homes, reassuring those they met along the roads.

List of the Dead.

JOHNSON, FORCE, known as the "Powder Boss," who had been with the company for sixteen years. He lived at Landing, and leaves a wife and child.

MASKER, BERT, a laborer, who lived at Netcong, and leaves a wife and child.

RHIZCKO, JOHN, head gelatine mixer, who lived at Landing, and leaves a wife and three children.

VOITECK, GEORGE, guard, who boarded at Kenvil; leaves a wife.

YOUNG, THEODORE, a powder foreman, who had been with the company for eleven years, and who leaves a wife and child in Netcong.

Voiteck had only gone to work for the company today and was standing outside the nitroglycerine mixing house when the explosion occurred. He was formerly a soldier in the United States Army, and had only been married ten days. His wife lives in Scranton, Penn., and his mother in Elizabeth, N. J.

While it was admitted at the mills that fifteen were injured the names of only three could be obtained. They are John Healy, 40 years old, taken to the Dover General Hospital suffering from serious cuts; George Maxwell, a machinist, taken to the Memorial Hospital in Morristown suffering from cuts; George Mossynue, a laborer, taken to the Dover General Hospital suffering from cuts and abrasions.

Maxwell was working at a lathe about half a mile away from the buildings in which the explosion took place. The air pressure forced the windows in on him, and he was so badly cut that it was feared he would bleed to death before he could reach the hospital. There, it was said, it would be necessary to place him under the X-ray to find all the glass which had been blown into his body.

The others were less seriously injured and were treated at the emergency hospital at the plant and later were sent home.

All Over in an Instant.

According to the statement given out by the Superintendent, the first explosion took place in the mixing house, where 500 pounds of dynamite was being prepared. All three buildings were of the same type and stood about a quarter of a mile back from the company's offices at Landing, which is on the main road between Mount Arlington and Lake Hopatcong. The three houses were of wood, 20 by 30 feet in size, and were heavily built with sand between the planking.

All three houses—the dynamite mixing house, the gelatin mixing house, and the nitroglycerine store house—stood in a group detached from the other units of the plant. Johnson, Young, and Masker are thought to have been in the nitroglycerine mixing house when the explosion took place.

In an instant after the first building exploded, the glycerine mixing house, in which there was at least 500 pounds of that compound, and the nitro storehouse, which there was 3,0000 pounds of dynamite, both blew up.

Before any of the 700 employes could recover from the shock, which threw them about as though they were straws, it was seen that a nearby mixing house had caught fire.

Led by Reiderer, the Superintendent, the employes hurried to put this out, and the fire apparatus of the mills was brought into action. While these men were fighting the flames others were gathering up the injured and taking them to the emergency hospital, not far from the offices. Fearing that the accident had been more serious than it later turned out to be, hurry calls were sent to hospitals in nearby towns, and practically every doctor for twenty miles around motored to the scene.

Although the fire fighters were able to prevent the flames from attacking other buildings, the mixing house was destroyed. In addition, the fire spread to the underbrush, and it was burning early last night, although the flames were under control. The smoke from that fire could be seen for miles around.

The officials of the company refused to allow any one to view the wreck, but a workman who had assisted in fighting the fire said that there was a crater more than ten feet deep and many feet across where each of the destroyed houses had stood. Strangers and reporters who tried to pass the high wire barricade which surrounds the one hundred acres of the company's property, were met by armed guards, who refused to allow anyone to pass. Officials refused information, with the exception of the Superintendent, who stopped long enough to assure the newspaper men that the explosion was purely an accident and who denied that the mills were making high explosives for the German or Austrian Government.

Only One Body Identifiable.

Coroner E. F. Totten of Dover arrived with the first rush after the explosion and reported to the offices of the company. Shortly after he returned home, and it was said that he had decided to wait until the burning mixing house and the brush fire had been extinguished before making his examination. It was said that the body of the guard was the only one that admitted positive identification, the others being torn to bits.

Late last night W. J. Webster, President of the Atlas Powder Company, issued a statement in which he said:

"The "The explosion at our Forcite, N. J., plant was in what is known as the mixing department of the dynamite end of the plant. The operations are carried on in a number of small buildings, and four of these buildings were destroyed. We deeply regret to report that five lives were lost. The damage was confined entirely to this section of the plant, and involves operations conducted solely with the regular domestic commercial relations of the plant. The entire loss is fully covered by insurance reserved for this purpose, and replacement will be made promptly. In the meantime all trade requirements will be taken care of from the company's other plants."

ARTHUR SITS IN LAMBS' SEAT

Raymond Hitchcock Shows Courtesy to Actor-Manager at Benefit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 9.—Paul Arthur, a well known actor manager, was picked by Raymond Hitchcock, star of "Mr. Manhattan," now playing at the Prince of Wales Theatre, as the recipient of the $200 seat bought by the Lambs' Club of New York for today's huge matinee at the Drury Lane Theatre in aid of the Serbian prisoners of war.

Mr. Arthur, an old-time member of the Lambs, had the most expensive seat in the house.

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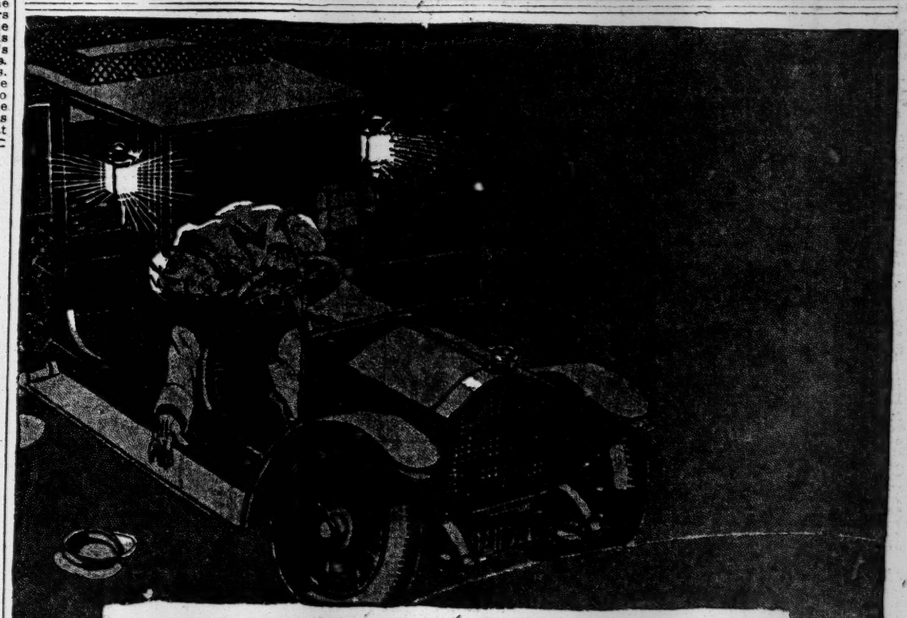

Who Did It?

Taxi-driver murdered on his car—four blocks away a woman on a bus killed—$75,000 jewel robbery at a ball—city plunged in darkness—trolley lines tied up—phones cut off.

And all this happened at one and the same moment! Who did it?

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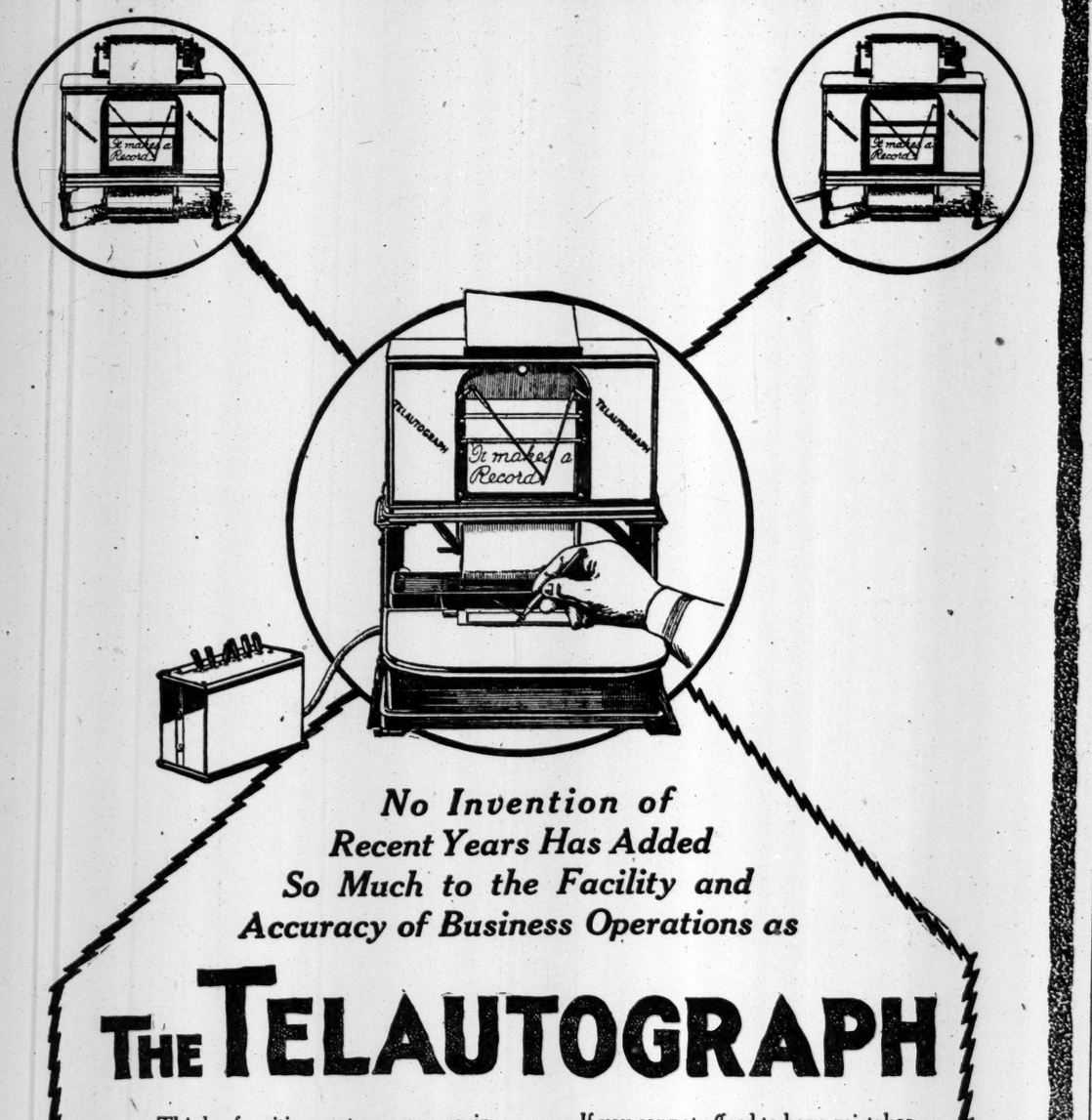
For the last four months Pictorial Review has been entirely sold out within five days after publication. Don't blame the newsdealer if you can't get a copy to-morrow. Play safe this time and get yours to-day—now—before you forget it.

PICTORIAL REVIEW
for June
OUT TO-DAY



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The average net paid circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

ACTORS' FUND HAS SURPLUS OF $4,020

35th Annual Meeting Shows a Balance in Treasury for First Time in Late Years.

BENEFITS YIELD $55,000

Amendment Proposing Aid for Three Years' Members Only Is Tabled—Daniel Frohman Again President.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Actors' Fund of America, held yesterday afternoon in the Hudson Theatre, showed the organization to be in better financial condition than it ever has been since the expansion of the theatrical profession increased its beneficences many fold. For the first time in recent years the Treasurer's report disclosed a balance in the treasury, the receipts for the last fiscal year having been $85,850 and the expenditures $81,830.39. Of the receipts about $55,000 was from benefits organized by Daniel Frohman, President of the fund, and the present condition of the charity is due to his untiring efforts more than to any other person or cause. The report also showed that the administration was economical, the cost amounting to only 12 cents for every dollar spent. There are 38 guests at the home, and an average of 165 other actors a week received aid.

The meeting took a rather unexpected stand on an amendment offered for adoption. The amendment proposed that only actors who had been members of the fund for three years or had paid three years' dues in advance should be given relief or assistance by the fund. It was put forward in the belief that the time had arrived when the growth of the theatrical profession and the development of the motion picture industry, with its hordes of players, made some such restriction imperative if the fund would remain solvent.

The amendment was tabled, and in the discussion that followed the sense of the meeting proved to be that the fund, which had gained the reputation of being one of the most liberal and broad charities in the world, should continue to be conducted along the broad lines on which it was founded. As one speaker expressed it, the members of the fund had such implicit faith in the administration of its officers and Directors that no such limitation was necessary.

Daniel Frohman, who presided at the meeting, explained that the adoption of the amendment had been considered advisable by the Directors not so much for the revenue as to interest actors in the fund. This brought forth the novel suggestion from James W. Castle for increasing the membership that managers issue no free tickets to actors who were not members of the fund. Each member in good standing could be issued a card, which, while not entitling him to a free seat, would indicate his membership. It is a custom honored by many managers to give admission to actors when there are seats to be had.

All of last year's officers, with the exception of Edwin D. Miner, who is in ill health, were re-elected. Daniel Frohman continues as President, Joseph R. Grismer and F. F. Mackay as First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively; William Harris as Treasurer, while Gus Hill is the new Secretary. The Trustees elected for three years were Sam A. Scribner, E. F. Albee, Francis Wilson, Oscar Eagle, James L. Armstrong, and Bernard A. Reinold. George Backus, William Seymour, and John Cone acted as the Board of Elections.

On the stage in addition to the officers were Hollis E. Cooley, Ralph Delmore, Milton Nobles, Harry Harwood, and Percy G. Williams.

MISS ANGLIN AS ROSALIND.

Will Play in Open Air at St. Louis's Shakespeare Festival.

Margaret Anglin's engagement at the Fulton Theatre in Wilde's comedy, "A Woman of No Importance," will be terminated in time to fulfill a contract made by her last Fall to play Rosalind in "As You Like It" in a number of open-air performances that will be given in Forest Park, St. Louis, as a part of festivities under the auspices of the St. Louis Pageant Drama Association in conjunction with the civic authorities. The celebration will be the Missouri city's contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival.

Livingston Platt, who designed Miss Anglin's Shakespearean productions and those of Greek classics given by her in the Greek Theatre of the University of California at Berkeley, is designing the production now. Mr. Platt plans a number of innovations in open-air performances. He is at work on the production in Miss Anglin's studios here, and will go to St. Louis next week to arrange the ensembles and the general landscape decorations. Mr. Platt also designed the amphitheatre in process of construction in Forest Park.

Miss Anglin will assemble a cast of distinguished players for the principal rôles in the comedy. Preliminary rehearsals will be held here, and the company will go to St. Louis a week in advance for final rehearsals in the open-air theatre. In the pageant that will be a part of the entertainment upward of 1,000 choristers, foresters, and other supernumeraries will take part.

"World Aflame" for the Manhattan.

"The World Aflame," described by Julius Hopp, its author, as "a pageant drama of the European war pleading for democracy and the federation of the people of the world," will be produced at the Manhattan Opera House Monday night, May 22. The drama is divided into two parts, each consisting of a prologue, epilogue, and several scenes. Among those who will play speaking parts, of which there are more than fifty, are Adolf Link, Victoria Montgomery, Ernest Milton, Harry Hemfield, Boyd Agin, Bryce Oliver, Lillian Rosewood, and Josephine Robinson. Arabs, Italians, Greeks, Montenegrins, Rumanians, Serbians, and Germans will take part in the mob scenes.

Plans a Municipal Theatre.

A meeting of the Committee on Labor Drama, which includes among its members Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Wesley Mitchell, Ernest Pole, John Reed, Edward F. Sanderson, Howard Woolston, Max Eastman, Alice Carpenter, and Elizabeth Dreier, will be held next Tuesday afternoon at the studio of Katharine Dreier, 311 Fourth Avenue. John Collier will speak on plans for a municipal theatre. Edith E. Furness will discuss the need for a municipal theatre, and Bertha K. Baker will tell of such playhouses in Europe.

Dramatists Again Elect Thomas.

The Society of American Dramatists and Composers at its monthly meeting held Monday afternoon elected officers for the ensuing year. The old officers were re-elected as follows: Augustus Thomas, President; Rachel Crothers, Vice President; Maurice V. Samuels, Secretary; Ann Van Vechten, acting Secretary; Henry Erskine Smith, Treasurer. Martha Morton Conheim, J. I. C. Clarke, Victor Herbert, Channing Pollocks, and Rida Johnson Young were elected Directors to serve with the officers, who are also Directors.

"Macbeth" Scenes at Neighborhood.

The Neighborhood Playhouse will make its contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival Sunday night, when scenes from "Macbeth" will be presented, with Mary Lawton and Walter Hampden in the respective rôles of Lady Macbeth and Macbeth. The letter scene, the temptation, murder, and sleep-walking scenes will be the ones presented. A musical setting arranged especially for the occasion will be played by the Edith Rubel Trio.

OGDEN MEMORIAL TRIP.

New Yorkers Will See Cornerstone Laying at Hampton, Va.

A special train will leave New York today carrying a large party of friends of the late Robert C. Ogden to Hampton, Va., where they will pay a tribute to the memory of the former leader of the conference for education of the South tomorrow on the occasion of the cornerstone laying at the Ogden Memorial Auditorium, Hampton Institute.

Secretary David F. Houston, United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, Governor Henry Stuart of Virginia and members of the Southern Education Board will take part in the exercises.

It was announced in this city yesterday that $90,000 of the $150,000 required for the auditorium had been raised. Tomorrow's exercises mark the forty-eighth anniversary of the institute.

DREW IN MACKAYE MASQUE.

He Will Act Shakespeare in "Caliban by the Yellow Sands."

John Drew was engaged yesterday for the rôle of William Shakespeare in Percy MacKaye's community masque, "Caliban by the Yellow Sands," which will be presented at a series of special performances in the City College Stadium beginning on May 23.

The public sale of seats will begin this morning in the McBride, Tyson, Alexander and other ticket agencies. The widespread interest in the event is indicated by the fact that nearly one-quarter of the reserved seats and boxes for the five performances were reserved by mail and personal application in advance.

A Benefit for Newsboys' Camp.

An entertainment will be given Sunday night at the Hippodrome for the benefit of the Newsboys' Summer camp near New Dorp, S. I. The camp is maintained to give the youngsters who sell papers a Summer holiday. It is hoped that with the proceeds from the Hippodrome entertainment the camp will be enabled to accommodate more boys than previously the coming Summer. Belle Storey, Nat Wills, and Charlotte from the Hippodrome spectacle; Primrose's Minstrels, the band from the Vaterland, Rita Dane, Bert Williams, Gail Kane, Alice Brady, Dorothy Bernard, and the Arnaut Brothers are a few of the names from the list of entertainers who will appear.

Musicians Dine David Bispham.

David Bispham was the guest of honor at the annual composers' dinner of the Fraternal Association of Musicians, given last night at the Hotel McAlpin. The program given after the dinner included compositions by Homer N. Bartlett, Aurelio Giorni, John Prindle Scott, and Miguel Castellanos, and each composer played his own compositions. The assisting artists were Leola Lucey, Ophelia Edwards, Robert Armour, Livingston Chapman, Albert Sciarretti, and Brigiario Cambria. Louis J. Sajous, President of the association, was in the chair.

Columbia Theatre's Summer Show.

The Columbia Theatre will present its annual Summer burlesque show next Monday night. It is entitled "Hello New York" and was written by Junie McCree. Lew Kelly will head the cast, which will also include Jean Hascall, James Tenbrooke, Ernest Otto, Eileen Sheridan, Ameta Pynes and Nettie Nelson.

$223,750 Held for Boocock Children

The account of the Astor Trust Company, as executor and trustee under the will of Howard Boocock, the banker who committed suicide at his home, 36 East Seventy-fourth Street on March 22, 1915, after killing his wife, Adele Boocock, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The account says the Astor Trust Company holds at present as trustee for the children of the decedent, Mary and Kenyon Boocock, securities and cash aggregating $223,750. The sum of $5,500 has been paid to Louis K. Shaw of 36 East Seventy-fourth Street, and Samuel Boocock of 25 Broad Street, the guardians of the infants, for their support.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
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in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

Mitzi in "POM-POM"
at the GEO. M. COHAN Theatre, 42d St., Broadway. Evgs. 8:25.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY 50c. to $1.50.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat.
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It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa.
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JOHN BARRYMORE in
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JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE.

CRITERION B'way 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat.
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4TH BIG MONTH | BRANDON TYNAN'S ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY
The Melody of Youth

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SHAKSPERE'S TEMPEST
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH
THE GREAT LOVER

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
The Boomerang

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

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This week for the benefit of the Actors' Fund.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1916.

TEN UNFORTUNATE COUNTIES.

The Seventh Virginia Congress District, whose Representative is the Hon. JAMES HAY, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and Little Army man, consists of ten northwestern counties, Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, and Warren. Their names are steeped in historic and heroic memories. Albemarle is JEFFERSON'S county, the county of his Monticello, of his University of Virginia. The home and tomb of the author of the Declaration of Independence, maintained victoriously in war by Virginia's greatest son, are in the district of Mr. HAY. Thus does Irony have her perfect triumph.

She is happy, too, in the fact that Mr. HAY lives and has his being in Madison. He has forgotten the war of 1812, the burning of the Capitol, the perplexities of President MADISON, the pitiful unpreparedness of the United States, the record of deserved disasters on land, palliated in the national self-conceit by a land victory which could not have been fought if there had been an Atlantic cable, and by some brilliant successes on the water. MADISON! Unless Mr. HAY fed his youth on the partial and glozing lies of the school histories, the name should have been a perpetual goad to strive for an adequate army, so that the early twentieth century should not find the Americans as defenseless as, more defenseless in their vaster modern responsibilities and dangers than, the Americans of 1812.

Clarke County bears the name of a native of Albemarle, GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE, born at Monticello, that dauntless pioneer, that frontiersman genius, that foresighted statesman, that able and resourceful commander, who added the great region of the Northwest to the United States. GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE'S district represented in Congress by JAMES HAY!

Rappahannock, Shenandoah, Winchester, the capital of Frederick: what solemn and glorious history, what names once magical with pride and sorrow to the South and North, and now the treasured inheritance of both! BEAUREGARD, JOE JOHNSTON, CROOK, SHIELDS, BANKS, EARLY, SHERIDAN, "Stonewall" JACKSON, LEE himself, pass before the musing eye at the mention of Winchester. There are noble earlier memories, too. A part of old Fort Loudoun, built by WASHINGTON in the middle of the eighteenth century, still stands in Winchester. From Winchester came many soldiers of that Continental Army the name of which must have an evil savor in the pacific nostrils of the Hon. JAMES HAY. The Jerseyman, DANIEL MORGAN, enlisted at Winchester and went on with his riflemen to join WASHINGTON at Cambridge. General DANIEL MORGAN and General GEORGE WASHINGTON are represented in Congress by the Hon. JAMES HAY!

The ten unfortunate counties had a population in 1910 of 166,372. Unless they have suffered some incredible deterioration, unless they have relapsed from the strong breed of their ancestors, unless their honorable share in stirring adventure and the habit of brave deeds has been forgotten, there must be many true Americans, true Virginians, among them still. What do they think of the Hon. JAMES HAY? When every day's events at home and abroad have been making more urgent and imperious the need of instant ample national defense, the Hon. JAMES HAY and the members who sustained him prefer cheap politics to the safety of their country, and are obstinate to leave it helpless on the land.

Deserted by their Representative in Congress, the Americans of his district must be eager to hear a voice of patriotic Americanism, of a man who can speak with authority on the great national duty which Mr. HAY will not have done, a man who, whatever his political ambitions or vagaries, can rise, as he did at Chicago, far above political intentions and, profoundly moved by the peril of his country and the blindness of too many of his countrymen, utter to Americans the undying Americanism which the politicasters are trying to strangle. If the Americans in the ten unfortunate counties will write to Oyster Bay, they will get an answer worth hearing; and the man who will make it will be at home in the district of DANIEL MORGAN and GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE.

THE SINKING FUND TAX.

Governor WHITMAN is quoted as saying that he feared impeachment if he should veto the $6,600,000 sinking fund appropriation. Taxes for the sinking fund have been omitted, and nobody spoke of failure of duty. If the Governor had the will to veto he would find the way. Perhaps if the Constitution were studied it might be found that a requirement that a tax should be levied sufficient to redeem the bonds at maturity did not require sinking funds to be adequate for redemption twenty years before maturity.

It is true that the Constitution apparently provides for a fixed rate of tax on a constantly increasing tax valuation, and thereby provides an excessive sinking fund. But it is arguable that the Constitution requires that this calculation shall be made regarding bonds not yet issued, and perhaps not to be issued. In any case, the Legislature and the Controller's calculators have made errors regarding the sinking fund not referable to the Constitution, and the mode of calculation is not that customary among bankers. If the Constitution were to be interpreted regarding its financial requirements by bankers rather than by lawyers, a different decision might be reached.

In any case, there are lawyers and lawyers, and there have been formal official lawyers' opinions different from those upon which the Governor is said to be relying in his intention to support the Legislature in inflicting unnecessary taxes upon his fellow-citizens.

FUTILE AND MISCHIEVOUS.

It seems to us that every consideration of sound public policy should prompt the Mayor to withhold his approval from the measure, known as the Ellenbogen bill, which would compel the city to condemn as a nuisance the New York Central Railroad surface tracks on the west side waterfront and to begin proceedings for their removal if the railroad has taken no steps to that end within eighteen months. In the first place, the bill requires the city to do a certain thing without at all increasing the control already vested in it over the so-called "nuisance" which is the subject of the proposed enactment. It does not appear that the bill would increase the powers of the city and its constitutionality is open to grave doubt.

The worst aspect of the matter is that the enactment of the bill would seriously imperil the fortunate agreement just reached between the city and the New York Central Company for the comprehensive plan of west side improvement which would accomplish in another and far better way the only substantial ends to be gained by this measure. It is obvious that if the Ellenbogen bill should become a law the railroad company might feel that a new situation had been created which would amply justify its withdrawal from the agreement. That would be a misfortune for the city no less than for the railroad.

The problem solved by the agreement has been under discussion for a score of years. Efforts have been repeatedly made to come to an understanding which would benefit the city and yet be just to the railroad. The operation of the line as at present constructed is on many grounds objectionable, that everybody admits. But the agreement reached, providing for underground operation along Riverside Drive and the elevating of the tracks downtown, does away with the evils complained of, hides the tracks and the trains from view in a beautiful part of the city, and while meeting the objections to surface operation of the lower part of the line, promises to increase its usefulness to the commerce of New York. It would certainly be a senseless proceeding now, by condemning the tracks as a nuisance, to endanger the carrying out of the agreed-upon plan.

The Ellenbogen bill is not only superfluous, since it aims to accomplish what is already provided for in a much better way, but it is full of the possibility of mischief. Decidedly it is not a measure in the public interest and the Mayor should have no hesitation in using his power of disapproval.

OUR MILITARY WEAKNESS.

The President told the little company of anti-militarists with whom he talked Monday that there were not enough men in the regular army to patrol the Mexican border. "This," said Mr. WILSON, "is the mere physical fact." In regard to army extension, he explained that the "largest army" proposed, that of the Chamberlain bill, is 250,000 men, and as compared "with any European standards this is "extremely small for a nation of 100,000,000." While the President was thus talking, the House of Representatives was voting against Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S provision for an army which the President considers "extremely small." It is gratifying to note that the Senate voted yesterday to adhere to the terms of its bill.

"I haven't any more men to send," was General FUNSTON'S reply when he was asked if he intended to reinforce the few troops in the Big Bend district of Texas, where the recent murderous raids occurred. To help General FUNSTON out of his difficulties the Third, Twenty-first, and Thirtieth Regiments of regular infantry and two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry were ordered to the frontier yesterday, and the National Guard of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico were called into service. According to the latest report of the Adjutant General the new force of regulars will not exceed 3640 officers and men, while, if the full strength of the organized militia in the three border States responds to the call, which is quite unlikely, there will be about 2,290 more. General MILLS, Chief of the Militia Division of the War Department, reported last December that the National Guard of Texas comprised 795 officers and men, that of New Mexico 910, and that of Texas 598. All told, these tardily summoned reinforcements will not exceed 6,000 men if the militia response is prompt and generous. A force of 20,000 men will be needed on the border if more men are to be sent into Mexico. Practically all the mobile regulars we have are now assigned to duty in Mexico or on the frontier. We have only the Coast Artillery left at other points.

No stronger argument could be advanced for the immediate acceptance of the provisions of the Chamberlain bill relating to both regular army extension and the organization of a force of trained citizens under direct Federal control than is conveyed by this plain statement of facts relating to incidents of the last forty-eight hours. There have been rumors in Washington that the entire National Guard may be called to Texas. That action was suggested in THE TIMES two months ago. If the border patrol had been strengthened immediately after the Columbus raid there would have been no further outrages on our soil. Also, the organized militia would have received some much-needed intensive training. But we need much better land defense than the National Guard can ever supply. The Senate refuses to recede from its position in regard to the size of the army and the Federal volunteers. After the action of the House, however, we can hope only for a compromise in conference. So far as the Mexican situation is concerned, though complexities have developed, there is no new cause for apprehension. Guarding the border is merely a precautionary measure which was thought necessary in President TAFT'S Administration. There is always danger of border raids while Northern Mexico is infested with murderous bandits. The demand for military extension is not solely based on the Mexican disturbances. The need for it has long been recognized. We need adequate defenses proportionate to the size of the country, its population, and its industrial wealth.

THE TAX ON FOREIGN INCOMES.

The Investment Bankers' Association of America has addressed the President regarding the ruling of the Treasury Department which is exposing our investments in foreign securities to the same sort of taxation that we are imposing upon foreign investors in American securities. We have lately increased our investments abroad by a billion or more, and have reduced by repurchase our borrowings abroad. Nevertheless, we are still debtors on balance and stand to lose in any exchange of tax reprisals. Such external loans stand in a different class from domestic loans. All domestic loans are made subject to domestic taxes. External loans must be paid in full, unless a reservation of taxes is part of the bargain. Otherwise the foreign creditor does not receive what his bargain calls for, and the credit of the borrower suffers correspondingly. In making our half-billion investment in the Anglo-French bonds we expect them to be paid, even if the borrowing countries should find it necessary to tax their internal loans to find means to pay interest and principal to us.

There is equality of reasoning regarding all our foreign loans. The deduction of a dollar from the interest or the principal of an external loan means repudiation. If it occurs by an act of Government there is a national reproach, even if the private borrower should make good the tax. If the private borrower should fail to do so, he shares the reproach. That is the only interest of the bankers, now protesting to the President, who have floated the loans which England is planning to tax if we tax British investors in American securities.

The situation is that the Treasury declines to be bound by the opinion of the Attorney General that our income tax is not applicable to income from investments owned by nonresident aliens. From October to March the act was enforced accordingly. In March the Treasury made a new construction of the law, subjecting aliens to a tax which is not large in itself, but payment of which concedes the principle of indefinite enlargement according to the needs of our Treasury. The Treasury regulation, besides applying the tax to nonresidents, declares that the exemptions to Americans are not allowable to foreigners. They must pay the entire tax, although they have no voice in the levy, nor any benefit from the expenditure. The property covered by the bond, the corporation or individual issuing such bond, necessarily pays all taxes due from the property or the person or the corporation. Such obligations of dividends or interest are movable property, having the status of the owner of them, and, therefore, when belonging to nonresident aliens are not legally within the United States, which cannot tax property outside the United States.

Especially the United States has no authority over nonresident aliens to compel them to make returns. Without returns it is not possible to say whether they are taxable according to the law, or at what rate. That is the point which the Treasury regulation seeks to evade by repealing the exemption, thereby making the law more severe toward foreigners than Americans. The point was covered during the debate on the tax. An amendment taxing interest to nonresident aliens was adopted in the Senate, but was not enacted, because, as it was argued, no nation has a moral right to seize for its own use money owing by its citizens to nonresident aliens, and that such action would be no bar to an action for the unpaid balance due. The point is not the amount of the tax, but the liability to any tax. There would be no market here for a foreign security subject to an unknown tax liability. There would be no market abroad for a security subject to the uncertainties of an American tax.

The tax now claimed is upon the debts due to nonresident aliens, in no tax relation to the tax collector and outside his jurisdiction. Nevertheless, the Treasury has jurisdiction over all representatives of nonresident aliens, and the order is that they shall deduct the tax at the source. That leaves the aliens to sue for the recovery of the tax, if wrongfully withheld. That is the process under the British income tax, and is hateful to them, as it would be to Americans resident here and owning debts due them from England. No doubt it is the duty of the Treasury to make regulations under the law, but it would seem that it would feel bound by the opinion of the law officer of the Government regarding what the law is.

THE BUILDING INSPECTION BILL.

There will be a hearing before Governor WHITMAN today on the Building Inspection bill. This measure, prepared by a committee of which Fire Commissioner ADAMSON was Chairman and which included representatives of real estate and commercial organizations, societies of architects and fire underwriters, the City Club, and so on, is a great step forward. It wipes out the confusion, division, and futility of various inspections. It substitutes a sole inspection, one and only one, of actual structural work in progress. A completed building gets a certificate of occupancy, certifying to its compliance with all the laws and ordinances. For alterations there is the same sort of certificate.

The Fire Commissioner inspects the completed buildings, sees that they have complied with the laws and ordinances. If they have not, he issues an order for such work as is necessary, and it is done under the eye of his department. All his orders and all the requirements of the Building Superintendents must conform with the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the Board of Standards and Appeals.

Two great purposes are served by the bill. By the creation of the Board of Standards and Appeals it gives the means of a uniform building administration. By taking from the State Labor Department all structural jurisdictions in factories in this city it ends a régime of neglect and incompetency, a sufficient illustration of which may be found in the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Diamond candy factory fire.

Prepared by experts, approved by the Mayor, simple and scientific, this law is for the benefit of the public in this city. Opposing it are only certain guild and clique influences. It should go on the statute book.

THE IMPROVING CROP OUTLOOK.

This promises to be a year in which the crops are going to improve as they ripen. The condition of Winter wheat improved 10 points between the time of the April report and that published today. That indicates two more bushels per acre than was expected. On the other hand, there has been an unusual abandonment of acreage as the result of the long, hard Winter. The promise is for a round half-billion bushels of Winter wheat.

Abandonment of Winter wheat usually indicates an increase of Spring wheat or corn from replanted land. The fact remains that this year's Winter wheat is likely to fall below the crops of either of the last two years by 100,000,000 bushels, or perhaps more. That is not an unmixed catastrophe. The prospective decrease is from a phenomenal crop, which left such excess of reserves that the price suffered. The possible shortage this year may be no more than is necessary to save the country from such a "calamity" as that which threatens the South whenever there is too much cotton.

The decrease in the crop is less than the carry-over, and the average of the two crops is ample for the world's wants, and above the capacity of the carriers to take it to where it is wanted. There is in sight all the wheat that can be used under any condition of crop yield, and any increase would be a blessing in disguise. It remains to be considered that last year's crop was better in quantity than quality, and that this year's yield may supplement last year's in that desirable element of bread-making grain. There was wheat enough last year to feed much of it, such as it was, to cattle, and there is no demand for more wheat of that sort this year.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Wants "Shall" to "Bite."

President WILSON, in what was very accurately described as his "running conversation" with the more or less estimable band of visionaries who illustrate the rhetorical figure of synecdoche by calling themselves the American Union Against Militarism, resorted several times to the use of phrases distinctly "homely." That is something of a habit of his, and he finds in the practice, probably, an element of rest and relief, just as do not a few others in the occasional private use of expressions glaringly ungrammatical, from an otherwise continuous sobriety and accuracy of language.

For instance, when he pictured the nations of the world, in some dim but hoped for future, uniting to say that there shall be no more war, he hastened to bring his momentarily beaming hearers back to reality—where such as they are never comfortable—by adding that, even in that Golden Age, force will have to be available to "make the 'shall' bite." He employed "bite," then, not in its ordinary, literal meaning of something done with teeth, but as a carpenter would have used it in talking about an auger or a screw that did or did not "take hold" when called upon for work after its kind.

There was a like absence of formality in the President's answer to the question whether or not he believed in compulsory military service. As to that, he replied, "I did not say I believed in it. To use the phrase of a friend of mine, my mind is 'to let' on that subject." It cannot be claimed that the friend, whoever he may be, is particularly fortunate as an inventor of happy phrases, for the renting metaphor does not stand analysis very well. Still, from the words to the intended meaning the leap is not so great as to be too long for anybody's taking, and at least the hackneyed and tiresome "open to conviction" was avoided.

And as usual, of course, the President was talking, not to the people before him, but to the vastly greater and more important audience that was to hear his views on preparedness through the papers. That, too, is a habit of his, when he meets the representatives of special interests and hobbies.

Too Much Power for Censors.

That the pictures exhibited in what have come, by almost everybody, to be called "the movies" have been on the whole bettered by the various censorships to which they have been subjected, could hardly be denied. It would not be denied, either, in spite of the antagonism we all feel for censorships of every kind that pass beyond the ordinary legal inhibitions on the unquestionably vicious and indecent, that the work of restraining and controlling the movie managers should be continued by somebody.

Whether the task should be done by town, State, or Federal boards of censors is still a matter to be discussed—still is discussed, indeed, and hotly, by the advocates of the several methods. As the films, however, travel all over the country from the places of manufacture, there is more than excuse for Congress to take the problem up as a concern of interstate commerce. It is not without "mingled emotions," therefore, that one observes what Congress is doing with it.

The House Committee on Education has brought in a bill providing for a commission of five censors, to be paid out of fees collected from the makers of films. That is right enough, perhaps, but it seems that these censors are not to be content with prohibiting the display of pictures that are "obscene, indecent, immoral, and inhuman," as well as those showing bull fights and prize fights, but they are also to decide against any that are "of such a character as to tend to corrupt morals or incite to crime."

These are excellent purposes, of course, all of them, but the attempt to attain them will carry the censors far into the field of taste and opinion, as distinguished from fact as admitted by everybody, and where men or women who can safely be trusted with the final word on such subjects are to be found it would be difficult to say. There be people who see, evil where others just as good see none, who find much evil where others find little, and who would draw lines against everything adventurous or exciting. It is in the very nature of censors, not only when they are sure, but when they are in doubt, to censor. Like other officials, they tend to magnify their authority, and to become ruthless and despotic. At least there should be an appeal from any five censors that could be appointed.

Met Death with Calm Eyes.

There has just died at Saranac Lake, and of the malady from which so many have there found relief or cure, a man who, a few years ago, while still in early life, had attained eminence among the surgeons of this city. His professional career was closed, of course, when he was driven to the mountains, but he retained no little of ambition and of mental energy, and though he had small hope of recovery and was for most of the time forbidden indulgence in any physical activities, he retained his cheerfulness and activity of mind.

The letters written by Dr. SAMUEL BRICKNER to friends in the city never referred to his health except now and then in reply to insistent questions, and always briefly, as if his interest in it was slight. What did interest him was the magazine he had started, devoted to the humorous and picturesque sides of medicine as found in its history, ancient and modern, and the production of verses that often were of notable excellence. At the time of the unveiling at Saranac Lake of the Stevenson memorial tablet Dr. BRICKNER sent to THE TIMES a still-remembered poem that only to those who knew the circumstances hinted the special sympathy of its author for the other victim of the White Plague. To others it seemed but one of many appreciative tributes to the Scotch genius. Only a few weeks ago came another and last set of verses, entitled, significantly, "The Feast." They are reprinted here now as showing how a brave man met what he perfectly well knew was the near approach of death:

There is no more Lucullan feast than this
At which I daily sit;
Laughter and sunshine, love, a tender kiss—
These are the sweets of it.

If, by some chance, black storm clouds lowly bend
My unresisting head,
It is no symbol that my joy shall end,
For still my feast is spread.

A day will come with laughter just as sweet,
The sun will fill the air,
Love still be young, but other lips will meet
I shall have had my share!

AMERICANISM SUPPRESSED.

Consequences of Prohibiting the Lusitania Memorial Meeting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The prevention of the memorial meeting on the anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania has some far-reaching effects. Last Sunday a year ago the Lusitania was sailing on her way over the high seas. On board were many American passengers, men, women, and children. They were neutrals on an unarmed liner, and they had a full legal right to be there. The vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine without warning; over a hundred Americans were drowned. Our Government took the position that this act constituted manslaughter.

On the first anniversary of this event a memorial meeting was arranged to take place in Carnegie Hall. Some people wished to do honor to the memory of the dead, some wished to express their indignation at the crime, and others desired to petition the Government for the redress of grievances and to let the President know how they looked upon the present international situation. In all these respects they would have been acting within their rights. Great precautions were taken by issuing tickets to prevent persons who were not in sympathy with the memorial meeting from obtaining admission. On May 6, at the request of the local authorities, the meeting was stopped.

The consequences of this prohibition are that as friends we are unable to hold a memorial service for our dead friends as we had wished, as citizens we are unable to protest publicly at what the President has stigmatized as wicked, and as Americans we cannot publicly express our opinions on a grave public matter at a time when the President needs all the moral support he can get.

The Constitution of the United States upholds freedom of speech and "the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." This is a fundamental right, and it is the duty of the local authorities to take all steps that may be necessary to protect American citizens in the exercise of that right.

The right of free speech, the right to meet peaceably in order to discuss grievances, are basic in a republic. Unless we have full and free discussion of all public questions we run great risk of having unwise, unfair, or dishonorable deeds done or measures adopted by our elected representatives. Views of all kinds on capital and labor, theories of socialists, anarchists, pacifists, opinions of Christians and atheists, of Jews and Gentiles, ought to have full opportunity for public expression. Timidity, whatever be the ground, whether fear of embarrassing the State Department or fear of a riot, is a very dangerous excuse for depriving American citizens of their rights under the Constitution. Advertisers are sometimes able to bring great pressure on newspapers, voters are often able to bring great pressure to bear upon men in office or desirous of office, trustees are suspected of being able to curtail in some respect or another the freedom of speech of professors or of parsons. It is all the more important that American citizens should not be prevented from coming together peaceably to mourn their dead, to ask for redress of grievances, and to tell the United States Government that they will uphold it in any manly attitude and acclaim a manly act with hurrahs.

It makes little difference whether the prohibition is moral or forcible, so long as it is effective. I hardly think that the authorities who "advised" that the meeting should not be held or the Committee of American Rights could have fully considered the subject in all its bearings. If our Revolutionary heroes and the Abolitionists had been curbed in this way some of the noblest pages in American history would not have been written and our American heritage would be little worth the having. HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK.

New York, May 7, 1916.

An Assorted Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you were to buy an automobile with four different sizes of wheels you would not get very much service or speed from it. Our navy is in the same condition. It has ships of too many different kinds and speeds, and, of course, the fastest may not outsail the slowest, while, for long cruises, the speed of all is limited to that of the coal transports which should serve them—and which, incidentally, do not exist.

ROBERT GRIMSHAW.

New York, May 8, 1916.

Not Vice President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Count George N. Plunkett, stated in your issue of Monday, May 8, to be Vice President of the American Irish Historical Society of New York, has not held office in this society. Count Plunkett became a member of this society in 1915. The Vice President for Ireland is and for several years has been the Right Hon. Michael F. Cox of Dublin.

EDWARD H. DALY.
Secretary-General the American Irish Historical Society.

New York, May 8, 1916.

SPRINGTIME IN EUROPE.

Why are thy waves not red, O eastern sea,
Red with the sacrificial tides of youth,
From those sad lands beyond the distant rim?
Are these the cries of passing souls we hear,
Echoing round our shores, or but the winds,
Or canorous clangor of the homing gulls
On the far ledges of the seaward rocks,
Mating and nesting in the world-old way,
Indifferent to the pigmy strifes of men?
Why does God's earth no guilty knowledge show
Of the stupendous deeds of fire and blood,
The orphan's bitter cry, the widow's moan?
The stricken fields and desecrated vales
Smile with renewing life and hear again
The tinkling trumpets of the unbound brooks,
While past them surge the murd'rous lusts of men,
And, far above, the everlasting stars
Silently sweep, leashed by unbroken law,
Seeing the nations rise and sink, self-slain.
Is this Thy will, O God? Is this Thy work?
Is this the Godlike man whom Thou didst make,
Created in Thine image, last and best,
Calling to Thee for aid to slay and burn,
And blast the face of Thy fair, fruitful earth?
Ah, no! Thy purer eyes do not behold
The evil that men do. Thy work is done,
Thou dost not change Thine everlasting law
At man's behest, nor lend Thine aid to loose
The blasting flames of passion and of lust.
This is the last vast test of evil's power,
Feeding upon itself, foredoomed to death.
And in the night of agony shall sink
Old hates, old laws, oppression's ancient rule,
And all that bound the patient brow of man.
And o'er the fields of slain, and worse than slain,
Athwart the blood-red skies and smoke-palled night,
The fair white day shall rise, and bring the dawn
Of liberties new-born, new hopes, new dreams,
A purer world, in harmony with Thee,
And man shall till his fields reclothed in peace.

H. GARDNER M'KERROW.

AMENITIES OF RURAL CREDIT.

Two Antagonistic Points of View on the Federal Land Banks Provided for in the Hollis Bill.

By R. B. VAN CORTLANDT and R. C. MILLIKEN.

New York, May 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the former Chairman of the New York State Committee on Rural Credit during the Glynn Administration, and as a member of the Rural Credit Committee recently appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington, I am writing you in reference to your editorial article of May 8, entitled "Subsidizing the Farmer," in which you criticised the Hollis bill.

Institutions of borrowers as distinguished from lenders and known as "co-operative" banks are generally unfamiliar to the American people. The custom of issuing bonds secured collectively by numerous individual mortgages, the principal of which is gradually liquidated by small payments known as "amortization," is also not generally practiced here. The soundness of these principles is questioned by no unprejudiced financier or economist. To authorize such a system based on practices novel to the American people would involve the danger of these advantages not being appreciated, and consequently not being availed of. The success of the land mortgage banks hinges from their very nature upon the marketability and high standing of the bonds which they issue against the mortgages which they take, because if these bonds are not in demand from the investing public, loans cannot in turn be made against mortgages. In view of these conditions it has been deemed necessary by the Government to take the lead in the matter in order to inspire confidence among investors, and not at all primarily to bestow money upon the farmers. When the land banks are thoroughly established, it is my belief that they will be the first to seek to dispense with Government aid, carrying with it necessarily close supervision, resulting in "red tape." Exactly to what extent the Government should intervene furnishes ground for fair differences of opinion, but at the start it would seem to be wise to insure beyond peradventure the successful inauguration of this system of institutions similar to those which have been tested for many years in other countries.

Valuations of land on which the mortgages are based must be careful and accurate, so that adequate machinery is indispensable. It is better that it should err on the side of so-called "clumsiness" than be too loose. Speculation is restrained as much as possible by limiting loans to a maximum of $10,000, and confining them to bona fide farmers only for improvement of their farms. Politics is kept out of the system by the provision that of four members of the Farm Loan Board (the Secretary of the Treasury being the fifth) not more than two shall belong to any one political party; that politics did not enter largely into the consideration of the bill is shown by the vote by which it passed the United States Senate last Thursday, namely, 58 to 5, sixteen of those voting for it being Republicans.

The American farmer is intelligent and industrious, and the younger generation especially is wide-awake. Good roads, automobiles, and telephones have immensely improved facilities for "getting together." The United States Government is already providing great sums through its Department of Agriculture for educational purposes, the Agricultural bill having only recently passed the House, carrying, I believe, about $24,000,000. The States are also working along the same lines, so that everything reasonable in this direction is already being done.

What remains to be done now is to translate theory into practice, and actually to place at the disposal of the farmer proper facilities for carrying on the business of agriculture.

R. B. VAN CORTLANDT.

Cumberland, Md., May 6, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We need personal rural credit for production. Instead of giving us that the Senate has passed a land mortgage bill for the purchase of farm lands, which is bound to result in inflation. Any and every facility afforded the purchasing of lands or other permanent investments will result in inflation; that is, it will increase the price without a corresponding increase in the productivity thereof. The inflation of real estate all over the country is directly traceable to the outgrowth of the trust company and other credit institutions which have made loans on real estate.

Henry Wallace, one of the ablest farm journalists in the country and one who knew Iowa conditions as well as any one, wrote shortly before his death that land values were so inflated in that State that they earned but 3 per cent. on the investment. You will find his statement in The Country Gentleman of March 11, 1916, in an article entitled "Iowa's Billion-Dollar Nap." Let us see the cause of that inflation. Remember that Iowa's savings banks have $224,000,000 deposits which are loaned on the farms of that State. The savings banks of Nebraska have only $3,000,000, and those of Kansas only $4,000,000 deposits, consequently land prices in the former are nearly double what they are in the two latter-named States.

The advocates of the Hollis land mortgage bill which passed the Senate contend that its purpose will retard tenant farming. But that is false. The cheap land credit in Iowa proves that their theory is false. The only way to prevent tenant farming is to afford ample personal credit facilities to the very persons who till the soil. Make the business of tilling the soil a profitable business and then you will have the poor men engaged in it.

The poor man can't afford to buy lands which earn but 3 per cent. on the investment. In Continental Europe the tenant farmer can secure all the credit he needs at low rates—for production—but he can't obtain a cent for consumption—for something to eat or wear or to buy automobiles to junket in. That is one reason those farmers excel our own in the production of agriculture.

Our organization, the Tri-State Rural Credit Conference, is fighting the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Second West Virginia District because he refused to adopt a plank in his platform pledging the nominee to advocate the Sheppard resolution for an effective hearing on personal rural credit bills, and we are going to win our fight. I had two joint debates last week in that district with Congressman Kincheloe of Kentucky, and I never heard such nonsense talked on any question as he talked on this of credit. The candidate (Samuel V. Woods) of the Democratic ticket is no better. He dodged the issue completely and tried to place President Wilson in a false light as being in favor of this "fake" land mortgage bill.

R. C. MILLIKEN,
Monetary Statist for the Tri-State Rural Credit Conference.

WHEN PARIS STARVED.

The Weakness of Germany's Protest Against England's Food Blockade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article in THE TIMES of May 6 on the subject of Germany's answer to the American note contains a very apt reference to the starvation policy followed by Germany during the siege of Paris in 1870-71. But perhaps it will be just as well for the American public, in view of Germany's appeal against what she calls England's inhumanity, to know exactly what this policy meant and what its consequences actually were for the defeated party.

In 1870 the average weekly death rate in Paris was below 800. During the last week of the siege—that is, during the fourth week of January, 1871—the number of deaths in the civilian population rose to nearly 5,000. This means that more than 4,000 people in one week died, if not actually from starvation, at least because, weakened as they were by insufficient nourishment, they had become unable to withstand the onslaught of disease.

It is next to impossible today to find in France any person that was born in Paris during that siege—that is, between Sept. 17, 1870, and Jan. 27, 1871—simply because the poor little beings born there during that period came to life so weak and received such poor sustenance that nearly every one of them died in infancy.

At the beginning of November, 1870, there occurred a lull in the fighting. The neutral powers in Europe had secured Germany's consent to an armistice as a preliminary to the opening of negotiations for peace. The French Government thereupon put forward a very moderate and reasonable request, that while the armistice lasted a small amount of food should be allowed daily to enter the besieged city, so that if negotiations failed it should not find itself in worse condition than at the time of their inception. This was flatly refused by Germany and fighting was resumed.

During the whole period of the siege, which lasted 132 days, the French lines were not once attacked by the Germans, who relied solely upon starvation for the reduction of the French capital.

Such is the record of Germany. What does it mean? Simply this: That in the German mind things which are right when done by Germany become wrong when done by other people, especially if done against Germany; or, in other words, that the Germans possess rights which do not belong to other nations. As long as Germans remain in this frame of mind they will be and deserve to be treated as enemies of mankind.

ADOLPHE COHN.

Columbia University, May 8, 1916.

A President-Maker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will the May number of The North American Review—the Hughes number—charm political currents and hypnotize enough nominators to nominate Hughes? Colonel Harvey is a master hand at an argument; but let it not be forgotten that this honored prophet and guide had his way four years ago, and that our present national Administration is the result. He seemed at the time to score a notable hit, but in the light of subsequent history does Colonel Harvey himself, perhaps, find more cause for self-reproach and regret than for satisfaction in the success with which he then played the part of prophet and President-maker?

The skilled hunter, in certain parts, is said to aim so as to hit if it is a deer, and miss if it is a calf; a hunter who reverses the operation has his gun taken from him, and is not allowed another shot. Colonel Harvey having had his turn, with results which we know, it would seem becoming in him to let some one else select our next President.

RUTHERFORD H. PLATT.

Columbus, May 8, 1916.

ENGLAND OF THE SCHOOLS.

Textbooks Retain Old Antipathies and Disregard Long Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest Private F. Shannen's letter, in which the Canadian soldier in the trenches blames the American school textbooks and training for most of the stupid antipathy displayed by many persons in this country against Great Britain.

Later I read Dr. Cleveland's reply in which he loftily dismisses, with a mere wave of the hand, what he calls prejudice, "without even an imaginary basis." I firmly believe that Private Shannon tells the gospel truth. Has Dr. Cleveland ever taken a good look at the textbooks used in the public schools, both reading books and histories, especially that portion of them dealing with the period of the Revolutionary War?

For several months I had occasion to reside in Cambridge, Mass. In the family with whom I lived was a boy of 15, who attended the nearby public school. The amazing assertions made by this boy in reference to Great Britain and the British so surprised me that I asked him where he learned all these terrible things. "In school," he replied, "from our history." Thereupon I asked him to show me the textbook. What I read there astounded me more than I can tell. From cover to cover of the history there was a studied attempt to malign and belittle England. The language was amazing in its malicious and spiteful vituperation. Throughout that whole book there was not one word about the marvelous 100 years of peace between the two nations, not one reference to the historically wonderful fact that along that great 4,000-mile boundary line that separates Canada from the United States there has not for a hundred years been a single soldier doing guard duty on either side.

Again, on the day preceding "Patriots' Day" in Boston, a well-known speaker addressed an audience on the subject of "One Hundred Years of Peace." His inspiring remarks were cheered to the echo. On the following day (Patriots' Day) another speaker, on the very same platform, spoke of the glories of the Revolution, and damned England "up hill and down dale." At the same time he drew attention to some of the numerous tablets that have been erected at different points in the city. One of these tablets is set into the wall of the garden of a private residence on Massachusetts Avenue and tells how a handful of American soldiers were on this spot "foully murdered by the brutal English." Another tablet, over the door of the Old South Church on Washington Street, says: "This church was desecrated by the British in 1776," and so forth and so on.

Wherever you go you run across some reminder of the old hatreds and old antipathies. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the child at school, whose first impressions will remain with him for a very long time before they are eradicated, holds strange views on certain subjects? He cannot be expected to know different from what he has been taught by his misguided instruct

MISS DURYEE WEDS FAL DE SAINT PHALLE

Mrs. Samuel S. Auchincloss's Daughter the Bride of Son of French Count

IN ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA'S

Bridegroom Was Wounded at the Front and Is Now Attached to French Munitions Committee.

The wedding of Fal de Saint Phalle, a son of the Count and Countess Pierre de Saint Phalle, of Nièvre, France, and Miss Marie Guidet Duryee, the elder daughter of Mrs. Samuel Sloan Auchincloss by her first husband, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. The church was decorated with palms, marguerites and with lilies on the altar, and while the guests were gathering Herbert Taylor, a friend of the family, gave an organ recital, which included Gounod's "Ave Maria" and also a French Romanesque, by Gounod, and the Lohengrin Wedding March as the Processional and the Mendelssohn as the Recessional. The Rev. Father Albert Brown officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, having a low cut corsage. A court train suspended from the shoulders lined with chiffon, and tulle and point lace trimmed the gown. The veil was rosepoint and duchesse, held with a cap and draped over a tulle veil that extended to the end of the long train. Miss Duryee was the sixth bride to wear this veil, which also was worn by her grandmother, Mrs. Charles Guidet. It was held by orange blossoms and her flowers were clusters of Easter lilies. She also wore a diamond placque, the bridegroom's gift.

The maid of honor, Miss Agnes Guidet Duryee, a sister of the bride, was in a frock of flesh-colored satin draped with white chiffon having a girdle and sash of pale blue and silver and wore a large blue hat with a band of silver cloth. Her flowers were forget-me-nots.

The other attendants were Mrs. Guy Emerson, a daughter of the Rev. John Cotton Smith; Mrs. Xavier M. Audibert, a granddaughter of the late Mrs. J. Hood Wright; Mrs. Jerome Alexandre, and Miss Carolyn Williams of Morristown, N. J. They were gowned in silver embroidered pale blue chiffon over flesh-colored satin, with wide sashes of light mauve, and their large blue picture hats were decorated with knots of mauve ribbon, and they carried shaded mauve and purple pansies. The flower girl was Natalie Alexandre, the small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Alexandre, who wore a white lace and mull frock with touches of blue and carried a basket of primroses. Mrs. Auchincloss, who escorted her daughter to the chancel, where her brother, Charles Duryee, gave her in marriage, was in champagne-colored charmeuse with black lace, and wore a large tulle hat.

Mr. de Saint Phalle had his brother, François de Saint Phalle, for his best man, and the ushers were two more brothers, Bernard and Alexandre de Saint Phalle; Xavier M. Audibert, Clarence P. Crimmins, John P. Crosby, Michael Gavin, J. Victor Onativia, Jr., and Robert C. Whitehill. The wedding reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, 114 East Eighty-fourth Street, where two apartments were thrown into one.

Mr. de Saint Phalle and his bride stood under a tree covered with pink and white orange blossoms to receive, and Spring flowers were the decorations. After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. de Saint Phalle will live in Elkins Park, Penn., until after the war, when they will come to New York, where Mr. de Saint Phalle is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and will make their home here. The bridegroom, who was wounded during his eighteen months' service in France, was sent to this country attached to the French Munitions Committee, and is stationed at Elkins Park. His father, Count Pierre de Saint Phalle, is on General Joffre's staff, and another brother is engaged in active service at the front, while still another, Thiebault de Saint Phalle, was recently killed in battle.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Passengers for Liverpool—Arrivals from Bordeaux.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for Liverpool on the Finland are:

Mrs. T. Askwith, Miss Ada Askwith, John Alexander, Miss June S. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Applegath, Norman Baxter, Mrs. M. E. Beaulieu, H. L. Benson, Ray Albert Bedell, Mrs. H. S. Bollard, Miss H. E. Bond, Colonel A. E. Bradley, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Brown, Mrs. W. R. Caldwell, Miss Lillian Campbell, Miss Florence Campbell, Mrs. T. C. Cochrane, Mrs. T. Clements, Harold B. Cox, J. B. Crockett, Harry Crofton, Mrs. J. A. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. A. Le Grand Doty, J. L. East, J. W. Fitch, Major Clyde S. Foster, U. S. A.; Miss Winifred Fraser, Andrew Geddes, W. A. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. David Gillies, Mrs. J. M. Gully, Lady Haddon-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gordon Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. C. Hamley, A. B. Hanna, Austin E. Harris, Austin E. Hill, Mrs. Cyril Hill, J. A. Horne, Mrs. Percy Howard, E. M. Hackman, Miss Eleanor D. Jackson, J. H. Kearsley, Mrs. L. V. Kerr, Miss Muriel Kerr, C. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lauder, Mrs. M. Lindsay, Alexander Legg, T. W. Lyons, Major W. J. Lindsay, U. S. A.; Miss F. F. Lyte-Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Mann, James Mollison, Thomas Myers, Miss Mabel Nixon, Mrs. E. E. Osler, A. R. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Padel, Roland E. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rawlins, Mrs. G. W. Reed, H. A. Richards, Miss Alice Pond, E. J. Ridgeway, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ritchie, W. J. Roberts, R. Saville, Mrs. A. P. Shaver, F. W. Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sylvester, Mrs. T. Tandy, Viscount Uffington, Thomas Vallance, Mrs. J. C. Von Lohr, William Turner, Arthur Warren, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Well, Miss H. F. Wood, and Albert Yates.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the Touraine were:

G. McCall, T. Heney, Miss D. Coulin, Georges Lechartier, M. de Lagarde, C. Marshall, Eugene Muller, Baroness Nivière, F. Pearson, Georges Pollet, B. Slater, G. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Stern, Walter Seligman, Robert Maverick, J. McArthur, G. Benoit, Charles Halley, and Miss Lydia Walter.

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POEMS TO SWAP FOR HOUSE.

Kemp Would Gladly Exchange Some Jingles for a Cottage.

An advertisemcnt appearing in the classified columns of THE TIMES this morning presents an opportunity for some bungalow owner, who would become a modern Macenas of literature to realize that ambition. The advertisement offers the manuscript of a well-known poet's unpublished volume of verse in exchange for the use of a sparsely furnished cottage for the Summer. Whatever royalties the volume may bring will accrue to the lessor.

The poet, whose name does not appear in the advertisement, is Harry Kemp, whose verses are known to magazine readers. Mr. Kemp himself is better known than his work, which has been adjudged by critics to possess considerable merit. Through a flair for the spectacular he has often monopolized the last column on the front page of the newspapers. The most space he ever got was when he and Meta Sinclair, the then wife of Upton Sinclair, disappeared together from the Delaware colony where the Sinclairs were living. But Mr. Kemp is married now.

In the days when he was startling the classes at Kansas University with his advanced theories the fragrant alfalfa fields, the sand bars of the Kaw, and the wooded hills around Lawrence were habitat enough for a bare-headed poet. But the effete East and domesticity make demands that even a poet who abhors conventions must recognize. So Mr. Kemp carries a cap in his hand when he walks the avenue, and is willing to live under a roof in Summer. If the house is near the seashore the Muse will be more wooable. For precedent for his unusual offer he points to Edgar Allan Poe.

MISS HOLMES A BRIDE.

Weds H. S. Durand in St. Thomas's Church—The Attendants.

The marriage of Henry Stewart Durand, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Durand, and Miss Mildred Holmes, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Holmes, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires. The church decorations were Spring flowers, jonquils, and marguerites.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a soft white satin robe hung in full straight skirt flounced with point lace. The bodice was of point lace and tulle over satin with tulle sleeves shirred at the elbows. The long satin court train fell from the shoulders and was lined with chiffon. The point lace veil was held with a lace and tulle cap caught in turn with orange blossoms and buds, and her bouquet was made up of lilies, white pansies, and orchids. She also wore a diamond bowknot, the bridegroom's gift.

The matron of honor, Mrs. Frank Todd of Youngstown, Ohio, wore hydrangea blue taffeta draped with blue tulle and a yellow leghorn hat faced with hydrangea blue and trimmed with blue plumes. Her flowers were yellow daisies.

EARLE-BEAVERS WEDDING.

Ceremony in Church of Heavenly Rest and Reception at the Ritz.

Russell Ward Earle, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Pitman Earle of Brooklyn, and Miss Evelyn Carruth Beavers, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Beavers, also of Brooklyn, were married last evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, the rector. Vases of white flowers on the altar were the only decoration.

Miss Beavers, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a short-skirted soft white satin gown draped in full double jupe effect with a round neck and short, high puffed sleeves. The narrow court train fell from the shoulders was covered panel fashion with point lace and a point lace veil, also in panel effect, fell half way to the floor. It was held under her blonde coiffure with a wreath of orange blossoms and buds that bound her golden hair all the way around.

Eggleston-Parker Wedding June 3.

The marriage of Miss May Appleton Parker, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Parker of 797 Madison Avenue, and Dr. Cary Eggleston, a son of the late George Cary Eggleston and of Mrs. Eggleston, will take place on Saturday, June 3, at the bride's home. None except the families and a few intimate friends have been asked to the ceremony, which will be followed by a small reception.

Miss Parker will have Miss Marguerite D. Stevenson as maid of honor and the Misses Evelina P. Weeks and Genevieve R. Parker as her bridesmaids. Dr. Eggleston has chosen Dr. Edward D. Truesdell as his best man and the ushers are to be Kenneth M. Gibson and Elwyn E. Seelye.

Arthur S. Zell Weds Miss Lamb.

The marriage of Arthur Stanley Zell, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Carroll Zell of Baltimore, and Miss Gertrude Lamb, a daughter of Mrs. William Lamb, took place yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, 253 Broadway, Flushing, L. I. The Rev. Dr. George Drew Egbert performed the ceremony. Only the immediate families attended the wedding, which was followed by a breakfast at Sherry's. Mr. and Mrs. Zell will spend their honeymoon in Asheville and at the Hot Springs of Virginia, and afterward will live at Roland Park, Md.

Miss Margaret Rouss Is to Wed.

Miss Margaret Rouss, daughter of Peter W. Rouss, head of the firm of Charles Broadway Rouss, and George J. Patterson, son of the late Thomas V. Patterson, appeared yesterday at the Marriage License Bureau in Brooklyn and took out a license to wed. Mr. Patterson said he was 31 years of age and lived at 597 Second Street. Miss Rouss said she was 20 years old and lived with her parents at 320 Garfield Place.

Tourists for Bermuda.

Among the tourists sailing today for Bermuda on the Bermudian are:

Miss R. Andre, Mrs. R. A. Bedell, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Brown, E. J. Castle, Miss Ella Crawford, R. E. Cropley, Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Edeards, Mr. and Mrs. E. Estabrook, Mrs. M. K. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Frith, Miss Frith, Mr. and Mrs. Lester F. Holmes, Mrs. C. F. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Morrison, A. Marshall, F. K. Taylor, W. Travis, Mr. and Mrs. N. Wallace, Mrs. T. C. Williams, S. Wilmer.

Increase Capital to $10,500,000.

The First National Stores, organized last January with $3,000,000 capital, has increased the amount to $10,500,000. The company plans to open between 1,150 and 1,750 small retail stores, carrying dry goods and kindred lines, intowns and cities with from 25,000 to 30,000 population. D. B. Munger, formerly of the Burnham-Munger-Root Dry Goods Company of Kansas City, is President. It is proposed to eliminate the jobber by selling goods direct from mill to consumer through the chain of stores.

Semi-Annual Sale
May 10-11-12
Jonas
MILLINERY IMPORTER
2 West 57th St. Cor. 5th Ave. New York

TWACHTMAN ART GETS HIGHEST BIDS

American Painter's "The White Bridge" Brings $2,075 at Collectors' Sale.

HIS 'BEACH AT SQUAM,' $825

Ninety-one Pictures Sold for $20,810—Brooklyn and St. Louis Art Museums Purchasers.

Pictures of Twachtman, the American artist, brought the highest prices at the sale of paintings from many different collectors, soldl under the auspices of the American Art Association at the Hotel Plaza last evening, Thomas E. Kirby, auctioneer. The only price in four figures was $2,075, paid by William Macbeth for "The White Bridge," No. 78 in the catalogue, by Twachtman. It was a picture 30 inches square, which belonged to the estate of the late Mrs. Gertrude Cowdin, done in brilliant pale greens. Another picture by the same artist, No. 73, "The Beach at Squam," a picture of sea, sandy beach, and dunes, with scanty vegetation and white clouds swept by wind, went to Macbeth for $825.

A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Art Museum, was a buyer, making several purchases, and Dr. M. A. Goldstein of the St. Louis Museum bought "A Forest Interior," by William Keith, No. 56, for $175.

Pictures and Prices.

Following is a list of pictures bringing $100 and over, with names of purchasers and prices:

2—Pastoral—By Arthur B. Davies; Wm. Macbeth	$110
3—An Inn in an English Village, water color—Whistler, Bernet, agent	450
4—Landscape with Indians—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Snedecor & Co.	130
5—A Lady, pastel—Thomas Wilmer Dewing; Bernet, agent	200
6—Group of Four Children, pastel—Arthur B. Davies; Wm. Macbeth	240
8—A Vase of Flowers, panel—Radph Albert Blakelock; Seymour Rosedale	160
9—Carnations and Zinnias, panel—Radph Albert Blakelock; Bernet, agent	130
17—Visions of Glory—Arthur B. Davies; D. C. Phillips	420
18—Landscape—William Langson Lathrop; Bernet, agent	100
20—Landscape—John H. Twachtman; A. Augustus Healy	370
21—A Flower Garden, water color—Childe Hassam; Seaman, agent	130
22—Head of a Young Woman, pastel—Juliet Thompson; A. Augustus Healy	120
25—An Ancient House: Winter—Theodore Robinson; Bernet, agent	230
27—The Lowland Meadows—William Merritt Post; Bernet, agent	350
28—The Fisherman's Home, East Chester Creek—Edward Gay; Andrew C. Zabriskie	110
29—The Gulf Stream—Frank Knox Morton Rehn; G. H. Blakeley	300
30—The White Barn—Theodore Robinson; George C. Wheeler	510
31—Saint in Attitude of Prayer—Early Spanish School; J. Q. Dreyfus	210
31—Madonna and Child—Bernard Van Orley; J. R. De Witt	280
33—Portrait of a Gentleman—Early Flemish School; A. Augustus Healy	130
35—Odin—Sir Edwin Landseer; Bernet, agent	100
36—Hafed; Sir Edwin Landseer; Bernet, agent	530
38—The Suppliant (in Contemporary frame)—Jean Baptiste Greuze; H. S. Rubens	140
40—Resting—Louis Jiminez; M. A. Donough	100
41—Landscape in Norfolk—John Crome, (Old Crome); Bernet, agent	110
42—Princess Mary of Holland—Sir Peter Lely; Bernet, agent	250
43—Princess Clementine Sobieski, Mother of Prince Charles Stuart, the Pretender—Nicolas de Largilliere; Bernet, agent	280
44—Landscape—Early Dutch School; W. H. Coverdale	130
46—Portrait of Samuel Arnold—Sir Joshua Reynolds; William C. Sickerman	210
48—The Woodchoppers—Childe Hassam; Seymour Rosedale	410
49—The Deserted Wharf—Twachtman; Holland Galleries	260
50—Farmhouse and Rick—Theodore Robinson; Bernet, agent	390
51—Autumn—Twachtman; Bernet, agent	450
52—Portrait of Margaret Anglin (silverpoint)—Thomas Wilmer Dewing; Bernet, agent	200
53—Golden Afternoon—Bruce Crane; W. V. Cranford	220
54—A Winter Day—Childe Hassam; Seaman, agent	240
55—Landscape—Charlotte Buell—Coman	100
55a—Gray Day—William M. Chase; John C. Tomlinson	175
56—Forest Interior—William Keith; Dr. M. A. Goldstein for St. Louis Museum	300
59—The Return from the Promised Land (panel)—Benjamin West; George H. Ainsley	310
60—Retour de Peche—Leon Richet; A. Costello	165
61—The Workers—George Morland; J. F. McCarthy	150
62—Carysalis—Emile Auguste Pinchart; George H. Ainsley	550
64—The Parterre at Versailles—Pierre Marie Beyle; K. Mortensen	130
A Lady With Branch of Palm—Early Spanish School; Bernet, agent	400
66—The Lights on Heavenly—Sir Joshua Reynolds; Louise McCarthy	300
67—Child and Dog—Sir Peter Lely; F. A. Parke	825
70—Triptych—Arthur B. Davies; William Macbeth	300
71—Girl and Green Shutter—Robert Reid; E. T. Gleason	490
72—The Arch at Squam—Twachtman; William Macbeth	330
74—The Brandywine Valley; Bruce Crane; J. D. Weggin	100
75—Summertime—Hugh Bolton Jones; Bernet, agent	210
76—The Harvest Field—Leonard Ochtman; Bernet, agent	150
77—House on Rocks Above Pool and Stream—Twachtman; Seaman, agent	525
78—The White Bridge—Twachtman; Wm. Macbeth	2,075
79—In the Mohawk Valley—Bruce Crane; Snedecor & Co.	330
80—Eve Weeping—Augustus Vincent Tack; Seaman, agent	100
81—Still Life—William M. Chase; Rudert, agent	210
82—A Domestic Task—George Elmer Browne; Sidney W. Curtis	150
83—Moonlight—George H. Bogert; H. S. Rubens	525
84—The Fog—Jonas Lie; Seaman, agent	110
85—In the Garden—Twachtman; A. Augustus Healy	350
86—Marblehead Neck, Massachusetts—George Henry Smillie; W. V. Crawford	250
87—Portrait of a Lord Chief Justice—Allan Ramsay; J. E. Aldred	300
88—The Sisters—George Romney, (attributed to); Bernet, agent	110
89—Claudius Caesar—Carlo Maratti; E. Prendergast	100
90—The Page—Jose Villegas; K. Mortensen	175
91—Christianity Vanquishing Paganism—Juan Carreno de Miranda; Seaman, agent	160

The returns for the ninety-one pictures and a collection of process reproductions of sketches by Degas, were $20,950. There were twenty of the Degas pictures, selling as a set, the last number on the catalogue for the evening, No. 92. They went to Macbeth for $140. They were on Japan paper, the process a secret one of Goupil of Paris.

The pictures in the collection were the property of Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Alexander Morten, P. H. McMahon, Charles Beers, Mrs. Joseph M. Carlisle, the estate of the late Mrs. Gertrude Cowdin, and others. The sale will be continued this evening at the Plaza.

Mrs. S. S. Sands to Wed on May 27.

The marriage of Mrs. Gertrude Sheldon Sands, daughter of George R. Sheldon and widow of Samuel Stevens Sands, to Richard Whitney will take place on Saturday, May 27, but none of the details has yet been decided upon. The engagement was announced on last Saturday.

Safe Milk for Infants and Invalids
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking.
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

WILSONS GIVE GARDEN PARTY

President Assists in Welcoming 1,600 Guests on White House Lawn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9. — President and Mrs. Wilson were hosts this afternoon at the largest garden party in White House history, when more than 1,600 visitors were received between 5 and 7 o'clock.

Although the cards were issued in Mrs. Wilson's name only, the President assisted in welcoming the guests, who were presented by Colonel W. W. Harts, U. S. A., as at a state reception. The guests entered by the East Gate, where cards were presented. Relays of aides in uniform conducted the vistors to the South Lawn, where the host and hostess were standing.

Mrs. Wilson wore an afternoon gown of gray taffeta and chiffon, with round hat of gray braid and tulle trimmed in ostrich. The President wore a dark gray suit. Miss Margaret Wilson, in a champagne colored gown with hat of the same color, trimmed in pink roses, was also present to greet many old friends, as was Mrs. McAdoo, the President's youngest daughter.

The Marine Band played throughout the receiving hours, the band stand being placed in the south end of the grounds. Refreshments were served at two different points. From a long table decorated with roses placed to the north of the receiving party, a large staff of waiters dispensed tea, sandwiches, ices and cakes. Further away from the hosts was a second table, from which lemonade and punch and sandwiches were served.

PEARY PICTURES AIR RAID.

Explorer Tells Washingtonians How Foe Could Damage Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—At a dinner of the Washington Chamber of Commerce tonight Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary pointed out that Washington, in time of war, would be at the mercy of air raiders, and he made a plea for better protection of the National Capital from such danger. William M. Ingraham, the new Assistant Secretary of War, made his bow to Washingtonians at the dinner, and strongly advocated a project of the Chamber of Commerce to provide a military hydroaeroplane for the defense of the capital.

In his speech Admiral Peary pointed out that recently Aviator Thompson flew over Washington, dropping imitation bombs, and that Stephen MacGordade, young aviator, flew with a passenger from Newport News to Washington and return in a little over five hours.

"If the air line distance from Newport News to Washington is laid out due east from Washington, the other end of the line will be forty miles off shore at Cape Henlopen, and during the last few months three steamers have entered Hampton Roads without the slightest hint or news of their coming being known until they poked their noses inside the Capes," said he. "The smallest of these three steamers, the Appam, could easily carry a squadron of twelve up-to-date aeroplanes.

"What do these facts mean? They mean that Washington is just as accessible to an air raid as Boston, New York, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, or any other seacoast cities.

"A small, innocent-looking steamer like the Appam, with a squadron of modern aeroplanes upon her decks, could, under cover of night, launch the machines, and, by the first rays of morning light the squadron of aeroplanes could sweep across the city over a zone twelve blocks wide, dropping explosives.

"The machines, wheeling, could regain their ship in a few hours, leaving behind them results which perhaps you can imagine."

Assistant Secretary Ingraham and Representative Jacob E. Meeker of St. Louis also urged better air defenses.

HARRIS AND WILSON TALK.

Neither Tammany, McCooey, Nor Patronage Discussed.

Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said upon his return from Washington yesterday that he had had a very satisfactory talk with President Wilson regarding Democratic affairs in this State. It is understood that the President is in thorough accord with the plans made by Mr. Harris for the conduct of the Democratic State organization.

In the talk Mr. Harris had with the President he did not touch on any matters affecting the Tammany organization or the Democratic organization in Kings. The new Democratic State Chairman believes that there should be no up-State interference with the Democratic organizations in New York City and no Tammany interference in the affairs of the up-State Democratic organizations.

"Did you discuss patronage?" Mr. Harris was asked.

"Not at all," was his reply.

Mr. Harris said there had not been any discussion of candidates either for Governor or for United States Senator to succeed Senator James A. O'Gorman, who has indicated that he does not intend to be a candidate for re-election. The Democratic leaders in this State have reached an agreement that there shall be no slatemaking in connection with the State offices to be voted for this Fall, until after the Democratic National Convention.

INDORSES JUSTICE DAVIS.

Bar Association Urges Re-election on Nonpartisan Ticket.

The Judiciary Committee of the New York Bar Association last night urged the re-election on a nonpartisan ticket of Justice Vernon M. Davis, now sitting in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and whose term of office expires at the end of the present year. According to the report, "the high order of professional ability and the special qualifications for judicial office" of Justice Davis had won for him the esteem of the Bar. The committee also recommended that the candidates for Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals in the Fall election be chosen for their merit and ability rather than for their political affiliations.

The committee went on record as being opposed to the bill introduced in Congress which provided for two additional Judges in the United States District Court in New York. William D. Guthrie, the Chairman, said that the committee had had a conference with the four District Judges, all of whom believed that additional Judges were unnecessary.

LAWN FETE FOR CLUBWOMEN

Entertainment at Home of Mrs. du Pont Planned for June 3.

A garden party at the country home of Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont at Great Neck, L. I., is to be given to the delegates and alternates of the thirteenth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in New York May 23 to June 2, on the afternoon of June 3 by the members of the Congressional Union of this city. The steamer Mandalay has been engaged to take the guests from Battery Park to the private pier of the du Pont home, formerly the Dugmore place, at Great Neck.

A temporary stage will be erected on the lawn, and a theatrical and musical program by artists of distinction will be given under the direction of Miss Elsa Maxwell, collaborator with Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont in the suffrage operetta of "Melinda and Her Sisters." The Federal suffragr amendment will be discussed by prominent suffrage speakers. The invited guests will receive free tickets for the round trip at the biennial headquarters at the Hotel Astor.

Symons
New Galleries kept replete with an interesting and varied collection of Antique Works of Art, including Rare Tapestries,
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New York . . 26 East 45th St.
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9,000 PUPILS DANCE ON SHEEP MEADOW

Girls' Branch of the Public School League Has Its Annual Fete in Central Park.

CHILDREN ALL WEAR WHITE

Prominent Women, City Officials, and Consuls Are Among the Throngs of Spectators.

Nine thousand pairs of nimble feet danced to band music at the ninth annual fête of the Girls Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League, held on the sheep meadow in Central Park yesterday.

The movements followed by the dancers were those popular in the time of Shakespeare, and the dancers were clad in white. In the centre of the meadow was a pavilion in which were the 100 musicians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company band in new hussar uniforms of blue and white and gold.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward watched over all the arrangements in person, and the fête was under the supervision of Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, who has for several years been training the members of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League. On the edge of the throng of spectators sat Dr. William H. Maxwell, the City Superintendent of Schools, who had just returned from the South where he had spent six months on leave of absence because of illness. Thousands of parents and the relatives of the young dancers stood at the edge of the roped-in inclosure watching the children.

The dancing was the expression of simple and wholesome play and the dancers seemed scarcely aware of the crowd so intent were they in following the eighteen numbers of the afternoon, varied by the bringing in of the gay poles, the whirl of the carrousel, and the ball throwing. The policing of the grounds was by Boy Scouts.

Some of the prominent guests and the city officials who attended were George H. Bell, Joseph Sullivan, F. J. H. Kracke, Robert Adamson, Ralph Folks, John J. Murphy, Charles Strauss, Fire Chief Kenlon, and James A. Dayton.

Among the well known women there were Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. de Lancey Kane, Mrs. W. B. Rankine, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Mrs. John S. Hoyt, General George W. Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus T. Kirby, Dr. John Winters Brannan, Dr. Antonio Pisani, Mrs. James Loeb, Mrs. S. P. Guggenheim, Mrs. Ira Leo Bamberger, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, Mrs. Eugene DuBois, Mrs. W. D. Gaillard, Mrs. George L. Beer, Mrs. Irving Lehman, Mrs. H. Craig Bunkshank, and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff.

The Field Committee, of which Miss Catherine S. Leverich was Chairman, consisted of the following members: Miss Emily A. O'Keefe, Mrs. Speyer, Miss Margaret Stimson, Mrs. John Garrett Underhill, Miss Mary D. White, Mrs. William G. Willcox, Mrs. William F. Delano, Miss Jessie H. Bancroft, Miss Josephine Beiderhase, Miss Burchenal, Mrs. Thomas H. French, Miss Amy C. Hutton, Mrs.-Kirby, Mrs. Louis Putnam, Myers, Miss Mary Morgan Newport, and Miss Caroma Wilson.

Consular officials representing Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Persia, Haiti, Bulgaria, Cuba, and Venezuela were present as guests.

Obituary Notes.

HERMAN SCHOMAKER, 62 years old, a member of the firm of Probst & Schomaker, wholesale brass manufacturers of Brooklyn, which was merged with the Schultz Brand Company six years ago, died at his home, 589 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Schomaker came to this country from Germany forty-six years ago and settled in Brooklyn, where he was active in the civic life of the Eastern District. He left a widow and a son.

STEPHEN F. WILLIAMSON, in the livery business in Brooklyn for more than forty years and at one time active in Democratic politics, died on Monday at his home, 294 Herkimer Street, aged 68 years. Mr. Williamson was a native of Brooklyn and was once a candidate for Assembly from the Seventeenth District. A son, Charles M. Williamson, survives him.

Mrs. MARY STRASSEL, widow of Joseph Strassel and a resident of Brooklyn for more than thirty years, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Monday after an operation. She was born in Reading, Penn., sixty-five years ago and lived at 236 Hull Street, Brooklyn.

MERRITT M. HIGBEE, 46 years old, employed as a shipfitter in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home in Woodhaven, L. I.

Mrs. ELINOR O'CONNOR, wife of John O'Connor, a foreman in the Department of Parks, died on Sunday at her home, 132 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

JULIUS FIELD GEROW, a veteran of the civil war and well known in military and church circles in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 83 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Gerow was the Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school of both the Nostrand Avenue M. E. Church, of which he was formerly a member, and of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. He was a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and of the Veterans' Association of the Thirteenth Regiment. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

MAX A. HAESLER, 57 years old, an estimator for the George A. Fuller Company, died at his home, 1,323 Spruce Street, Richmond Hill, on Sunday.

JOHN SCHEMMER, a retired cabinetmaker and the oldest resident of the old Dutchtown section of Williamsburg, died on Sunday at his home, 157 Meserole Street, in his ninety-fourth year. Mr. Schemmer came to Brooklyn from Germany in 1848. He is survived by four sons and three daughters.

Mrs. CATHERINE ELIZABETH DAVIS, wife of John B. Davis, an accountant for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, is dead at her home, 436 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

JONATHAN CONKLIN, whose ancestors settled in Long Island in the seventeenth century, died at his home in Roslyn on last Saturday in his eighty-third year. Mr. Conklin taught school in Babylon for many years and later ran a big wholesale house in Long Island City. He left five sons and three daughters.

WALTER ALBERT ASPINALL, 76 years old, a retired druggist and an intimate friend of the late Mollie Fancher, the famous invalid, died yesterday at his home, 15 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Aspinall came to this country from England in his youth and entered the Government service as a pharmacist. For many years after the civil war he ran a drug store at 160 Gates Avenue and later removed to Franklin Avenue, where he remained until two years ago. He left a widow, two sons, and three daughters.

WILLIAM R. FLOOMERFELT, a Califon, N. J., farmer, died there Monday night at the age of 65.

Mrs. KATHERINE M. BRADLEY, widow of John H. Bradley, formerly a New York dry goods merchant, is dead at her home in East Orange, N. J., at the age of 80.

The Rev. B. F. WOOD, 83 years old, a retired Methodist minister of Watertown, N. Y., was found dead in bed at his home there yesterday morning.

Colonel HENRY F. BRIDEWELL, a retired merchant of Birmingham, Ala., died on Monday in Amityville, L. I., at the age of 80. Colonel Bridewell and eight brothers served in the Confederate Army in the civil war.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DU PUY VEILLER, mother of Bayard Veiller, author and playwright; Lawrence Veiller, a civic reform worker, and Frank D. Veiller, died Monday at her home, 1 West Ninety-second Street.

WILLIAM D. VREELAND, 68 years old, a Jersey City yacht builder, was found dead in bed at his home yesterday.

THEODORE CADMUS, a building contractor of Bloomfield, N. J., of which he had been a life-long resident, died there Monday at the age of 83. Mr. Cadmus served in the civil war with the First New Jersey Regiment. He was a charter member of the Park Methodist Episcopal Church of Bloomfield. He lived in the old Cadmus homestead, which Washington made his headquarters when the troops were stationed at Morristown.

JAMES E. KENNY, 65 years old, a paving contractor of 234 East Ninth Street, Brooklyn, died in St. John's Hospital in Long Island City yesterday. Mr. Kenny had been to the tax office in Long Island City, across the way from the hospital, when he was stricken with apoplexy.

TIMES FIRST AT COLUMBIA.

And Nine Seniors Out of 188 Assert They Never Were Kissed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES maintains its prestige on the Columbia campus it was shown yesterday when the statistics of the senior class were announced. In a poll taken of the seniors, THE TIMES was overwhelmingly voted the most popular newspaper with the class. For many years the statistics of the senior classes as they come and go have always designated THE TIMES as the best.

The startling discovery came out that nine Columbia seniors, among them the man voted the handsomest in the class, had never been kissed according to their own confession. Of 188 in the class, sixty admitted that they drank while sixty-three said they abstained from the use of alcoholic beverages. The rest of the members of the class refused to commit themselves. Most of the members of the class smoke. Out of the entire class only forty-eight said they didn't.

Columbia's greatest need, the students feel, is a stadium. Maude Adams rules the favorite actress among the students, with Elsie Ferguson a close second and Julia Sanderson third. E. H. Sothern is the favorite actor, with Forbes Robertson second and Charlie Chaplin third. Arthur S. Crane was voted the biggest fusser in the class; Francis W. Simonds, Jr., the handsomest man; Alan Bruce Conlin, the best natured; Wallace D. Taylor, the most likely to succeed; James W. Allison, Jr., the biggest social light; R. Rex Reeder, the most respected; Ruford D. Franklin, the most popular; Gerard F. Oberrender, the best sport, and Jefferson A. Healy and Francis W. Simonds the two best all-around men in college.

History scored as the best course at college and German the worst. Prof. Carlton Hayes, teacher of History A., again was voted the best teacher.

REPORT OF RED CROSS WORK

Gen. Murray Shows Relief Gift Sent to Warring Nations.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U. S. A., acting Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, has issued a report showing that since Sept. 7 of last year the Red Cross has shipped more than $790,000 worth of supplies to the Allies, and more than $248,000 worth to the Central Powers and their allies. The report was made public here yesterday.

The supplies shipped to the Allies were divided as follows:

	Packages.	Value.
France	7,826	$192,405
England	2,456	117,059
Serbia	13,902	214,155
Russia	2,514	110,735
Belgium	1,507	67,350
Belgium, (via Holland)	507	41,764
Italy	403	26,501
Monten

YANKEES YIELD TO WHITE SOX, BUT GIANTS TROUNCE PIRATES

BATTLE OF DRIVES LOST BY YANKEES

White Sox Capture Game in Which Long Smashes Account for Most of the Runs.

BAKER STARTS WITH HOMER

Fournier Duplicates It, However, and Early Lead of Local Men Vanishes in a Hurry.

When the baseball season opened wise heads admitted that, on paper, the Chicago White Sox looked as if they would wreck the league. Yesterday at the Polo Grounds they looked as good as they did on paper. Undermining the pitching of the Yanks' star slabman, Caldwell, the White Sox smashed out a 5-to-4 victory over Bill Donovan's hustling young ball club.

The Yankees started the engagement with a roaring opening inning, in which "Home Run" Baker lived up to his reputation by hammering his first through-trip clout of the season to the right-field stand. Maisel scored ahead of him. The crowd of 8,000 Yankee enthusiasts jumped to its 16,000 feet, and long after Baker had cashed in at the plate and was taking a drink of water at the bench the cheers still echoed through Harlem. With a three-run lead in the second, it looked like a pleasant afternoon for Caldwell, and looked even easier for him in the third, when the Yankees got another run. In the meantime, the tall telegrapher was holding the Sox hitless.

In the fourth inning Chicago's troupe of fence-smashers whacked all the mystery out of Caldwell's pitching. They laced the ball until hits rained all over the outfield. In the thickest part of the shower of hits came a ferocious home-run drive by Jean Jacques Fournier while two runners were perched on the corners.

The dramatic suddenness of the larruping Frenchman's blow pushed all the hilarity of Baker's smash into oblivion. A moment later the score was tied. In the fifth inning Chicago's batting fever was still aglow, and the winning run was batted in. Joe Jackson contributed a triple during the uprising, which didn't do the Yanks a bit of good, but Edward Trowbridge Collins is the citizen who must answer for the Yankees' defeat, because of his timely activity with the ash club.

Right at the start of the game the Yankees' lightning fast fielding snuffed out the White Sox quickly. "Happy" Felsch got a pass and John Collins fanned. Eddie Collins smashed a grounder at Pipp, who first got Felsch at second, and Peckinpaugh got the ball back in time to squelch Collins at first.

Gilhooley walked in the Yanks' half of the first, and Magee sacrificed. Maisel's double scored Gilhooley. Frank Baker poled his home run to the left and he came across the plate at the heels of Maisel. This was a tough reception for Chicago's young left-hander, Claude Williams, from Salt Lake City, but he stuck to his guns until the third. In this inning Magee fanned and Maisel walked. Williams was careful, and passed Baker intentionally. Gedeon, who used to play on the same team with Williams, slapped a single to left and scored Maisel. Such a throw to home, and Baker and Gedeon advanced a base. Pipp skied out to Fournier and Peckinpaugh walked, filling the bases. Claude Williams then suddenly disappeared and Eddie Cicotte began to pitch. With the bases loaded, Cicotte fanned Alexander for the third out.

For three innings the White Sox got nothing resembling a hit. Felsch was cut at first in the fourth when John Collins singled. The Collins boys were very handy to have around, for Eddie got a single, sending John to third. Fournier then scored everybody in sight with his home run to the left-field tier. Joe Jackson annihilated the ball, sending it to deep centre for three bases, and an infield bouncer by McMullen counted Jackson with the run which tied the score.

Caldwell was still groggy from this shock in the fifth, and with one out he walked Happy Felsch again. John Collins accomodatingly struck out. The other Collins boy, Eddie, had no such consideration for Caldwell. He whanged a double to right centre, and Felsch romped home with the winning run. The Yankees threatened trouble a few times later, but Eddie Cicotte subdued them. The score:

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Felsch,cf	2	1	0	5	0
J.Collins,lf	4	1	1	0	0
E.Collins,2b	3	1	2	2	3
Fournier,1b	4	1	1	8	0
Jackson,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Weaver,ss	3	0	0	1	1
McMillin,3b	4	0	1	2	2
Schalk,c	4	0	0	8	3
Williams,p	1	0	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	31	5	6	27	11

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	1	0	5	0
Magee,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Maisel,cf	3	2	2	1	0
Baker,3b	3	1	1	2	1
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	1	2
McMullen,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	10	2
Pratt,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Caldwell,p	2	0	0	0	1
Alexand'r,c	4	0	1	5	1
aCook	0	0	0	0	0
Caldwell,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	33	4	5	27	11

a-Ran for Alexander in ninth inning.

Errors—Felsch, Schalk, Cicotte, Gedeon.

Chicago	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0—5
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Maisel, E. Collins. Three-base hit—Jackson. Home runs—Baker, Fournier. Stolen base—Felsch. Sacrifice hit—Magee. Double plays — Pipp, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; E. Collins and Fournier. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 3; off Williams, 4; off Cicotte, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 4 hits, 4 runs in 2 2-3 innings; off Cicotte, 2 hits, no runs in 6 1-3 innings; off Caldwell, 5 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Cicotte, 1, (Baker;) by Caldwell, 1, (Weaver.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 5; by Williams, 2; by Cicotte, 5. Umpires — Messrs. Nallin and Dinean. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes.

HONOR SPEAKER IN BOSTON.

After Kindly Greeting and Gifts, Red Sox Trounce Indians.

BOSTON, May 9.—Tris Speaker received a warm welcome from his old friends here today, but the Red Sox administered a 5 to 1 defeat to Cleveland. The Shriners presented Speaker with a fez and a jeweled badge. The Boston club's gift was a massive silver loving cup. Speaker scored Cleveland's only run on his terrific drive to the flagpole for three bases and a single by Roth. The score:

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Janvrin,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Hoblitz'l,1b	4	1	1	10	1
Walker,cf	3	1	0	4	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Gardner,3b	5	0	2	0	1
Barry,2b	4	1	0	0	1
Carrigan,c	2	2	0	7	0
Leonard,p	2	0	2	0	3
Total	30	5	6	27	9

CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Turner,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	3	1
Roth,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Gan'r,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Howard,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Wamb's,ss	3	0	0	1	2
O'Neil,c	2	0	0	4	1
Coveles'e,p	0	0	0	1	5
Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	0
aEvans	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	1	2	24	15

Errors — Turner, Wambsgans, O'Neil, Mitchell.

aBatted for Coveleskie in eighth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	x—5

Two-base hits—Hooper, Leonard, Hoblitzel. Three-base hit—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Coveleskie, (2,) Gandil, Walker, Leonard. Double play—Janvrin, Hoblitzel, and Carrigan. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; off Mitchell, 1; off Leonard, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 5 hits, 2 runs in seven innings; off Mitchell, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Leonard, 3 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Leonard, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; New York, 4.
Detroit, 16; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis, 10; Washington, 5.
Boston, 5; Cleveland, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 13; Pittsburgh, 5.
Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cleveland	15	8	.652
New York	11	9	.550
Washington	11	9	.550
Boston	11	11	.500
Detroit	11	11	.500
Chicago	11	13	.458
St. Louis	8	11	.421
Philadelphia	7	13	.350

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	10	4	.714
Boston	10	5	.667
Chicago	12	9	.571
Cincinnati	11	11	.500
Philadelphia	8	8	.500
St. Louis	10	10	.500
Pittsburgh	9	13	.409
New York	3	13	.187

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Cleveland at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

BASES ON BALLS GALORE.

Thirty Passes Issued and Detroit Overwhelms Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Thirty bases on balls were given in the game in which Detroit defeated Philadelphia here today by the score of 16 to 2. Eighteen of these passes were given by the home twirlers. Cobb twice made a double with the bases full, each hit driving in two teammates. The score:

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	2	3	0	1	2
Fuller,2b	1	0	0	2	2
Witt,3b	4	2	1	0	2
Cobb,cf	5	2	2	1	0
Crawford,rf	4	2	1	1	0
Heilman,lf	5	2	3	5	0
Burns,1b	1	2	1	11	0
Young,2b,ss	4	1	0	4	7
Stanage,c	4	1	1	2	0
Baker,c	1	0	0	0	0
Cunn'gh'm,p	2	1	1	0	0
Boland,p	1	1	1	0	0
Total	36	16	12	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	4	0	0	3	3
Walsh,rf	4	2	1	0	0
Strunk,cf	3	0	0	4	1
Oldring,lf	3	0	0	2	1
Murphy,c	3	0	0	5	1
Lajoie,2b	4	0	0	4	3
Mounute,1b	3	1	1	6	2
Pick,3b	2	0	0	2	5
Schang,c	0	0	0	1	0
Ray,p	3	0	0	0	1
Watson,rs,p	0	0	0	0	0
Weaver,p	0	0	0	0	0
Stellbauer,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Total	28	2	3	27	20

Errors—Witt, (2,) Walsh, Nabors, (2.)

Detroit	1	8	0	0	6	1	0	0	0—16
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0— 2

Two-base hits — Cobb, (2,) Cunningham, Heilman, Stellbauer. Three-base hit—Stellbauer. Stolen bases—Crawford, Walsh. Sacrifice flies—Burns, (2,) Lajoie. Double plays—Young, Bush, and Burns; Oldring, McInnis, and Pick; Strunk and McInnis. Left on bases — Detroit, 13; Philadelphia, 2. First base on errors—Detroit, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cunningham, 6; off Boland, 6; off Nabors, 3; off Weaver, 3; off Ray, 12. Hits and earned runs—Off Cunningham, no hit and 1 run in two and a third innings; of Boland, 3 hits and 1 run in 4 and two-thirds innings; off Nabors, 4 hits and 4 runs in one inning, (none out in second;) off Weaver, 2 hits and 4 runs in one inning; off Ray, 6 hits and 5 runs in seven innings. Struck out—By Boland, 2; by Ray, 3. Wild pitch—Weaver. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Chill.

BROWNS DEFEAT SENATORS.

Wildness of Harper and Ayers Helps St. Louis to Win.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—St. Louis defeated Washington here today by the score of 10 to 5, mainly because of the wildness of Harper and Ayers. Groom and Davenport both were batted out of the box, but Parks finished strongly for St. Louis. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,cf	4	1	1	2	1
Johnson,ss	3	1	0	2	5
Yori,rf	4	2	2	1	0
Sisler,1b	5	2	2	10	0
Pratt,2b	2	1	0	5	2
Marsans, jf	3	1	1	4	0
Deal,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Hartley,c	5	1	2	8	4
Groom,p	0	0	0	0	0
Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	0
Parks,p	2	1	1	0	1
aCrandall	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	10	9	27	15

WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Morgan,2b	4	0	3	2	0
Foster,3b	5	0	1	1	0
Milan,cf	4	2	2	3	0
Rondeau,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Judge,1b	3	2	2	4	0
Shanks,rf	3	1	0	2	0
Henry,c	4	1	2	10	4
McBride,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Harper,p	3	1	0	1	0
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
Gallia,p	0	0	0	0	0
bMoeller	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	5	11	27	6

a-Batted for Davenport in fifth.
b-Batted for Gallia in ninth.
Errors—Hartley, Foster.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	0—10	
Washington	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0— 5	

Two-base hits—Miller, Marsans, Judge, Henry. Three-base hit—Sisler. Stolen bases—Sisler, Milan, Judge, (2,) Harper, Johnson. Sacrifice hit—Rondeau. Sacrifice flies—Marsans, Miller. Double play—Deal and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Washington, 6. First base on balls—Off Harper, 7; off Groom, 1; off Davenport, 1; off Parks, 2; off Ayers, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Groom, 3 hits, 2 runs, in 1 inning, (one on base and none out in second inning;) off Davenport, 5 hits, 2 runs, in 3 innings; off Parks, 3 hits, no runs, in 5 innings; off Harper, 6 hits, 5 runs, in 6 innings, (two on base and none out in seventh;) off Ayers, 5 hits, 4 runs, in 1 inning, (three on base and none out in eighth;) off Gallia, no hits, no runs, in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ayers, (Pratt.) Struck out—By Harper, 8; by Davenport, 1; by Parks, 3; by Ayers, 1. Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Evans.

Releases in National League.

John K. Tener of the National League yesterday announced the approval of the following contracts and releases:

Contract with Philadelphia, Claude Cooper.

Releases—By Boston, unconditionally, Joseph A. Shannon, Maurice J. Shannon, B. J. Lee, and Fletcher Low; by Boston to Cincinnati, Elmer Knetzer; by Boston to Providence, Earl Blackburn; by Cincinnati to Spokane, Kenneth Williams; by Cincinnati to Salt Lake City, Stanley McDougan; by New York to Rochester, Merwin Jacobson, and W. H. Ritter; by Philadelphia, unconditionally, Thomas H. Buttle; by Pittsburgh to Wheeling, H. L. Douglas; by St. Louis to St. Paul, Walton Cruise.

Suspended—By St. Louis, April 17, Jack Roche.

American Association.

St. Paul, 7; Louisville, 8.
Indianapolis, 9; Minneapolis, 3.
Kansas City, 9; Columbus, 5.
Milwaukee, 14; Toledo, 8.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	13	2
Newark	2	0	8	0	0	1	0	3	x	9	8	3

Batteries—Friesta, Goodbred, Colwell, and Madden; Gittings, Enseman, and Schwert.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	9	10	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	11	3

Batteries—McQuillan and Kelly; Tincup and Blackburn.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	8	13	4
Richmond	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	10	3

Batteries—Brown and Casey; Ross and O'Donnell.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Newark	9	1	.900
Providence	7	3	.700
Baltimore	8	5	.615
Richmond	6	5	.545
Montreal	4	7	.364
Rochester	4	7	.364
Buffalo	4	8	.333
Toronto	3	8	.200

GIANTS USE HEAVY GUNS ON PIRATES

Pound the Ball Frantically, Making Nine Hits and Ten Runs in Two Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 9.—The New York Giants opened their Western campaign here today with a whiz, defeating the Pittsburgh Pirates by a score of 13 to 5. For five innings the game was close and interesting, though the Giants were on the short end of the score. Then the visitors arose in their wrath and fairly smothered the Corsairs.

When the Giants began the sixth inning the score was 4 to 2 against them, but before the inning was over they had double the number of runs of their opponents. They continued their savage work in the seventh inning, piling up four more runs. In the two innings they went nineteen times to bat and faced three pitchers, every one of whom they assaulted most outrageously. They made nine hits and ran the bases like wildfire.

Merkle started the sixth inning by being thrown out at first base on a lukewarm grounder to Harmon. McKetchnie, for the third time in succession, got to first on an error. While Harmon was pondering on this phenomenon he gave Rariden a base on balls. Roush was sent to bat in place of Tesreau, and obliged with a neat single.

Burns and Robertson followed with singles, and then Harmon was taken off the rubber and Jacobs, a lanky ex-Philly, was substituted. He at once hit Doyle with a pitched ball, after which the hitting was resumed and continued right along. Jacobs finished the inning, but in the seventh was succeeded by Hill, the spectacled wonder. What the Giants did to the newcomer was terrible. The first man up got a pass, but the next four made the bats ring with three singles and a double. Hill remained in the game to the end, but the Giants called it a day and got only one run in the last two innings, Robertson slipping over the plate in the ninth.

Doyle did great sprinting, stealing three bases, and made three hits. Burns also got three, and Robertson went them one better. The first time Benny Kauff went to bat he struck out, but later, in the seventh inning, he came to the fore with a two-bagger.

McKetchnie, after getting first base on errors, was hit on the right arm with a pitched ball on the fourth time up. It hurt him badly and he had to make way for Kelly, who covered third base in the last two innings. Tesreau, Benton and Mathewson shared the twirling for the Giants. The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	6	3	3	3	0
Robert'n,rf	6	0	4	3	0
Doyle,2b	5	2	3	2	0
Kauff,cf	6	3	1	0	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	3	0
Merkle,1b	5	0	2	7	0
M'Ketch'e,3b	3	1	1	0	1
Kelly,3b	2	0	0	1	0
Rariden,c	2	1	0	4	3
Tesreau,p	2	0	0	0	2
Roush	1	1	1	0	0
Benton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Mathew'n,p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	42	13	16	27	6

PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Barney,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Carey,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	11	1
Wagner,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Smith,ss	1	0	0	2	1
Hinch'n,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Baird,3b	3	1	1	0	2
Knabe,2b	4	0	1	2	5
Gibson,c	2	0	0	2	2
bCostello	1	0	0	0	0
Schmidt,c	1	1	1	4	0
Harmon,p	2	1	1	0	2
Jacobs,p	0	0	0	0	0
cShultz	1	0	0	0	0
Hill,p	0	0	0	0	0
dWilson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	5	27	16

aBatted for Tesreau in sixth.
bBatted for Gibson in sixth.
cBatted for Jacobs in sixth.
dBatted for Hill in ninth.

Errors—Fletcher, Johnston, Wagner, Knabe.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	9—13
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1— 5

Two-base hits—Burns, Kauff, Hinchman, Harmon. Three-base hits—Fletcher, Hinchman, Baird. Home run—Schmidt. Stolen bases—Doyle, (2,) Kauff, Carey. Sacrifice hit—Barney. Double plays—Smith, unassisted; Johnston, unassisted. Left on bases—New York, 12; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Benton, 1; off Harmon, 4; off Hill, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 7 hits, 4 runs, in five innings; off Benton, no hits, no runs, in one-third of an inning; off Mathewson, 1 hit, 1 run, in three and two-thirds innings; off Harmon, 8 hits, 4 runs, in five and one-third innings; off Jacobs, 2 hits, no runs, in two and one-third innings; off Hill, 6 hits, 4 runs, in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, 1, (Baird;) by Jacobs, 2, (Robertson, McKechnie;) by Hill, 1, (Fletcher.) Balk—Tesreau. Struck out—By Tesreau, 3; by Mathewson, 1; by Harmon, 1; by Hill, 1. Wild pitches—Tesreau, Hill. Passed balls—Schmidt, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-four minutes.

TRIPLE GIVES CUBS GAME.

Williams's Timely Blow in Eighth Beats the Reds.

CHICAGO, May 9.—A triple by Fred Williams in the eight, with the bases full, broke up today's game with Cincinnati, and gave Chicago an 8 to 5 victory. The game was a batting bee, each club hitting freely. The visitors forced Seaton and Pierce to retire, but Prendergast checked the Cincinnati batters. The score:

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Mann,lf	1	1	1	0	0
Schulte,lf	4	1	3	4	1
Flack,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Williams,cf	5	1	3	4	0
Zi'erman,3b	5	2	4	1	2
Saier,1b	3	0	2	7	0
Yerkes,2b	5	0	0	3	2
Allen,c	4	1	2	5	0
Doolan,ss	4	0	3	4	1
Seaton,p	1	0	0	0	2
Pierce,p	0	0	0	0	1
aZwilling	1	0	0	0	0
Pren'gast,p	2	1	1	0	1
Total	38	8	16	27	11

CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Neale,cf	4	1	2	4	0
Killifer,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Herzog,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Chase,1b	4	1	1	7	1
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	1	1
Groh,3b	3	1	0	1	1
Louden,2b	4	2	2	1	3
Clarke,c	3	0	2	4	0
Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	0
bWingo	1	0	1	0	0
Schneider,p	1	0	0	0	1
cSchulz,p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	32	5	10	24	10

Errors—Neale, (2,) Clarke, Allen.

aBatted for Pierce in the fourth inning.
bBatted for Mitchell in the second inning.

Cincinnati	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—5
Chicago	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	x—8

Two-base hit—Doolan. Three-base hits—Zimmerman, Williams. Stolen bases—Saier (2,) Neale, Griffith, Zimmerman, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Pierce, Clarke, Schneider, (2.) Double plays—Louden, Herzog, and Chase; Groh, Louden, and Chase. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Seaton, 2; off Pierce, 1; off Schneider, 2; off Schulz, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Seaton, 4 hits, 3 runs, in 2 innings, (none out in third;) off Pierce, 3 hits, 1 run, in 2 innings; off Prendergast, 3 hits, no runs, in 5 innings; off Mitchell, 3 hits, 2 runs, in 1 inning; off Schneider, 11 hits, 3 runs, in 6 2-3 innings; off Schulz, 2 hits, 1 run, in 1-3 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Pierce, (Herzog.) Struck out—By Seaton, 1; by Prendergast, 1; by Schneider, 1. Passed ball—Allen. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—On hour and forty-three minutes.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 6; Bridgeport, 2.
New London, 12; Portland, 4.
Springfield, 9; Lawrence, 2.
Hartford, 9; Lowell, 0. (forfeited.)

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 4; Atlanta, 1.
New Orleans, 4; Little Rock, 2.
Nashville, 11; Birmingham, 10.
Mobile, 9; Memphis, 8.

New York State League.

Albany, 7; Syracuse, 6. (twelve innings.)
Scranton, 2; Binghamton, 1.
Elmira, 12; Wilkes-Barre, 7.
Utica, 14; Troy, 1.

College Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo Univ., 14; Hobart, 1.
At Chicago—Chicago Univ., 6; Lake Forest, 3.
At Iowa City, Iowa—Iowa Univ., 5; Iowa State, 4.
At Washington—Catholic Univ., 7; Villa Nova, 2.
At Bloomington, Ill.—Chinese Univ., 17; Indiana Univ., 6.

DARTMOUTH POUNDS BALL.

Wesleyan, Unable to Hit Holmes, Is Beaten, 6 to 2.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 9.—Heavy hitting on Dartmouth's part won the game with Wesleyan for the Green this afternoon on Andrus Field by a score of 6 to 2. Holmes and Paine each sent men across the plate with three-baggers and later scored themselves. The score:

DARTMOUTH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Osborne,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Reese,cf	4	1	2	0	0
Murph'y,c	4	1	0	10	2
Paine,1b	4	1	2	11	0
Thielcher,ss	4	0	0	0	3
Eskeline,3b	4	2	1	0	1
Dahamel,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Perkins,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Holmes,p	4	1	1	0	2
Total	36	6	10	27	10

WESLEYAN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Lawson,ss	3	0	0	1	3
M'kthaler,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Breher,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Seeholzer,lf	2	0	0	0	0
Stoney,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Beeman,3b	2	2	1	4	2
Webb,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Chapin,c	3	0	0	9	3
Westcott,p	2	0	1	0	2
Wilbur,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Total	27	2	3	27	11

Errors—Markthaler, (2,) Breher, (2,) Westcott.

Dartmouth	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2—6
Wesleyan	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Osborne. Three-base hits—Holmes, Paine, Westcott, Beeman. Sacrifice hit—Markthaler. Bases on balls—Off Holmes, 4; off Westcott, 3. Struck out—By Holmes, 8; by Westcott, 10. Hit by pitcher—By Westcott, (Reese.) Passed ball—Chapin. Left on bases—Dartmouth, 10; Wesleyan, 1. First base on errors—Dartmouth, 1; Wesleyan, 0. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy.

LAFAYETTE WINS IN NINTH.

Blackburn Delivers Timely Hit That Beats Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., May 9.—With Pittsburgh's infield bunched around the plate and the outfield drawn in, Captain Blackburn of Lafayette rapped sharply to Carlson in the ninth inning and thereby won the game for Lafayette by the score of 7 to 6, on March Field this afternoon.

The contest was exciting throughout, owing to the closeness of the score, but the play was erratic on both sides. Passed balls by the catchers figured in the scoring on both sides.

The score was tied at five runs each in the sixth inning, and was tied again at six all in the eighth. Langdon pitched splendid ball for Pittsburgh in the opening innings, but Lafayette hit him rather freely in the later sessions, while Brown grew stronger as the game progressed. Langdon carried off the batting honors of the day with three hits, one of them a double. Hastings also hit the ball hard for Pittsburgh.

The score by innings:

Pittsburgh	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—6
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	—7

Batteries — Pittsburgh, Langdon and Carlson; Lafayette, W. Brown, Troxell, and Beuchner. Umpire—Mr. Swenson.

HARVARD SOPH CREW WINS.

Will Meet Champion Class Oarsmen of Yale May 20.

CAMBRIDGE, M

CARTER CAPTURES TWO GOLF MATCHES

Defeats Bond and the Veteran Lyon with Ease in Baltimore Tournament.

HIGH WIND MAKES TROUBLE

Metropolitan Junior Champion's Companions in Semi-Finals Are Corkran, Edwards, and Dyer.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—A northwest gale which swept across the course throughout the afternoon greatly hindered the players today in the opening rounds of match play in the annual invitation golf tournament of the Baltimore Country Club at Roland Park, but despite the wind several good matches were played.

Phil Carter, although playing against the advice of his physician, came through the first and second rounds of the initial sixteen with flying colors, defeating H. L. Bond, 3d, in the morning after a good match, 2 up and 1 to play. In the afternoon the metropolitan junior champion eliminated George S. Lyon, the veteran Canadian player, 4 up and 2 to play.

B. Warren Corkran also won both his matches, defeating Meehan in the first round, 5 and 4, while Barnhill fell before his good playing in the afternoon, 4 and 2. Other matches in the first sixteen resulted as follows: K. P. Edwards of Chicago defeated Woodward, 5 and 3, and Peck, 3 and 2; Dyer defeated Small, 4 and 2, and M. Tyson Ellicott, 6 and 5.

GIRL GOLFER VICTORIOUS.

Miss Stirling Wins Three Times in One Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 9.—Close of the elimination round of the Southern Women's Golf Association tournament here today found five Atlanta players, four from Memphis, three from Birmingham, two from Chattanooga, one from Greenville, S. C., and one from Savannah in the championship flight. Mrs. W. E. Davis, the most promising Chattanooga aspirant, became ill while playing the seventh hole and was forced to default to Mrs. Richardson, of Greenville. Mrs. Davis expects to enter the first flight tomorrow.

Most of today's matches were easily won. Mrs. A. H. Newell, of Toledo, who is entered from Nashville, found it difficult to compete with Miss Alexa Stirling, the young 17-year old Atlantan now Southern champion, although Mrs. Newell is a clever golfer. The match ended at the eleventh hole.

Miss Stirling won the driving contest this afternoon with ease, making nine points. Her nearest competitor was Miss Louise Hunter of Memphis.

The champion was victor also in the approaching and putting contest, but only after a close competition. In the first series Miss Stirling was tied by Mrs. Seymour, of Toledo, and Miss Ruth Craig, of Memphis.

LINKS FOR WOMEN ONLY.

Plainfield Country Club Plans Course for Their Use.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 9.—Negotiations for the purchase of a sixty-acre tract of rolling meadow have practically been completed by the Plainfield Country Club, and at a special meeting to be held tomorrow night the members will be asked to approve a $100,000 bond issue to acquire the land.

The plan is to lengthen the course from 5,700 to 9,000 yards, divide a portion and set apart a nine-hole links exclusively for the women members of the club. It is also proposed to increase the dues from $35 to $50 a year after April 1, 1917. If the new bond issue is approved a portion of existing bonds would be retired. It is the belief that the proposal will be approved by the club members.

CONFORM TO U. S. G. A. RULE.

New Amateurism Decision to be Observed at Brookline.

In spite of the absence of Oulmet Lockwood, Tewksbury, and Sullivan, the annual Spring tournament of the Country Club at Brookline for the Country Club Cup, which starts tomorrow, promises to be a high-class contest.

According to the conditions for entering only players with handicaps of eighteen or less are eligible, and only those players who conform to the amateur rule recently adopted by the U. S. G. A. will be allowed to compete. This is the first actual fulfillment by an individual club of the promise of the Massachusetts Golf Association that the New England clubs would stand behind the national organization on the amateur question.

Roger Hovey, former Connecticut State champion, who won the cup last Fall, will be among the starters this season, as will Charles Skehens, the young Woods Hole golfer, who played so well in the South this Winter against Phil Carter. W. P. Seeley, another former Connecticut champion, Sanford K. Sterne of Tatnuck, Jesse Guilford, former New Hampshire champion, and Parker W. Whittemore, who has won the cup several times, are among the other golfers entered.

WOODMERE TO BE BUSY.

Long Island Club Has Many Events on Its Program.

The Woodmere Club of Long Island is making rapid progress in all branches of sport. Not only are the golf and tennis enthusiasts coming to the fore, but President Louis Steckler has now completed arrangements for a water carnival, with speed races, to be held on Woodmere Bay, which is part of the club grounds, during the month of July. There will be races for sailboats and motorboats on the regatta program, with a variety of prizes and cups for the watercraft that give their wash to the other contenders.

Three new holes have just been constructed on the golf course, which lengthens the yardage by 250 yards and increases the par of the course by five strokes. The season's competition will start May 27 with the qualifying round of the Decoration Day handicap.

Competition for the Woodmere Tennis Challenge Cup, in singles and doubles, will take place in the week of July 10. The long Island women's tennis championships will be held at the Woodmere Club under the auspices of the U. S. N. L. T. A. during the week beginning July 30. All together the Woodmere Club has planned the most ambitious sport season of its career.

SETS NEW STRENGTH MARK.

Smith, Washington and Jefferson Tackle, Breaks Old Record.

WASHINGTON, Penn., May 9.—J. Hodgens Smith of Taylorstown, Penn., today broke the strength test record for Washington and Jefferson College when he registered 3,277 points. The former record, made thirteen years ago by Roy W. Hayes, a football star, was 3,178 points. Smith is a tackle on the football team.

STEEPLECHASE WEIGHTS.

Handicaps Announced for Great United Hunts Feature.

George M. Gall, Racing Secretary, of the United Hunts Association, yesterday announced the weights for the first meeting, to be held at Belmont Park Terminal on Saturday. The feature of the program is the Great United Hunts Steeplechase, at two and one-half miles, which has a value of $5,000. Top weight at 160 pounds goes to J. E. Widener's Compliment.

The horses and weights for this event follow:

The Great United Hunts Steeplechase; value, $5,000; two miles and a half.—Ambrosian, 133; Bonnie Laddie, 155; Blankenburg, 156; Brentwood, 145; Brotherstone, (imp.,) 132; Belle of Bryn Mawr, 132; Bill Dudley, 142; Bally Bay, 139; Ben Wyvis, (imp.,) 145; Conqueror, 150; Compliment, 160; Chivalry, 135; Cherry Malotte, 163; Distance, 136; Duke of Duluth, 143; Exton, 153; Fattanta, (imp.,) 138; J. C. Ewalt, 140; Kintore, 158; Lysander, 158; Mission, 154; Martian, 133; M. J. Shannon, 147; Northwood, 135; Nenupher, (imp.,) 138; Pay Streak, 138; Pons Asinorum, 137; Rupica, 133; Raccoon, 131; Royal Amber, 137; Swish, 152; Sorrento, 133; Skibbereen, 140; Shannon River, 155; Top Hat, 137; Traditioner, 135; Twenty-One, 135; Vifir, 140; Weidship, 154; El Bart, 149; Hibler, 140.

ENTER FAST HORSES.

Highly Bred Thoroughbreds Will Compete in Stakes at Aqueduct.

The two and three year old divisions are strongly represented in the nominations for the Summer meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club, which will be held at Aqueduct from June 24 to July 11. These entries, which were announced yesterday, include some of the best stake horses in the country.

Of the fourteen stakes to be run at this meeting the most important are the Brooklyn and Carter Handicaps, and the Brooklyn Derby.

The two-year-olds have been well provided for, as there are six races in this division, including the Tremont and the Great American, each carrying $5,000, and the $2,500 Clover Stake for fillies only.

Some of the nominations and owners are:

August Belmont, Stromboli, Friar Rock, Delancey, St. Rock, Fernrock, Libyan Sands, Tea Caddy, Lord Rock Vale; Beverwyck Stable, Lena Misha, Old Koenig, Henry, Jr.; Grant Hugh Browne, Magnet, Gunbearer, Canon Bridge; James Butler, Spun, Miss Fuzzle, Capra, High Noon, Comely, Panacea, Pebbles, Variety, Schoolboy, Dervish, Grasp; E. R. Cassatt, Flying Fairy, Trial by Jury, Spearhead, Sun God; Gifford A. Cochran, Prince of Como, Figinny, Hands Off, Feminist, Airman, Pleione; W. R. Coe, Haubert, Neville, 2d, White Hackle, Jacoba, Mustard, Bet.

Haras de Fresnay, Mahwah (imp.), Esprit Gaulois (imp.), Trouble Fete (imp.); Greentree Stable, Galner, Truscan; H. C. Hellenbeck, The Finn, Iron Duke, Blue Thistle; Emil Herz, Short Grass, Eagle, Daddy's Choice; C. K. G. Billings, two-year-olds; Foxhall P. Keene, Churchill, Tipperary, Indian Chant, Lorac, Landslide.

Quincy Stable, Trojan, Double Eagle, Wooden Shoes, Lady Teresa, Sky Pilot, Tingling, Fast Master, Bonnie Tess, Quincy; P. S. P. Randolph, True as Steel; Schuyler L. Parsons, Sharpshooter, Hanson, Phosphor, Shooting Star, Water Belle, Wenonah; John Sanford, Harry Shaw, Dancer; John Sanford, George Smith, Mr. Isidore, Quartz, Silica, Royalist; John W. Schorr, Ed Crump, Dick Williams, David Craig, Geo. Roesch, John W. Klein; O. Talbot Slumber, 2d, Prince Henry, Nightstick, Pandean, Sandman, 2d, Vermont; H. P. Whitney, Borrow, Pennant, Regret, Bromo, Deminant, Clapperbill (imp.,) Emden, Chief, Thunderer; R. T. Wilson, Jr., Tartar, Montresor, Ormesdale; L. Wood, Xylon (imp.), Indiscreet (imp.), Mont d'Or (imp.), Esconaba (imp.), Henley (imp.), Maintenant (imp.), Gossoon (imp.).

OFFICIAL RACING DATES.

State Racing Association Files List of New York Events.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—The State Racing Association today filed with the Secretary of State a certificate officially fixing dates for horse racing in New York as follows:

May 13-17, United Hunt Racing Association, Belmont Park; May 18-24 and June 15-23, Metropolitan Jockey Club, South Jamaica, L. I.; May 25-June 14 and Aug. 28-Sept. 9, Westchester Racing Association, Queens Park; June 1-3, Tipping Rock Association, Locust Valley, L. I.; June 24-July 11, Queens County Jockey Club, Aqueduct; July 12-29, Empire City Racing Association, Yonkers; July 31-Aug. 26, Saratoga Association, Saratoga Springs.

SID LESLIE IN FINE FORM.

Takes Two Races at 13th Regiment Games and Helps Win Relay.

The athletic games of the Thirteenth Regiment were held last night in the armory. The outstanding feature was the spectacular running of Sidney Leslie, the middle-distance runner of the Long Island Athletic Club, who won the 600-yard handicap and the three-quarter-mile run, and then ran on the winning team in the inter-company relay race at one mile.

The Fifth Company won the individual point trophy with a total of 44 points, Company One was second with 22 points, and Company Six was third with 11 points.

Steve Faber, with a handicap of seven yards, won the 100-yard dash in 10 seconds flat, and Ed Kaskell won the two-mile bicycle race from scratch in 4 minutes 52 2-5 seconds.

CANOEISTS MAY CAMP.

Commission to Let Them Use Palisades Beach.

The Palisades Interstate Park Commission has decided to give bona fide canoeists the use of the beach beneath the Palisades as camping grounds for week-end parties provided certain regulations are observed. A meeting will be held next Monday night at Cox's Boathouse, Dyckman Street and the Hudson River, at which the canoe clubs along the Hudson will be represented by a committee of twenty men. At this meeting rules will be adopted to govern conditions on the camping beach during the season.

Following the recent action of the commission in prohibiting all camping on the New Jersey shore below Excelsior Dock, near Alpine, N. J., a number of canoeists sent petitions to the commission requesting permits to camp on Canoe Beach at Hermit's Point, and Egg Beach, situated a short distance below the point. The numerous requests for permits led the commission to reconsider its prohibitive order, with the result that it agreed to issue permits to canoeists on condition that they abide by regulations laid down for them.

MANY GOLF TEAMS FORMED.

This Form of Play Highly Favored in Philadelphia District.

Team golf has taken a strong hold on the golfers of the Philadelphia district this season. In addition to the twenty-one teams of women golfers who will fight it out for the championship of that section, over two hundred men are now lined up in an endeavor to win the team championship of the Suburban League for their respective clubs.

The Philadelphia district is roughly divided into four geographical divisions, with four clubs in each division. There are seven players on each team, and when the sectional winners have been decided by a round robin contest, the survivors will meet in home contests for the team championship, which is now held by the Merchantville Field Club.

During the present season many of these team matches will be played on week days, which is a novelty in this event, for in the fifteen years during which this competition has continued, the interclub contests have always been played on Saturdays.

Kid McCoy Joins the 71st.

It was announced last night by the officials of the Seventy-first Regiment that Norman Selby, better known by his ring name of Kid McCoy, had enlisted in Company K, and would start military activities in the near future.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BLACK BROADCLOTHS.—Will buy high-grade goods reasonably priced. Merchant, T 101 Times.

COATS.—Jobber will look at infants' and children's coats for Fall all this week, between 1 and 5 P. M., 8th floor, 138 West 25th.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', children's; jobber placing Fall orders all week. Call with samples, 141 West 28th, 10th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats. 12 West 27th St., 8th Floor.

CORDUROY and Golfing Skirts.—Jobs wanted, also long trim remnants. Phone Worth 927, 10:30 to 11 A. M.

JOBBER looking at samples of baby carriage covers and infants' bath robes; call Wednesday until 12 o'clock. The Bear Garment Manufacturing Co., 36 East 21st St.

MACHINES.—We are open for union special or Singer overlock machines. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 W. 20th St.

PLUSHES wanted by manufacturer for cash. Farragut 3264.

SERGES.—Juillard's 4408 and Botany 11433 French serges; also storm serges. J. E. Middle, 377 Broadway. Franklin 1268.

SILK WAISTS AND DRESSES.—The Charles William Stores will look at silk waists and dresses on Wednesday and cotton and novelty waists and dresses on Thursday for their Fall Catalog at their New York office, 40 East 21st St., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Do not submit samples unless you own or control large quantities of materials.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at wash skirts. 7th Floor, 120 West 36th St.

SUITCASES, TRUNKS, BAGS, leather and nickel novelties, looking at jobs Wednesday, 9-11 A. M. L. M. Isaacs, 1,140 Broadway.

TAFFETA wanted, plaid, 36 inches; not over 75c. for cash. Madison Square 4360.

TAFFETAS and Gros de Londres, staple colors. Leifer & Rosenblatt, 142 W. 29th.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 436 Broadway. Spring 388.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS of ostrich and marabou for immediate delivery. Deutsch, 591 Broadway.

COATS. — Ladies', misses', children's; season's newest styles; taffetas, wool poplins, velour, checks, silks, poplins; ready for immediate shipment. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th. Farragut 596. Full commission to salesmen.

COATS.—Several thousand coats; poplins, gabardine, whipcord, checks, velour, chinchilla. Water fall corduroys, at very low prices. Call Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Spring coats to close out at a price. Bijou Cloak & Suit Co., 116 West 22d St.

COATS.—Sport, wool cloth, checks, stripes, $3 up. Ellner Company, 51 West 24th.

COATS.—High grade, large assortment; close out cheap. Shulman, 114 East 28th.

COATS to close out, in velours and poplins. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 50 East 8th St.

COATS of the better make, to close. S. Spagat, 132 W. 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—500 suits sold anywhere up to $16.50, to close out at $5. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs for immediate delivery. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 126 University Place.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000 coats and suits on hand; close out. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will close out cheap. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st St.

COATS and Suits to close out, $2.50 up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Have 600 coats and 150 suits to close out; better grade. Louis Baumann & Co., 168 Madison Av.

COATS, SUITS, closing out; smart styles, low prices. Talbot Company, 114 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jersey Silk Sport Dresses, clever styles, exceptionally cheap. Sam Englander, 32 Union Square. Telephone 3847 Stuy.

FURS.—Popular-priced Summer furs for immediate delivery. A. Reichbart & Son, 148 West 24th St.

MADRAS, fast colors, to sell. Berman, 18 West 4th St.

SATIN DE LUXE.—Blacks and all colors; immediate delivery. Telephone Spring 9265.

SATIN MERVEILLEUX, in both evening and street shades. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

SHIRTS.—5,000 dozen black twill and sateen shirts, blue Chambray and flannel shirts; large stock sport shirts; immediate deliveries. Friedman Co., 542 Broadway, N. Y.

SHOES, bathing, to close; satin, others; big sacrifice. Wilder, 530 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Job of 1,000 skirts; serges, mixtures, and fancies; price $1.25 net cash. Schwartz, 15 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Sport jersey skirts in stock for immediate delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SKIRTS.—Jobber, 500 skirts to close out. Yellin Bros., 18-20 West 21st St.

SNAP FASTENERS. — Immediate delivery; Greeley 8606. Snap Fasteners Sales Co., 47 West 34th.

SPRING SUITS.—800 to close out cheap. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d.

SUITS.—75 taffeta suits, 50 cloth suits, to close out for cheap price. 132 West 22d. H. Silverman, Inc.

SUITS.—100 Spring suits to close out immediately. Sol. Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS, 350 cloth and taffeta; closing out at greatly reduced prices; newest styles. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Sport jersey suits and dresses, street and afternoon, in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS, white braid trimmed; immediate delivery; cheap. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th St.

SUITS.—100 cloth, well made; close out. A. Margules, 20 W. 19th.

SUITS.—100 to close out at a sacrifice. Max Rosenthal, 7 West 22d.

SUITS and Coats; serges, poplins, checks, and white chinchillas, to close out. J. Zimmerman & Sons, 40 West 22d.

SUITS and Coats; better grade to close out. Alper & Schultz, 140 W. 22d Street.

SUITS and Coats, job, to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

WAISTS.—$9 novelties; batistes, fancies; immediate deliveries. Anekstein-Lederer, 148 West 24th.

WASH DRESSES for immediate delivery. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN selling art needlework departments from coast to coast, with large following, is open for proposition. T 102 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names.
Monday....3@3¼ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Uses Tissue Paper Now.

The high cost of cotton has apparently forced one of the prominent drug concerns to abandon the time-honored custom of using this commodity as packing in small bottles containing tablets, which lose strength on exposure to the air and to substitute long, narrow strips of tissue paper in place of it.

Straw Hats in Natural Colors.

There will be a greater quantity of straw hats in natural colors sold this Summer than during any other season, according to the manufacturers. The destruction of the bleaching powder plant at Niagara Falls has made it impossible for the factories to get their usual supply of bleaching material. While the great bulk of business has already been placed by the retailers, the effect of the bleaching powder shortage will be felt principally on duplicate business which will come along later.

Crude Rubber Still Declining.

While it is gradual, there seems to be no stopping the decline in prices in the local market for crude rubber. Brazilian rubber apparently is holding its own better than the plantation grades, the drop in the latter being fairly large in the last week. There is a continued absence of buying of any size, but selling pressure is still lacking. Up-river fine was quoted yesterday at 69½@70 cents for immediate shipment, while coarse was priced at 52@53 cents. The plantation grades were quoted as follows for delivery during this and next month: Pale crêpe, 73 cents; smoked sheets, 72 cents.

The Sales of Pumps Increase.

The coming of seasonable weather has resulted in the last few days in a sharp increase in the retail sale of pumps and oxfords for women. Plain pumps, either with or without tongues, have sold freely, nickel or silver buckles being bought separately to ornament them. Oxfords in cutout effects, which retail at $8 a pair, are having a fair sale. They are offered in all-white, as well as in the new shades of kid. They have no tongue, and are cut out on the vamp and sides. Sport Oxfords of white buckskin are moving more freely than has heretofore been the case at this time of the year. Many of them are trimmed with tan, black or green, but all-white effects seem to be selling best.

Wholesale Houses to Close.

There is now little question that the preparedness parade on Saturday will result in the suspension of business by many wholesale houses. Several of the prominent dry goods commission houses in the downtown district will be closed all day, it was said yesterday, or open only long enough to take care of the mail, and it is believed that the movement will become general. The large number of men who will take part in the parade, the comparatively early hour at which the marchers will assemble, and the fact that practically all of the houses close early on Saturday anyway are among the factors that have determined the firms in question to pull their shades for the day.

Unsettled as to Pile Fabrics.

It is evident that the garment manufacturers do not wish to treat their orders for pile fabrics in the same way as they have those for other dress goods. The pile fabric manufacturers have a superabundance of business and would be only too glad to receive cancellations on some of the orders they now have to fill for next Fall. Requests to delay deliveries will not be so favorably received by the pile fabric makers as in the case of the other dress goods sellers. Terms in this branch of the dress goods market call for payment in thirty days net cash with no dating. The large demand and the restricted supply in materials of this sort have influenced buyers to hold on to the contracts they have made.

Aquamarines in Great Demand.

The demand for aquamarines continues to overshadow the call for other stones in the local gem market, and cutters are working nights in order to supply the needs of the trade. The supply of rough stones has not been replenished for some time, and the available stock has now reached such low levels that a marked shortage is threatened. There is also a good demand for pink and green tourmalines and morganite. Not much change in the market as it affects the more precious stones is seen, though values on fine stones are being enhanced by the poor offerings reported in the primary markets. Stocks of diamonds here are now more liberal than for some time. The call for them is seasonably active.

Things Are Moving Smoothly.

With the ending of labor troubles in local jewelry shops, things are moving smoothly in the trade once more. The strikers were said to have come back unconditionally, but it was further reported yesterday that the manufacturers had voted to give the workers the eight-hour day, which was one of the demands made, beginning the first week in July. Business in all lines is normally active for this time of the year, and quite a little improvement in sales of platinum jewelry is looked for when the salesmen who were called in as a result of the strike again reach their territories. Some of them were preparing to go out yesterday. The continued rise in silver bullion is giving quite a little anxiety to the silversmiths. Platinum was quoted yesterday at $85 an ounce.

Switching Their Lines.

The manufacturing clothiers are having more than their usual trouble in the operations that have started for next Fall. Owing to the piece goods shortage and the scarcity of dyes, styles have to be switched about in a bewildering manner. Salesmen have gotten to the point where they are almost afraid to take a fairly large order, owing to the possibility of no goods being on hand to fill it. Though there were fewer style numbers put out than customary when the season started, even the restricted lines have had to be cut down still further. A ray of light is seen in the situation that exists in the women's wear trade. The men's wear trade expects that, with operations tied up in that branch, the mills will be able to supply the clothiers with a greater quantity and assortment of piece goods.

Foreign Samples on Show.

Commercial Agent D. E. Casey yesterday announced that the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has received a variety of samples of goods and products from foreign countries which may be inspected by persons or firms interested during the next five days by applying at Room 409, Custom House. The samples include cotton cloth forwarded by concerns from Spain and France who are desirous of receiving quotations from American firms in this country in a position to supply these goods. Olive and crimson flannelette has been forwarded to the office by a Manchester firm desiring quotations. Samples covering different grades of paper wanted in New Zealand and Nicaragua also are shown. Brazilian fibres that can be used in the manufacture of ship hawsers and for twine and cordage are likewise on view.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

While the inquiry for goods in the gray in the local market yesterday was pretty fair, there was not a great deal of business put through because of the continued unwillingness of the mills to sell at present prices in view of the bullish outlook to things generally. In some cases the asking prices of Monday became selling prices yesterday, notably on 38½-inch 60-48s. These were said to have sold pretty well for July-October delivery at 5 cents. There was also a report that 39-inch 80 squares had sold in a fair way at 7⅝ cents for delivery next month, but confirmation was lacking. Some sellers are asking more than 8¢ cents for 39-inch 68-72s, but so far as could be learned yesterday there had been no sales of consequence, if any, at higher than that price. The situation in printcloths was quite generally reflected in other staple fabrics. Closing printcloth figures were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-58s	5⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5⅛c
39-inch, 56-44s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ISIDORE METZGER, trading as the Paris Importing and Manufacturing Company, ladies' suits, at 28 and 30 West Thirty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Joseph M. Baum.

ISAAC KAPLOW, manufacturer of cloaks, suits, skirts, and dresses, at 1,025 First Avenue and 24 Avenue A, has made an assignment to Sam Kasper.

BERNARD L. KEEPNEWS, dealer in millinery, at 747 East 152d Street, has made an assignment to Irving J. Sharlop.

MAX POLLACKOFF, dealer in dry goods, at 1441 St. Nicholas Avenue, has made an assignment to Nathan M. Abramson.

VINCENZO CINGUE of 158 West Twenty-fourth Street, formerly a grocer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,571 and assets $100.

UNITED 5 AND 10 CENTS STORES, INC.—The appraisers recently appointed to appraise the stock and fixtures of the stores in various States of the United 5 and 10 Cents Stores, Inc., 106 East Nineteenth Street have reported as follows: New Jersey, Hoboken, Paterson, Camden, and Trenton, $18,239; New York, Syracuse, $3,683; Delaware, Wilmington and Washington, $7,027; Florida, Jacksonville, $8,488) Virginia, Newport News, $2,970; Ohio, Toledo, $2,073, and Massachusetts, Fitchburg, $2,719.

WALL ART NOVELTY COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of felt slippers, at 75 Spring Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $72,268 and assets $50,759.

JOHN C. QUINN, INC., manufacturer of women's hats, at 307 East Twenty-second Street, with salesrooms at 489 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $18,767, nominal assets $5,798, and actual assets $2,560.

LA MARNE, INC., dealer in millinery, at 425 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $5,748, nominal assets $4,029, and actual assets $2,212.

NEGATIVE RECONSTRUCTION COMPANY, renovating motion picture films, of 729 Seventh Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $906, nominal assets $5,161, and actual assets $1,812.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Assaf, Simon A.—A. Shaheen et al....$361.78
Av. C Amusement Co., Inc.—I. White.. 224.36
Boyce, George T., and J. Jackson Todd—D. Ryan 322.77
Braun, Harry J.—M. Frank et al..... 328.03
Brown, Louis A.—Publicity Leasing Co., Inc. 469.90
Burnham, Allen C.—Charles Weinberg and David N. Weiman—H. Cohn.... 2,367.93
Brick, Louis—E. C. Kindelberg et al.... 539.91
Belfort, Harry—Siegel & Barnett, Inc.... 101.42
Bernard, Richard—H. Dazian..... 180.69
Berry, Alfred E.—White Co..... 429.45
County Engineering Co., Inc.—P. Srelin.. 171.91
Coronet Cork and Seal Co., Inc.—Nerwick Wire Works, Inc..... 195.43
Cushman & Sons, Inc.—W. Pyke..... 100.00
Central Vermont Railway Co.—W. W. Sharpe 550.00
Case, Abraham L.—S. Rorer..... 181.46
City of New York—A. D. Hunington.. 1,141.06
Dazie Construction Co., Inc., Dazie T. Gerstle and J. S. Gerstle—J. Levitt... 652.02
Davidson Av. Realty Co. and Henry Cleland—William Buess, Inc..... 421.91
Donohue, John, and Edw. J.—D. Perlman 1,399.42
Epstein, Leon—J. G. Adelsdorfer..... 107.58
Farina, Enrico, and Frank Cavallero—C. H. Wessells..... 1,154.58
Ferrari, Martin—A. J. Levy..... 144.41
59th Street Delivery Co. and Gabriel Kahn—E. Wanser 3,132.96
Freedman, Samuel L., and Albert Klein—L. Shafarman 342.30
Greenwood, Thomas—C. V. Pallister.... 858.91
Gotthelf, George—H. L. Wolff..... 850.00
G. & P. Express Co., Inc.—Auto Truck Garage Co..... 201.89
Goldstein, Rebecca—Chatham and Phenix National Bank of City of New York 855.21
Green, Jacob—J. H. Rudiger..... 204.46
H. D. Parsells & Co.—Associated Hat Mfrs., et al., costs..... 244.52
Itkin, Ida, administratrix—City of N. Y., costs 114.71
I. B. Contracting Corp.—Belmont Gurnee Stone Co..... 485.12
Kahnweiler, Louis—H. J. Messing et al. 102.56
Keech, Phelemon W.—H. Zucker..... 288.47
Kramer, Louisa P.—R. S. Hunith..... 8,467.14
Keller, George—Brunswick Balke Collender Co. of N. Y..... 229.84
Lubetkin, Morris—Federal Parquetry Mfg. Co., Inc..... 357.93
Light, Fabian—Pittston Coal Co..... 228.31
Lowenstein, Rachel—J. Levine..... 147.07
Leibowitz, Ethel—S. Solomovicl..... 2,817.35
McGowan, Annie—City of N. Y..... 119.91
Morgan, Porter S.—L. D. O'Dell..... 134.36
Miller, Thompson W.—J. E. Miller... 1,008.16
McMillan, Mary C.—N. Y. Distributing Co 229.57
Miller, Wm. F., and Pierre or Pierot Key—H. C. Shook..... 938.42
Metz, Pauline—People, &c..... 17.00
Marks, Philips, and Michael Berg—R. Goldberg 153.08
Morrison, Charles—Mt. Vernon Trust Co..... 7,396.36
O'Hearn, William J.—M. H. France... 151.86
O'Hara, Michael J.—Central Brewing Co. of N. Y..... 1,083.43
O'Connor, Bartholomew—S. Lowald..... 102.81
Picard, Victor A.—F. Simpson, costs... 128.52
Picture Play House Film Co., Inc.—Trustees of Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund 879.73
Park Place Restaurant Co., Inc.—P. Straub 1,135.22
Robertson, Joseph W. —Inter. Rapid Transit Co., costs..... 190.75
Rosenthal, Isaac—F. D. Weeks..... 1,658.11
Rosenthal, Marcus—Chatham and Phenix National Bank of the City of N. Y..... 216.64
Smith, Skyring T.—James McCreery & Co. 278.51
Sofield, Frazier A. and Stephen B.—Bridgeport Screw Co..... 212.11
Stout, Ralph—E. Bailey..... 1,012.05
Stern, Irving C.—F. Tully..... 3,703.92
Schreiber, Max—L. Oppenheimer..... 159.05
Sangeio, Morris, or Morris Senzerlich—J. Solomon 178.22
Stoltz Appliance Corporation—Berlin & Jones Envelope Corporation..... 161.68
Todd, J. Jackson—T. O'Keefe..... 231.01
Tannenbaum, Moll, and Simon Stanman —N. Axelrod 172.28
Tanner, Frederick A.—S. C. Trotten.. 4,376.27
Van Vechten, Cuyler—M. Niebuhr.... 217.79
Wigmore, Margaret E., executrix—City of New York, costs..... 131.25
Wolff, Armand—S. Lowacre..... 242.49
Waterman, Stuart G.—Second National Bank of Elmira..... 742.73
White, George E.—C. T. Silver..... 1,340.70
Wreschner, Leo; Nathan Sondheimer, Albert Sondheimer, Ludwig Beer, Emil Beer, and the estate of Louis Feist and Beer, Sondheimer & Co., American branch—Richards & Co., Inc..... 115.95

In Bronx County.

Abell, Allan B.—Milliken Wall Paper Co. $50.30
Beninckasa, Arthur and Casper—Same.... 46.48
Barry, James and Marian J.—S. R. Rhodes 1,149.45
Campbell, Bernard—C. Massoth..... 1,034.18
Caggiano, Tony V., and Charles Margerso—J. B. Sacco..... 6,170.53
Cohen, Max—M. Minskoff..... 62.24
County Engineering Co. and Walter J. Clarke—C. A. Pape..... 222.77
Dondero, Joseph A.—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc. 47.28
Ezrah, Philip—M. Davidson..... 95.57
Falk, John, Jr., and Jennie—J. G. Struh, as administrator..... 1,333.51
Goldwater, Louis M.—I. Zeckler..... 59.72
Hoffman, Max—U. Lapin..... 46.32
Jackson, Harry C.—A. Thomasen..... 159.80
Knapp, Edward J.—F. F. French et al... 14.43
Lessem, Harry, and Annie—Public Bank of N. Y. C. 319.74
Monhaupt, William F.—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc. 106.41
Meyers, Benjamin—D. I. Mallitt..... 63.84
Municipal Asphalt Co. and Dayton Hedges—T. Cotter Cont. Co., Inc.... 422.62
Meyers, Arthur J., and Walter W. Cervanka—J. Rolph 95.58
Marks, Phillips, and Michael Berg—R. Goldberg 153.08
Nanes, Harry L.—Phillips-Jones Co., Inc. 84.61
Oslas, Moses—J. Smolin..... 41.47
Schaefer? Louis J.—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc. 20.31

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Scheidecker, Charles—N. Byzer, Oct. 8, 1909, vacated $1,349.80
Rabinowitz, Morris, and Harry Ratner—M. Steinberg, April 18, 1916, vacated. 177.14
Hermelin, Henry, and Frank H. Gens—People, &c., Nov. 11, 1911, vacated... 300.00
Althause, Samuel B., and John M. Wellbrock—Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Sept. 23, 1915 ..... 119.21
Coney Island & Gravesend Railway Co.—M. Kane, April 18, 1916..... 100.00
Fischer, Henry E.—Lachman & Jacobi of New York, Inc., Nov. 29, 1915..... 117.50
Henriques, Harry P.—J. G. Mullen, Feb. 13, 1915 ..... 276.52
Huffman, Minnie—J. C. Linden, May 1, 1916 ..... 346.55
Woodend, William E.—Alfred Nelson Co., Feb. 25, 1916..... 119.70
Kopitzky, Samuel J.—E. B. Meyrowitz, March 8, 1916 ..... 153.51
Levy, Alexander, and Harry Julius—J. Stolken, Feb. 3, 1916..... 856.99
Levy, David—M. Rowe et al, May 8, 1911, leased 2,710.45
Elias, Joseph—Coleman & Krause, Inc., Feb. 13, 1912, reversed 145.68
Pavel, Jacob, and Bernard D. Thorn—North River Savings Bank, March 16, 1916 ..... 4,028.85
Same—Same, March 16, 1916..... 3,492.14
Light, Thomas—S. Warshafsky, March 17, 1916 ..... 1,401.38
Light, Thomas—A. Silverman, March 17, 1916 ..... 300.00
Houghton, Royall—I. Periow, Nov. 23, 1914 ..... 293.51

In Bronx County.

Pam Realty Co.—A. A. Voorhees, Jan. 10, 1916 ..... $65.02
Whalen, John, and George Costar—Crystal & Birnbaum Cont. Co., Inc., March 31, 1916 ..... 62.44
Same—Same, March 31, 1916..... 62.42
Same—Same, May 5, 1916..... 62.45

REICHENBACH GETS BACKING

Detroiters Organize Company to Exploit His Fuel Invention.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, May 9.—The Reichenbach Laboratories Corporation has been organized here with Lee Olwell, George W. Dunham, Henry M. Reichenbach, Paul Weadock, and H. D. Van Norman as Directors. The company controls the Reichenbach patents for an automobile fuel system by reatomizing liquid fuel so that none reaches

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railroads Stronger Than Industrials—Mexican and Cymric News Creates Doubt.

With trading diminished in volume the stock market continued yesterday to pursue the course which was marked out on Monday. The railroad stocks, which presumably would not be harmed by the coming of peace, made further headway, while among the industrials the war stocks were reactionary in response to the continued circulation of rumors of early peace.

The news of the sinking of the Cymric, a case which was complicated rather than clarified by yesterday's dispatches, and the fresh developments in the Mexican situation supplied new grounds for uncertainty, but neither of these sufficed to create a new dominant force in the market. The reason the Cymric disaster added an element of uncertainty was that denial was made of the previous statement that the ship was in the service of the British Government. While details were still lacking, this denial increased the importance to be attached to the further information for which the Street was waiting, namely, that which had to do with the manner of the ship's sinking, whether with or without warning. Sentimentally, of course, the fact that the ship was a freighter loaded almost exclusively with war supplies diminished the importance which the market attached to the case, although that fact in itself would in no wise alter the legal aspects of the incident. The day passed without definite information on essential points by which to judge this matter, but the market made it clear that the Street was assuming that the sinking of this ship was not likely to supply occasion for a new international crisis. At the very least, however, it emphasized the previously existing feeling that the submarine situation has been only nominally settled by the latest exchange of notes.

Mexican affairs loomed larger on the financial horizon, but the traceable effect of the day's news from the border was confined to moderate losses in several of the stocks most directly concerned with the course of events in Mexico. The Street thought that the possibility of intervention was increased, but it felt also that the whole matter was still shrouded in uncertainty. It made reservations in its attitude because of the Mexican news, but hardly reached the point of feeling serious concern over it.

The contrary course of the war stocks and of the railway issues the last two days shows that the market is sensitive to the fear that the end of the war would mean the end of much profitable business which American manufacturers have been doing. This feeling is emphasized by reports that of late very few new orders for munitions have been placed here. Speaking generally, it would be far from an unmixed evil were it found that such orders had come to an end. They cannot last for ever, and the sooner manufacturing concerns now engaged on war orders are able to shift from war business to peace business the better for all concerned. If this process is postponed in toto until the coming of peace, the dislocations would be very much greater than if opportunity to pass to the peace business is offered gradually as existing war contracts are worked off. The shift will be less regretted by the many who have found that the actual advantage in executing war orders has been much less than was estimated at the outset. Much of the business has been very profitable, but no small part of it has been subject to offsets which were either not thought of or were underestimated when profits were being calculated during the period when traders were greeting the placing of these orders with enthusiasm which overran the bounds of reasonable expectation.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	—Days.—			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond		4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4½	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	4½
Dallas		4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commercial. 60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	4	4	4
Cleveland	4	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	5	5	5	5
Kansas City	5	5	5	5
Dallas	4½	5	5	5
San Francisco	4½	5	5	5

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2%@2⅛
Ninety days	2%@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2	2	2¼

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 months	2½@2¾
90 days	2¼@2⅜	6 months	2½@2¾
4 months	2½@2¾		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	4¼@4½
30 to 90 days	4¼@4½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4½@5
30 to 90 days	4½@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	−.00⅛
Cables	4.76¼	4.75½	4.75½	−.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.94⅛	5.94⅜	5.94¼	+.00¼
Cables	5.93⅛	5.93¾	5.93¼	+.00¼
Berlin—				
Demand	76.56¼	76.56¼	76.56¼	..
Cables	76.65¾	76.65¾	76.65¾	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.94½	5.93⅞
95.25 Berlin	76.56¼	76.68¾
20.20 Austria	13.30	13.35
26.70 Scandinavia	20.55	20.65
19.20 Spain	19.88	19.88
5.1826 Switzerland	5.20⅜	5.20
19.225 Greece	19.33	19.38
40.19 Holland	41.18⅜	41.31¼
51.46 Russia	30.55	6.42½
China—		30.65
Hongkong	55.00	55.10
Shanghai	77.00	77.12½
India—		
82.44 Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	.....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.22	42.28
32.40 Rio	23.37½	23.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $484,874,781; balance, $23,000,940; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,399,407.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $3.4875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 3½d, off ⅛d; in New York, 73¼c, off ⅛c. Mexican dollars, 56¼@56¾c.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 9.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs, 29½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs, 95 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	728,724
Year to date	574,181
Same period last year	61,420,850
Average price and change 50 stocks	45,457,878
Same day last year	85.59 — .47

Year's range to date	High.		Low.	
Same period last year	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22
Range year 1915	78.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1913	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20⅜	21	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅜	21	20½	21	−⅛
26	26½	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27	27	26½	26¾	−⅛
78¼	78¾	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78¾	78¾	78¼	78½	−⅛
65	68¾	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	...
98	99	100	Am. Agri. Chem.pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	−⅛
94	94⅝	1,800	Am. Beet Sugar	93½	94⅛	93½	93¾	+1
55⅝	55⅞	300	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	...
59	59¼	2,700	Am. Can	56¼	56⅝	55⅝	70	+⅝
153	155½	8,100	Am. Car & Fdry	61	61	59	55¾	+4½
52⅞	53¼	700	Am. Coal Products	154¼	155¼	154¼	59¾	−1⅝
127	129	500	Am. Cotton Oil	53¾	53⅞	53	155	+⅝
9⅝	9⅝	200	Am. Express	127	127	127	53¼	+⅝
29¼	29⅝	100	Am. H. & Leather	9½	9½	9½	127	...
49½	50	200	Am. Ice Securities	29	29¼	29	9¼	−⅛
68	68½	400	Am. Linseed	49¼	49½	49	29¼	−⅛
100	102	3,200	Am. Linseed pf	69	69	67¾	49¾	+⅞
8	8¼	100	Am. Locomotive	101	101	101	68¼	−1
96½	96⅞	200	Am. Locomotive pf	8½	8½	8¼	101	−⅛
113	114	9,600	Am. Malt	98	98½	96¾	8¼	+⅛
94⅜	94½	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	113¼	113¼	113¼	97	−1⅝
53½	54½	400	Am. Smelt. & R.pf	94	94⅝	94	113¼	+⅛
110	110½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	94	−⅛
128¼	128½	750	Am. Steel F'dries	128¼	128¼	128⅞	110⅞	−⅛
207½	209½	500	Am. Sugar Ref	103	103⅛	103	128⅞	+⅛
106	106½	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	106	106	106	103	−⅛
44¼	45	300	Am. Tobacco	203	208	203	106	−⅛
15¾	15⅞	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	106	106	106	208	+5
90¾	90⅞	8,300	Am. Woolen	44	44	44	106	−¼
84½	84⅞	5,800	Am. Writing P. pf	101½	101½	101½	44	−¼
103¼	103½	2,000	Am. Zinc Lt. S	92½	92⅝	90½	101½	+⅛
100¾	101	200	Anaconda Cop. Co	85¼	85⅞	84⅝	90⅝	−1⅝
85⅞	86⅛	17,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅛	103⅝	103⅛	84⅝	−⅛
86⅞	86⅝	2,800	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101	101	101	103⅛	+⅛
75	75¾	300	Baldwin Loco	87¾	87⅞	84½	101	...
445	450	100	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅝	87	86⅝	85¾	−2⅝
85	85⅞	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	86⅝	...
58	58¾	300	Bethlehem Steel	445	445	445	75⅝	...
58	58¾	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	445	−19
91½	92	80	Brown Shoe	59	59	58½	85⅝	+½
4,300	23¼	4,300	Do., odd lots	58¾	58¾	58½	58½	+½
22½	23¼	300	Butte & Superior	92¾	92¾	91½	58½	−⅛
168¼	169	800	California Petrol	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	91½	−1½
86	88	10	Canadian Pacific	167⅝	168⅝	167⅝	23⅜	−⅛
59⅝	54	600	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	88	88	88	167⅝	+1
91	92	200	Central Leather Co	58¾	58¾	58¼	88	...
62	62½	2,800	Chandler Motor	92	92	91½	58¼	−⅝
15	25	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	62	62½	62	91½	−⅝
13⅜	13¾	900	Chicago & Alton pf	20	20	20	62¼	+¼
37¾	38	1,400	Chi. Great Western	12¾	13⅝	12¾	20	...
96	95¼	4,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	38	38	37	18¾	+⅞
128½	129⅛	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94½	95¾	94½	37¾	+⅛
127	128	1,100	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	129	129	129	96½	+⅝
21⅜	21⅞	74,300	Chi. & Northwest	127	128	127	129	−⅛
52¾	53	2,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18⅞	22¼	18¾	128	−⅛
40	42	152	Chile Copper	21¼	21¼	21	21⅜	+⅜
70¼	75	200	Chino Copper	53⅞	53⅞	52¾	21	−⅛
70	72	700	Clev., C., C. & St.L	42	42	42	52¾	−1⅛
41¾	41¾	1,300	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73¼	73	42	+1¾
49	55	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	70	72	70	73	+⅛
133½	134	300	Col. & South. 1st pf	42	42	41¾	72	+⅛
84¾	86	650	Consolidated Gas	50	50	50	41½	−¾
19	19¼	500	Continental Can	134	134	134	50	+1
93¼	94	100	Corn Products Ref	86	86	85½	134	...
93¼	94	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	19¾	19¾	19	85½	+½
79¼	79½	33,400	Do., odd lot	94	94¼	94	19	+⅛
91	92	100	Crucible Steel	81⅝	82	78½	94	+⅛
91	92	200	Crucible Steel pf	114	114	114	78½	−2
151½	153	100	Deere & Co. pf	92¼	92½	92	114	−½
10	13¼	100	Do., odd lots	91½	91½	91½	92	−½
22	23	400	Del. & Hudson	151½	151¾	151½	91½	−½
132	133	400	Den. & Rio Grande	12	12¼	12	151½	+½
110	113¼	238	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	22½	22¾	22¼	12	+¼
50⅝	50⅝	500	Detroit Edison	132	132	132	22¼	+¾
27½	27⅝	6,200	Detroit United Ry	112¾	112¾	112¾	132	...
36½	36⅝	800	Distillers' Secur	50¾	51	50¾	112¾	+6½
52	52½	21,500	Dome Mines	27¾	28	27⅝	50¾	+½
27	30	2,400	Erie	36	36⅞	35⅞	27¾	−⅛
327½	330	100	Erie 1st pf	52¾	52½	51⅞	36⅝	+⅛
115	116½	10	Federal Min. & S	17¾	17¾	17¼	52¼	−⅛
165½	166¾	200	General Chemical	83²⁄₄	83²⁄₄	83²⁄₄	17¼	−⅛
76⅝	77	1,300	Gen. Chemical pf	116	116	116	83²⁄₄	+1⅛
115	115½	11,600	General Electric	166⅞	166⅞	165½	116	...
119¾	120¼	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76½	78	76¼	166	−1
40⅝	40⅞	1,600	Goodrich pf	114½	115	114¾	76¼	+¾
41	41¼	1,100	Great Northern pf	120¼	120¼	119¾	115	+¾
50	50½	1,900	G. N. certs.ore prop	41	41¼	40⅞	120	...
72	74⅝	600	Greene-Cananea	51¼	51¾	50⅝	40⅝	−⅝
88	93	200	Gulf States Steel	74½	74⅝	74	50⅝	−⅝
201	225	24	Gulf S. S. 1st pf	90¾	91	90¾	74¼	+¾
44⅜	45	1,400	Ingersoll Rand	215	215	215	91	...
73½	74½	200	Inspiration Copper	45¾	45¾	44¾	215	...
73½	74⅜	1,800	Interboro Con. pf	74	74	74	45	−½
50⅜	50½	100	Do., odd lot	75	75	75	74	−½
111⅜	113¼	300	Int. Agricultural pf	51	51	50½	75	...
24⅝	25	100	Int. Harvester, N. J	111	111	111	50½	−½
87¼	87¾	15,080	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	94¼	95	94¼	111	...
48½	49	61,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	86	88⅝	84⅝	94¼	+⅛
46	47½	3,200	Int. Nickel	49	49⅝	48¾	87½	−1⅝
88	88½	200	Int. Paper pf	47	47	46½	48½	−¾
26¼	26½	1,200	Jewel Tea, pf	87	88¼	87	46½	−¾
72½	73	2,100	Kansas City South	26⅛	26⅛	26	87	+¼
53¾	53⅞	1,400	Kelly Spring Tire	72⅝	73¼	72½	26	−¼
68¾	69	6,700	Kennecott Copper	56¾	56¾	55¾	72½	−¼
49½	50	100	Lackawanna Steel	69	69¾	68¾	55¾	−¼
19	19¼	4,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	49	49	49	68¾	−⅛
127	127½	100	Lehigh Valley	78¾	79⅝	78¼	49	−⅛
79½	80	100	Louis. & Nash	127¼	127¼	127¼	78¼	+1
82¾	82¾	100	Mackay Cos	80	80	80	127¼	−1¼
85	86	16,600	Maxwell Motors	83½	85¼	83½	80	+2
57⅛	58	3,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	86	86	85¾	83½	−1½
57¼	57⅝	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	59¼	59¼	57¾	85¾	−⅛
105½	106¾	44,800	May Dept. Stores	55¾	57⅞	55¼	57¾	+⅝
36⅜	36⅝		Mexican Petroleum	107¼	108	104⅞	55¼	−⅝
18	19		Miami Copper	36¼	36⅝	36¼	104⅞	−⅛
118½	119¼	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	36¼	−⅛
118½	119¾	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	119¼	119¼	119¼	18⅜	−⅛
4	4½	50	Do. odd lots	119	119	119	119¼	−⅛
10⅛	11¼	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3¾	4¼	3¾	119	...
5⅝	6	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	3¾	+⅜
5¾	6	11,300	Missouri Pacific	5	6	5	10⅝	+⅛
236	239½	10,700	Do., rcts	5¼	5⅝	5	5	+⅛
71	140		Nash., C. & St. L	130	130	130	5	+⅛
28¼	29	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	71	71¼	71	130	+1
93½	96	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	23½	23½	23½	71	−¾
65½	65⅝	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	94	94	94	23½	+½
115½	116	600	Nat. Lead Co	66	66	65¾	94	+½
175	178	10	Nat. Lead Co. pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	65¾	−1
134½	134	600	Nevada Con. Cop	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	115¼	+¼
		500	N. Y. Air Brake	134½	135	133⅝	17⅞	−⅛
		50	Do. odd lot	133½	133½	133½	133⅝	−1⅜
5,400			N. Y. Central	105¾	106¾	105¾	133½	−⅛
		600	N. Y., N. H. & H	60	60	59¾	105¾	−⅛
		400	N. Y., Ont. & West	27¾	27¾	27	59¾	−⅛
1,000			Norfolk & Western	124	124¼	123¾	27	...
		50	Do., odd lot	125	125	125	123¾	+⅜
3,100			Northern Pacific	112¾	112¾	112¾	125	+⅛
		800	Ontario Mining	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	112	+⅛
		100	Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	10⅝	+⅛
4,200			Penn. R. R.	56¼	56⅝	56	24¾	+⅛
		550	Philadelphia Co.	28	28	28	56	−⅛
		100	Pittsburgh Coal	41¼	41¾	41¼	28	...
1,900			Pittsburgh Coal pf	108¼	108¾	108¼	41¼	−⅛
		100	Pressed Steel Car	47	47	47	108¾	+⅝
		700	Public Service N. J	127¼	128	127¼	47	−⅛
		200	Pullman Co	160¼	161¼	160	128	+1
		200	Quicksilver	8½	8¾	8½	160	−1
		200	Quicksilver pf	47	47	47	8½	...
1,700			Railway Steel Sp	42¾	42¾	42	47	−¼
1,400			Ray Con. Copper	23	23	23	42	−¾
89,600			Readings	88¾	89	88¾	23	−⅛
		500	Rep. Iron & Steel	87	87	87	88¾	−⅛
		100	St. Louis & San F	3	3	3	87	−⅛
		100	St. Louis Southw	17	17	17	3	...
		100	St. L. Southw. pf	40	40	40	17	−½
		500	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16	40	−½
		300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	179	182	179	16	...
		300	Shattuck-Arizona	33	33	33	181¾	+1⅜
5,400			Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	83¾	83¾	83¾	33	+¾
		600	Southern Pacific	96	96⅛	95⅞	83¾	+¾
		100	So. Porto Rico Sug	97¾	98	97¾	54¾	+¾
6,200			Southern Railway	219	225	219	98	+¾
		400	Southern Ry. pf	21¾	22	21¾	225	−6¾
		10	Standard Milling	81⅝	82	81⅝	21¾	+¾
		100	Standard Milling pf	102	102	102	82	+¾
9,800			Studebaker Co	88¼	88¼	88¼	102	...
		250	Studebaker Co. pf	181¾	183	180	88¼	+⅞
2,550			Tennessee Copper	109	109	109	181	−⅞
		700	Texas Co	46	46	44¾	109	...
8,600			Texas & Pacific	194	194	192¾	44¾	−1¼
		100	Underwood Typew	10½	11¼	10½	193	−1¼
1,500			Union B. & P. Co	98	98	98	10⅝	+⅜
		400	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	54	54½	54	98	...
29,300			Union Pacific	31⅝	31⅝	31	4¾	+⅛
		300	Union Pacific pf	135¾	136⅝	135¼	31	−1¼
		100	United Cigar Stores	82¾	82¾	82¾	135¾	−1¼
		100	United Cigar Stores pf	91¼	91¼	91	82¾	−⅝
19,600			United Fruit Co	117	117	117	91¼	−¾
2,600			United Rys. Inv	164⅜	164⅜	161¼	117	−1¾
1,800			United Rys. Inv. pf	92	95	92	161¼	−2½
21,200			U. S. Indus. Alco	21¾	22	18⅜	78	−⅞
100			U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	149	150¼	147¾	22	−⅞
11,800			U. S. Red. & Ref	104¼	104¼	104¼	148	−2½
100			U. S. Rubber	17	17	17	104¼	−1⅛
200			U. S. Rub. 1st pf	54¼	55¾	54¼	17	−⅛
10			Do., odd lot	100	100	100	54¼	−⅛
22,100			U. S. Sm., R. & M	100¼	100¼	100¼	100	−⅛
61,300			U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf	76½	78⅞	76½	100¼	−⅛
3,200			U. S. Steel	52	52	52	76½	−⅛
		200	U. S. Steel pf	83¾	84	83	52	−⅛
32,700			Utah Copper	116¼	116¾	116	83	+⅛
1,000			Utah Securities	80¾	80¾	80	116	−⅛
3,000			Wabash	17	17	17	80	−⅛
11,300			Wabash pf. A	15	15⅜	15	17	−⅛
16,800			Wabash pf. B	49	49	47⅝	15	−⅛
8,100			Western Maryland	28¾	29	28¼	48⅝	−¾
1,700			Western Union Tel	31	31⅜	30½	28¼	−¾
15,400			Westinghs. E. & M	91	91	91	31	−⅛
700			W. & L. E. 1st pf	60¾	60¾	59⅝	91	...
2,450			Willys-Overland	104	104	104	60	−⅛
100			Willys-Overland pf	230	232	230	104¼	−⅛
3,400			Wisconsin Central	104¼	104¼	104¼	239	+3
200			Woolen (W.) Co	35	35	35	104¼	+¾
			Woolworth pf	128⅞	131¼	128⅞	35	+¾
				124½	124½	124½	128⅞	−⅛
							124½	+¾

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Money Plentiful and Discount Rates Are Easy.

LONDON, May 9.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were easy today. The sagging tendency of American exchange is causing slight comment, but it is believed the reaction is only temporary.

The stock market had a good tone again today. Foreign rails, especially Argentines, were in demand and special mining shares received attention. Rubber and oil stocks were weaker, while profit taking made shipping shares irregular. American securities were generally steady on the more favorable diplomatic outlook. Trading was limited and prices rarely exceeded parity. The closing was quiet.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Silver Prices Tend Downward.

The prediction made last week in certain banking quarters about the immediate movement of the market for silver has been borne out this week. Following a decline in London the metal sagged off on Monday, and yesterday went down further until a price of 73¼ cents an ounce was quoted by local dealers. The maximum price of a week ago was 77¼ cents an ounce. The forecast that prices would soon begin to work downward was based on the knowledge that the highest price of twenty-three years was reached as the result of urgent buying by several foreign Governments. The purchases on these orders alone are said to have taken as many as 25,000 ounces of the metal from available supplies every day for a week or more. Coming at a time when stocks were reduced and buying heavy from commercial users of silver, the natural product was a "jump" of several cents to the ounce. It is expected by bankers and dealers that the declining movement will be temporary, although none of the prophets are ready to say how soon the reverse of quotations may occur, nor how high they may go next time.

War Stocks Shrink.

The war stocks, as a whole, did not look so good at the close of the market as at the opening. There appeared to be nothing in the overnight news to depress them, but the fact remained that sellers outnumbered buyers sufficiently to bring declines of 2% points in Baldwin, 3 points in Crucible Steel, with losses of more than a point in several others of the group. Commission house men were of the opinion that merely the talk of renewed speculation in railroad stocks found reflection in sales of the war issues, while

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REFEREE IN CENTRAL SUIT.

To Hear Testimony in Counsel's Action Against Venner.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 9.—Justice Morschauser in the Supreme Court at White Plains today appointed John F. Ringwood of Poughkeepsie a referee to hear the testimony in the proceedings brought by counsel for the New York Central Lines to recover an extra allowance as counsel fees and a full bill of costs against Clarence Venner, who brought an action to set aside the consolidation of the New York Central & Lake Shore Lines as an alleged monopoly. Justice Morschauser dismissed the action.

Alexander Lyman, who appeared for nine of the Directors of the New York Central Lines, said that the legal expenses of the Directors had been at least $5,000 each, or $45,000.

Counsel for J. P. Morgan & Co., the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Bankers' Trust Company, and several other banking houses that handled the $100,000,000 worth of consolidated bonds are also seeking special counsel fees and costs. When Venner brought the suit he had to put up a $50,000 surety bond to cover the costs.

CONFIRM SABIN RESIGNATION

Head of Guaranty Trust Co. Quits American International Board.

The report that Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, had resigned from the board of the American International Corporation was confirmed yesterday by President Vanderlip of the National City Bank, who is Chairman of the new foreign trade organization. No successor has been decided upon.

"It is true that Mr. Sabin has resigned, and his resignation will be accepted in due course, but with great regret," said Mr. Vanderlip. "There is not the slightest ground for the statement that he was not consulted concerning the purchase of International Mercantile Marine stock and other matters, nor is it true that there has been any clash between the Morgan and City Bank interests. Mr. Sabin leaves because he felt that he could not serve on the board of the American International while he was actively identified with another corporation whose interests somewhat overlapped."

The other corporation referred to is Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., of which Mr. Sabin is Chairman. It is also extensively engaged in foreign trade and in the shipping business. Mr. Sabin supplemented Mr. Vanderlip's announcement by saying:

"I did not feel justified in sitting on the board of the American International while I was a Director of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore and the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, in which the Guaranty Trust Company is largely interested. It would have been unfair for me to listen to plans of the American International Board and at the same time act as a member of boards whose business overlaps."

Reports that several other members of the International's board of twenty-five contemplated resigning were denied by the men named.

Preparation for taking over the shares of International Mercantile Marine and United Fruit Company, recently purchased in the open market on behalf of the International Corporation, was seen yesterday in a call made upon stockholders for three more payments of $10 a share. These are to be made on June 9, July 10, and Aug. 10, by which date the stock will be 50 per cent. paid. Two payments of 10 per cent. each have already been made, totaling $10,000,000. By Aug. 10 the corporation will have received $25,000,000 of the $50,000,000 authorized capital.

Embargoes Against 30 Consignees.

The Embargo Committee of the Eastern Freight Accumulation Conference has placed embargoes against thirty additional individual consignees in New England whose facilities for unloading freight promptly have proved inadequate. The action was necessitated by the accumulation of freight awaiting unloading.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

In the closing dealings the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reflected heaviness. Even the leading railroad shares, which had been features of strength earlier, moved off from their high levels, while some of the "war stocks" were distinctly soft. International Mercantile Marine preferred, of which more than 12,000 shares changed hands, making it the most active stock in the trading, lost practically all of a previous sharp advance.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold ..	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
50	Am. Beet Sug..	70	70	69⅝	69⅝
190	Am. Can	56¼	56¼	56	56
100	Am. Car & F..	61	61	59¾	59¾
40	Am. Ice Secur.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
370	Am. Locomo ..	68⅜	68⅜	67¾	68⅛
1,510	Am. Smelting..	98	98¾	96¾	97⅛
740	Anaconda Cop..	85⅜	85⅝	84¾	84¾
60	Am. Zinc	91⅞	91⅞	90¾	90¾
60	A., T. & S. Fe.	103⅜	103¾	103¼	103¼
2,240	Baldwin Loco..	85⅛	85⅛	84¾	85⅜
70	Balt. & Ohio...	86⅞	87	86¾	87
40	Butte & Super.	92⅛	92¾	91⅝	91⅝
40	Cal. Petroleum	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23¼
20	Cent. Leather..	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜
50	Ches. & Ohio..	61⅞	62	61⅞	62
20	Chi. Gt. West..	12½	12½	12½	12¾
80	C., M. & St. P.	95¾	95¾	95¼	95⅛
8,760	C., R. I. & P..	18⅞	22⅜	18⅝	21⅞
350	Col. Fuel & I..	42¼	42¼	41½	41⅝
60	Corn Products.	19½	19½	19	19
9,880	Crucible Steel..	81⅝	82	78⅝	79¾
420	Dist. Secur ...	50¾	51	50¼	50⅝
1,770	Erie	36⅞	36⅞	35⅞	36⅜
40	Erie 1st pf....	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
610	Goodrich Co...	77	78¾	77	77
90	Gt. North. Ore	41¼	41¼	41¼	41⅜
140	Insp. Copper ..	45¼	45¼	44⅜	45
780	Int. Mer. Mar..	24⅝	25⅛	24	25¼
12,080	Int. M. Mar.pf.	86¾	89	85¼	87⅛
20	Kan. City So..	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
270	Kennecott Cop.	56	56¼	55⅝	56
20	Lack. Steel ...	69	69	69	69
20	Lehigh Valley.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
780	Maxwell Motor	83½	85¼	82	82
5,570	Mex. Petrol 107		107⅜	105	105⅞
50	Miami Copper..	38½	38½	38¼	38⅜
10	Mo., Pac. tr.. r..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
170	N. Y. Central..105⅝		106¼	105⅜	106
120	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	60	60	59¾	59¾
80	Ontario Mining	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
20	Pacific Mail...	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
50	Ray Copper....	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
5,990	Reading	88⅞	90	88⅜	88⅝
200	Republic Iron	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
50	Southern Ry..	21½	22	21¼	22
820	Studebaker ...	131¼	152	130¾	131¼
20	Tenn. Copper..	45¾	45⅞	45¼	45¼
40	Union B. & P..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,790	Union Pacific.	135⅞	136⅝	135¼	135⅞
810	United Fruit..	162⅞	164¾	161½	161½
320	United Rep. I.	9	9	8¼	8¼
160	U. Sup. I. pf.	20¾	21⅜	19	21⅜
470	U. S. Ind. Alc.	148	149¾	147⅞	148
1,880	U. S. Rubber..	54⅞	56	54¼	55
80	U. S. S. R.& M.	75¾	76⅞	75½	76⅞
5,640	U. S. Steel...	83⅝	83⅞	82	83¼
20	Utah Copper..	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
50	Wabash pf.. A.	47⅜	48⅞	47⅜	48⅞
20	Wabash pf., B.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
20	West. Maryl'd.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
520	W'h'se E. & M.	60¾	61	59⅝	60¼
61,770	MINING STOCKS.				
500	Atlanta	.12¼	.12½	.12¼	.12½
400	G'dfield Cons.	.90	.90	.89	.89
500	G'dfield Flor..	.50	.50	.50	.50
500	G'dfield Mer..	.12	.12	.12	.12
1,000	Jim Pot	.11	.11	.11	.11
500	Mispah Ext...	.35	.35	.35	.35
500	Ophir	.25	.27	.25	.27
1,000	Oro	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼
200	Ton. Belmont..	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½
850	Ton. Exten...	.35	.35	.35	.35
300	Union Cons....	.62	.62	.62	.62
200	West End.....	.97	.97	.97	.97
6,450.					

FINANCIAL NOTES.

"Will the Railroads Come Back?" by Lockwood Barr, is being distributed by the Stock Exchange firm of James H. Oliphant & Co.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has issued a folder descriptive of its new terminal facilities, called "Keeping up with New York Harbor."

The newly elected Governors of the New York Stock Exchange held an organization meeting yesterday, at which Winthrop Burr was re-elected Vice President of the Exchange. The regular monthly meeting will be held today.

A syndicate composed of Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., J. and W. Seligman & Co., White, Weld & Co., Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, and Spencer Trask & Co. will offer today an issue of $16,000,000 of 6% ten-year convertible bonds of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Company.

The United States Steamship Company has chartered two of its vessels—the Binghamton and the barge Baltimore—for a year.

F. W. Ellsworth, publicity manager of the Guaranty Trust Company, spoke before the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Banking last night on "How Advertising Can Help the Banks to Grow."

BUILDING TRADES ACTIVE.

Dun's Review Reports April Increase in 83 Cities.

The volume of building permits taken out during April indicates that considerable activity prevails generally and that conditions, as a whole, are satisfactory. Returns received by Dun's Review from eighty-three leading cities in the United States indicate that permits were granted last month calling for the expenditure of $76,927,880, a gain, as compared with the $66,930,612 of the same period last year, of 14.9 per cent., and of 11.8 per cent. over the corresponding month in 1914.

The total at New York City shows a sharp contraction, that centre reporting $14,710,049, as against $16,324,257, a loss of 9.9 per cent. There is a good gain in the Borough of Manhattan, $7,028,700, comparing with $5,834,740, but this improvement is far more than offset by the decreases appearing in the Bronx and Brooklyn, the former reporting the value of projected new building in April to be only $1,813,390, against $2,917,300 last year, and the latter $3,332,870, against $4,808,365. A moderate falling off is also shown by Queens and Richmond.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining ...700		710	695	705
Borne-Scrymser 315		320	315	330
Buckeye Pipe Line... 94		98	94	96
Chesebrough Mfg 990		1,010	990	1,010
Colonial Oil 70		80	70	80
Continental Oil 310		320	305	315
Crescent Pipe Line... 39		42	39	42
Cumberland Pipe L.. 82		85	82	85
Eureka Pipe Line....205		210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil....154		157	154	158
Galena Signal Oil pf..143		148	143	148
Illinois Pipe Line....172		174	171	173
Indiana Pipe Line.... 97		100	95	98
Int. Petrol. Co..... 10½		11	10¾	11¼
National Transit 17		19	17	19
New York Transit...175		180	175	180
Northern Pipe Line.. 98		101	98	101
Ohio Oil 234		236	232	235
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.. 57		59	56	58
Pierce Oil 13¾		14¼	13½	14
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24. 83		85	83	85
Prairie O. & G.....405		410	408	413
Prairie Pipe Line....212		214	212	214
Solar Refining 290		300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line..197		200	197	200
South Penn. Oil.....347		350	348	352
So. West Penn.....104		107	104	107
Standard Oil of Cal...249		252	248	251
Standard Oil of Ind..535		560	535	560
Standard Oil of Kan..440		450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky...420		435	425	430
Standard Oil of Neb.350		360	350	360
Standard Oil of N. J.520		523	520	523
Standard Oil of N. Y.207		209	206	208
Standard Oil of Ohio.610		620	610	620
Swan & Finch.....105		115	105	115
Union Tank 82		84	82	84
Vacuum Oil 239		242	239	242
Washington Oil 35		45	35	45

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Adventure	3¾	4	3¾	4
7	Ahmeek	100	101	100	101
340	Alaska	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅝
400	Algomah	1	1	1	1
2,051	Am. Zinc....	92½	92½	90¼	90¼
70	Arizona Com'l	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼
550	Butte & Sup..	93	93	90¾	90¾
177	Cal. & Ariz..	73¾	73¾	73	73⅛
18	Cal. & Hecla..	556	556	556	556
65	Centennial ...	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
663	Cop. Range ..	65¼	65½	65	65
30	Daly West ..	3	3	3	3
180	East Butte ..	12⅞	13	12¾	12¾
10	Granby	80	80	80	80
25	Greene Can..	50⅝	50⅝	50⅜	50⅞
50	Hancock	14½	14½	14¾	14¾
372	Isle Royale ..	28	28¼	26	28
55	Kerr Lake ...	5	5	5	5
276	Keweenaw	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
50	Lake	16	16	16	16
100	Mason Valley..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
90	Mass. Con....	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
20	Mayflower	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
215	Michigan	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
30	Mohawk	98	98	98	98
50	Nevada Con...	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝
50	New Arc	7½	7½	7½	7½
277	North Butte..	25½	26	25½	25⅞
175	Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
200	Oilbway	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Old Colony ..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
230	Old Dom.....	71¾	71¾	71	71
45	Osceola	94	94½	94	94½
225	Pond Creek ..	15	15	15	15
95	Quincy	95¾	96¾	95	95
10	Ray Consol....	23½	22¾	23¾	22¾
150	Santa Fe.....	2½	2½	2½	2½
850	Shannon	9	9¼	8¾	8¾
10	Shattuck	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
20	So. Lake rts..	2c	2c	2c	2c
375	St. Mary's....	76	76	75¾	76
465	Sup. & Boston	4⅛	5	4⅛	4⅛
100	Trinity	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Tuolumne	38c	39c	38c	39c
71,971	U. S. Smelters	79½	78⅝	76⅞	76⅞
294	U. S. Sm. pf...	51¾	51⅝	51	51½
880	Utah Apex....	5⅞	5⅞	5	5
350	Utah Metals..	9¼	9¼	9	9
50	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
220	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
30	Wolverine	57½	57⅞	57½	57⅝

RAILROADS.

4	Bos. & Alb...182		182	182	182
469	Bos. & Maine.	45¼	45⅝	45	45
2	Conn. & P. pf.	95	95	95	95
60	Fitchburg pf..	78½	78¾	78¼	78¾
14	Maine Central.	98	100½	98	100½
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	32	32	32	32
170	New Haven...	59½	59½	59¼	59½
1	Old Col. R. R..151		151	151	151
5	Rutland pf....	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
30	West End.....	59¼	59¼	59	59½
20	West End pf..	76	76	76	76

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Agr. Ch.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
23	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	98¼	99	98	98¾
20	Amoskeag	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
150	Am. Pn. Sve.	2¾	2¾	2¾	3⅜
10	Am. Sugar ..110¾		110¾	110½	110¾
14	Am. Sugar pf.116		116	116	116
68	Am. T. & T..128¼		128¼	128	128½
181	Am. Woolen pf 98		99	98	98
2,995	A., G. & W. I. 45		45¼	43¼	43¾
788	A., G. & W. I. pf.		54	52¾	52¾
20	Cuban Cement	18½	18½	18½	18½
28	Edison	240	240	240	240
2	Gen. Electric.	168¼	168¼	166¼	166¼
27	Mass. Gas	82	82	81	81
2	Mass. Gas pf.	83	83	83	83
5	McElwain pf..	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½
10	Mergenthaler..	160	160	160	160
50	Mex. Tel. pf..	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
20	N. E. Tel.	132½	132½	132½	132½
77	Nipe Bay	155	155	153½	158½
16	Pullman	161	161	161	161
15	Reece Button..	164	164	164	164
60	Swift	130¾	131	130¾	130¾
1,004	Torrington	51½	53½	51½	53½
2,638	United Fruit..	163½	164½	161	161½
3,191	U. S. Mach. ..	62	65	61¼	61½
	U. S. Mach. pf	29¼	29¼	29	29
	U. S. Steel ..	83½	84⅜	83¼	83¼
	U. S. Steel pf.116¾		116¾	116¾	116¾
1,892	Ventura Oil....	10¼	10¼	9½	10

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92	92	92	92
68,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	82¼	83	82¼	83
1,000	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	98	98	98	98
7,000	Swift 5s 100		100	100	100
$9,800	U. S. Sm. 6s.111¼		112¾	111¼	112
3,000	West. Tel. 5s.100½		100½	100½	100½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,450	Am. W. Glass Machine	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¾
20	Am. W. Glass Machine pf..	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼
50	Am. Sewer Pipe	16½	16½	16½	16¾
140	Columbia Gas..	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞
10	Harbison-W.pf.	103	103	103	103
10	La Belle I. & S. pf.	128	128	128	128
296	Mrs. L. & H...	50	50	50	50
105	Nat. Fireproof.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
55	Nat. Fire. pf..	18½	19	18½	19
120	Ohio Fuel.....	40	40	40	40
100	Pittsburgh Coal	28	28	28	28
900	Pure Oil	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
2,000	Ross Mining...	15	16	15	15
	U. S. Steel.....	83½	83½	83¼	83¼
88	Un. Natural Gas.	144	144	144	144
100	Westing. A. B.	136	137	136	137
195	Westing. Elec..	61	61	60¾	60¾

BONDS.

$3,000	C. D. T. 1st 5s.	102½	102¼	102¼	102¼
5,000	Pitts. Coal deb. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
5,000	Pleasant Valley con. 5s.....100		100	100	100
15,000	Monon. Coal 6s.	115	115	115	115

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

For Period Ended May 6, 1916.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance April 29		$48,737,077.31
Receipts—		
Revenues	$23,601,847.71	
Miscellaneous	101,173.15	
Loans:		
Revenue bonds..... $5,000,000.00		
Corp. stock notes.... 1,750,000.00		
	6,750,000.00	
		30,453,020.86
		$79,210,098.17
Payments—		
General administration	$5,810,654.87	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corp. stock notes....$5,000,000.00		
Rev. bonds and bills. 497,852.06		
	5,997,852.06	
Redemption of city debt	104,750.00	
Interest on city debt	15,265,070.15	
	29,678,227.08	
Balance May 6		$49,531,871.09

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested April 29	$7,212,750.78	
Receipts	7,264,465.20	
	$14,477,215.98	
Payments	7,109,824.36	
Balance uninvested May 6		7,367,391.62
Aggregate balances May 6		$56,899,263.71

COURT GIVES BUSH $1,200,000

Receiver for Iron Mountain Road to Get Back Expenditures.

Judge Julius M. Mayer in an opinion filed yesterday in the Federal District Court finds that B. F. Bush, receiver of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, in the creditors' suit brought by the Commonwealth Steel Company and the foreclosure suit brought by the Union Trust Company of New York and Benjamin F. Edwards, as trustee of the mortgage, is entitled under the order of the court to enforce for his benefit as receiver the rights of the railroad company in the improvement and equipment fund under the terms of the mortgage.

The decision, while made on the complaint of the refusal to pay Mr. Bush $114,799, means that he must be reimbursed for all his expenditures out of the improvement and equipment fund. These now amount to $1,200,000.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic C. L.....	1916-'28	4 @4½	4.25	4.15
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Buff., Roch. & P..	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific..	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.70	4.30
Chesapeake & O...	1916-'24	4½	4.52	4.50
Chicago & Alton..	1916-'20	4½	5.40	4.60
Chi. & Northw'n..	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac..	1916-'27	4½@5	5.50	4.50
Chi., St. L. & N.O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.15
Cl., C., C. & St..	1916-'29	5	4.65	4.25
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.28	4.12
Erie Railroad	1916-'28	4½@5	4.60	4.20
Hocking Valley ..	1916-'23	4 @5	4.52	4.25
Illinois Central...	1916-'28	4½@5	4.28	4.15
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5	4.28	4.12
Miss., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.60	5.00
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines..	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Norfolk & West...	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.50	4.25
Penn. Gen. F'ght..	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L., Ir. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.70
St. Louis & S. F..	1916-'22	5	5.60	4.80
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.30
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.62	4.30

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks elsewhere were:	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
American Cigar.....125	130	122	125	
American Cigar pf... 99	100½	99¼	100½	
Conley Foil 325	350	325	350	
J. S. Young.....150	155	150	160	
Johnson Tin F. & M.180	145	150	160	
MacAndrews & F. ...165	170	160	165	
MacAndrews & F. pf. 99	101	99	101	
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..218	225	215	225	
R. J. Reynolds Tob..460	470	460	480	

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
71	Arun. S. & G.	36	36	36	36
1,135	Cosden Refin..	23	23	22⅞	23
2,191	Cosd. O. & G.	9	9½	9	9
1,280	C. O. & G. pf	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅝
50	Davison Chem.	58	58	58	58
20	Equitable Tr..	37½	37½	37½	37½
139	Md. Casualty..	82½	82½	82½	82½
170	Nor. Central..	88	88½	88	88½
425	Okla. Refining	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼
125	Sapulpa Refin.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
1	Symington	40	40	40	40
25	Un. Ry. & El.	27½	27½	27½	27½
1,000	Way. Oil & G.	6⅝	6⅝	6	6

BONDS.

$4,000	Chi. Ry. 5s...	96	96½	96	96½
200	City of B. 4s, 1931	100	100	100	100
1,000	Con. Pr. 4½s..	88½	88½	88½	88½
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s..	93	93	93	93
6,000	Cos. Ref. 6s..128⅜		124	123⅝	124
1,000	Fair.-C. T. 5s.	100½	100½	100¼	100¼
1,000	Md. St. 4s. '24.101½		101¼	101½	101¼
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s..	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
12,000	M. & M. Tr. 6s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Mt. V. M. nts.	99½	99½	99½	99½
3,000	Penn. W. & P. 5s, ...	92	92	92	92
1,000	Un. Ry. & El. Inc. 4s	64	64	64	64
5,000	U. R. & E. 4s.	83½	83½	83½	83½
600	Un. Py. & El. fdg. 5s.....	86¾	86¾	86	86
1,000	W., B. & A.5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

9	Am. Radiator ...394	394	394	394

GRASSELLI CHEMICAL STOCK

Circular T 212 on Request

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Chevrolet Motor Company Stock

The Company's present schedule calls for an output of 96,452 cars in 1916, and to date this schedule has been easily maintained. With this production, the company should earn over $8,000,000 in 1916, or about $40 a share on the stock. Already orders are being received from agents for 1917 deliveries, and invariably they call for larger allotments than 1916. It is estimated that 150,000 cars will be needed to supply next year's demand, and on this output the company should earn close to $70 a share in 1917.

Circular on request.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4061 to 4070 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

National City Bank
Amer. Surety Co.
Guar. Trust Co.
Bankers Trust Co.
Title Guar. & Tr. Co.
Bond & Mtge. Co.
Central Trust Co.

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4848

Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co.
$100 PAR VALUE
Offerings Wanted
Closing $1½ bid, $1¾ asked
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St., New York
Telephones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

United Drug Co.
Com., 2nd Pfd., 1st Pfd.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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H. W. Johns Manville Com.
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MORGAN & FINLAY
STOCKS AND BONDS,
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QUESTIONS and ANSWERS
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Inactive Securities
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Am. Wat. Wks. & El. 5s, 1934
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111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Rector 9980.
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Autosales Gum & Choc. Co. 6%
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Central Foundry Co. Stocks 6%
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Williams, Troth & Coleman
60 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Tel. Hanover 5980
Investment Securities
Public Utility Specialties
Direct wire to Columbus Market.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Are Small and Mostly Lower in the Curb Market—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 433,943 shares of stocks and 880,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrial, 67,854; oil, 87,344, and mining, 278,745. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	†Aetna Exp...	20	20	19⅛	19⅛
200	Ajax R., Inc..	68	68	68	68
400	†Amer. D. S..	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
200	Amer. Nav....	12	12¼	12	12¼
2,600	A.G.&W.I.S.S..	45¼	45¾	43½	43½
1,250	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	54	*54½	53	53
200	B.-A. Th. Co., ord. bearer..	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼
1,900	†Butler Chem.	5¾	5⅞	5½	5⅝
1,100	Can. N. Gas C.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
475	†Car L. & P..	6¾	6⅞	6¼	6⅝
6,000	Chev. Motor ..	208	210⅝	208	210
125	Cons. Ord. ...	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝
6,500	†Cuba Cane S.	62⅝	62½	60⅜	60⅝
1,550	†Cuba C. S. pf.	94	*94½	94	94
185	C. Aer., v.t.cfs.	50	52	50	52
220	Driggs-Seab. ..	139	140	138	139
2,500	†Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾
670	Emer. Phon..	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
1,200	†Gast., W.&W.	64⅞	64⅞	64½	64½
550	Grant Motor C.	9½	9½	9½	9½
100	Hartman Corp.	74	74	74	74
210	Hask. & B. Car	37	37	36½	36½
200	†Hendee Mfg..	28½	28½	28½	28½
134	Holly Sugar...	47	47	46	46
550	Holly Sugar pf.	96	96½	96	96½
400	†Kapo Mfg....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	Kath. Fize pf.	22	22	21	21
400	Kenefick Zinc.	14	14¼	14	14¼
1,000	†Lynn Phon....	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
9,300	†Maxim Mun..	9½	9½	8⅝	9
200	Marc. of Am..	3½	3½	3½	3½
5,100	†M'vale Steel..	60¼	60⅝	59⅝	59⅞
100	†Pac. Mail S.S. cfts.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9,075	†Perlman Rim.	132	*145	131	139
100	Corp. of R. & H.	5	5	5	5
200	Sp'field Body..	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝
1,200	†St. Jos. Lead.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½
210	†St. Motors..	8½	*8⅝	8½	8⅝
850	Sub. Bt.v.t.cfs.	36	36¾	35⅝	36⅛
200	†Tob. Prod....	41	41¾	41	41¾
1,100	Unit. Pr. Shar.	1	1	1	1
1,000	†U. S. Lt. & H.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Univ. Motors..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
600	White Motors..	50	50	49½	49
2,100	World Film, v. t. ctfs.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	†Zinc Concen..	5½	5⅝	5	5¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
78	Ohio Oil.....	236	234	235	..
124	St'd Oil of Cal.	249	248	248	..
20	St'd Oil of N.J.	521	520	521	— 1
150	St'd Oil of N.Y.	209	207	207	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Amer. O. & G.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
900	†Barn't O.& G.	3⅜	3½	3¼	3⅜
2,800	†Cal. Oil, (a prospect)..	18½	18½	18½	18½
1,200	†Cal. Oil pf., (a prospect).	78	78	78	78
1,000	†Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.)..	22⅜	23¼	22⅞	22⅞
600	†Cosden O. & G.	9⅛	9¼	9	9
100	†Cos. O.& G.pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3,327	Empire Petrol..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
8,470	†Federal Oil...	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,850	†Int. Petrol....	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
8,050	Metro. Petrol..	22⅜	23⅜	22⅜	23⅛
8,000	††Midwest Oil..	48	49	46	46
100	Midwest Ref.	68½	68½	67	67
1,000	†Mount. States Oil Co.....	37	37	36	36
1,000	Muskogee Ref.	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
7,000	††Okla Oil....	13	13	11	12
400	†Okla. Oil pf..	⅛	1	⅛	1
1,500	Okla. Pr. & R.	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7
1,550	†Pan-Am. Pet..	45½	49	43¾	48⅝
300	Sapulpa	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
8,000	†Sinclair Oil..	47½	47½	46¾	47¼
29,675	††United Western Oil.....	92	93	89	92
100	U. S. Con. Oil.	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
1,200	†Victoria Oil...	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
1,800	Wayl'd O. & G.	6¼	6⅜	6	6¼

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	††Adanac Sliv.	67	67	66	66
14,400	†Alaska-Br. C. Metal	80	83	79	81
2,500	††Atlanta.....	13	13	12	12
15,000	Bingham Min..	14	14½	13⅞	14
3,000	††Booth	16½	17⅛	16½	17⅛
400	†Beaver Con...	46	46	46	46
8,600	†Bost. & Mont.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,950	Brad. M., Ltd.	1½	*1⅝	1½	1⅝
385	Butte & N. Y.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
1,300	Butte C. & Z..	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
850	†Calaveras Cop.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
8,500	†Caledonia	86	89	86	88
8,500	†Cashboy	8½	8¾	7⅝	7⅞
1,300	††Comstock T..	9	9	8	8
150	†C. Cop. Mines	*2	2½	*2	2½
3,000	†C. Ariz. Sm....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	†Dupont Copper	2⅞	2⅞	2¼	2¼
2,700	††Emma Cop..	48	48	44	48
450	First Nat. Cop.	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅜
8,000	†Dome Exten..	36	36	35	35
1,250	Fortuna C....	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2,570	†Gold'fld Cons.	90	93	90	91
2,500	††Gold'fld Mer.	12	12½	11¾	12
100	††Granite G. M.	60	60	60	60
1,000	†Iecia Mining..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
250	Hollinger	30½	30½	30	30
450	Howe Sound..	5½	5½	5¼	5½
500	I. & I. M. & R.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	†Int. Smelting	16	16	15	16
750	†Iron Blossom..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10,000	†Jerome Verde.	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	2
1,850	†Jim Butler..	1	1	1	1⅛
2,700	†Jumbo Ext...	78	*82	82	82
100	Kerr Lake....	5	5	5	5
5,000	††Kewanaas ..	14	14⅛	14	14⅛
8,700	†La Jara Gold	57	59	57	59
900	La Rose Cons.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,000	Louisiana Con.	15	15	15	15
19,500	Magma Cop....	17	17⅝	16¼	17⅝
14,000	††Marsh Min..	18	19	18	18½
3,500	†McK.-Darragh	65	65	63	65
2,500	Nines of Am..	3¼	3⅜	3	3
2,800	†Mojave Tun...	6	6¼	6	6¼
3,000	Monitor Silver	1¾	2	1¾	1⅞
300	†Montana Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,000	††Mother Lode	32	33	32	32
700	Niplesing M. C.	8¼	8¼	8	8
500	†Nevada Hills.	24	24	24	24
500	N. Butte Dev..	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	Oatm. Big Jim	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,000	†Oat. Gold Key (a prospect).	24	24	24	24
2,000	†Oat. Lexington (a prospect).	64	64	64	64
1,800	Oatman Nellie (a prospect).	30	30	30	30
2,000	†Oat. Southern	42	44	42	43
400	††Oro	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
3,000	†Peterson Lake	31	31	30	30
500	†Ray Hercules	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
15,000	††Rex Consol..	30	31	25	27
3,500	†Rochester	66	66	63	63
200	†R. Mountain.	71	71	71	71
2,000	†San Toy.....	17	18	16½	18
1,100	†Scratch G. G.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,500	††Silver Pick..	11	11	10	11
1,300	Stand. S.-Lead	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
8,550	††Success	78	79	75	77
1,000	††Temiskaming	70	70	70	70
5,500	†Tonopah Bel..	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
2,700	Tonopah Ext..	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
1,000	†Tonopah Min.	34	34	34	34
150	†Tonopah Mid.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
40	Trinity Copper.	7	7	7	7
50	United Eastern	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,000	††U. S. Cont...	10	10⅛	10	10
2,500	†U. Verde Ext.	23	25	22½	23⅝
200	Unity Gold....	2	2	2	2
5,700	†West End C..	98	100	97	98
800	‡White Oaks..	14	14	13½	14
500	†Yuscaran Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$5,000	Atl. Gulf 5s..	83	83	83	83
15,000	C. de Pasco 8s.	114	114	114	114
700,000	‡C. U. C. 4½s.	94¼	94¼	93¾	94
50,000	‡C. U. S. 4½s.	100	100	99⅝	99⅝
105,000	‡Mid. St.ev.5s.	96⅝	97¼	96⅝	97
5,000	S.L.&S.F. 6s..	70	70	70	70

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Monday at the close Pacific Mail rights sold at 1⅛@1¼, and 100 S. S. Kresge should be common and 150 Cramp Shipbuilding sold at 85.

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Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15½	16	15½	16
Marlin Arms pf.....	78	72	78	78
Poole Engine & Mach.	100	110	100	105
Wabash-P. Ter., w. i.	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
Wabash-P. Ter. pf...	49½	50	48	49½

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	18	20	18½	20
Pierce Oil	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	14
Savoy Oil	10½	12	10⅜	12

MINING STOCKS.

Buffalo Mines	1⅜	⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Canada Copper	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Cons. Nev.-Utah	½	⅝	½	½
Eagle & Blue Bell....	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Seven Troughs Coal..	28	33	28	32

BOND.

Pierce Oil	83	85	83	85

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	90	70	80
American Brass	265	270	263	270
Atlas Powder	198	205	195	205
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	116	113	116
Bliss (E. W.).....	395	410	395	410
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	165	185	165	185
Canadian Explosives..	350	360	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	770	785	770	785
Du Pont Powder, nw.	330	340	325	335
Du Pont Powder pf..	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder	380	390	380	390
Hercules Powder pf...	115	119	115	119
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond...	155	165	155	165
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	545	560	545	560
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1850	1975	1875	1975

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

4th week April...	$276,254	Increase	$87,637
Month of April...	1,169,268	Increase	148,222
July 1-April 30...	12,609,833	Increase	958,810

Public Utilities.

ARKANSAS LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$18,476	$16,689	$1,787
Net after taxes	7,917	6,772	1,144
8 mos. gross..	57,348	52,855	4,487
Net after taxes	25,382	20,779	4,603

FEDERAL LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	2,352,015	2,416,960	*64,945
Net after taxes	800,299	888,653	*82,299
Interest chgs..	589,342	586,155	3,187
Pf. div. Central Ark. Ry. & Lt. Corp....	84,000	84,000	.....
Pf. divs. Sp'fd Ry. & Lt. Co.	23,980	.....	23,980
Pf. divs. Fed. Lt. & Trac..	.....	112,500	*112,500
Surplus	109,067	105,808	3,069

COLORADO POWER CO. for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross op. rev..	70,620	68,153	2,468
Op. exp. & tax.	29,003	25,220	4,382
Net earnings..	41,017	42,933	*1,916
Other income..	1,730	1,636	94
Total net inc..	42,747	44,569	*1,821
Bond interest..	17,471	17,197	274
Balance	25,276	27,372	*2,096
Deprec., (res.).	7,271	6,815	456
Surplus	18,004	20,557	*2,552

Report for 12 months ended March 31:

Gross op. rev..	833,589	768,275	65,313
Op. exp. & tax.	319,773	274,162	45,610
Net earnings..	513,815	494,112	19,703
Other income..	33,182	30,627	2,555
Total net inc..	546,998	524,739	22,258
Bond interest..	207,460	206,365	1,095
Balance	339,538	318,374	21,163
Deprec., (res.).	84,559	68,815	15,744
Surplus	254,978	249,559	5,418

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA POWER CO. for year ended Feb. 28—

Gross earn....	684,927	558,400	126,526
Op. exp. & tax.	466,552	398,330	67,222
Net earnings..	219,374	160,070	59,304
Other income..	52,067	51,774	292
Gross income..	271,442	211,845	59,597
Rental	30,500	30,500	.....
App. bond int.	240,942	181,845	59,597
Int. on E. P. P. Co. 5s and oth. bonds of equal lien.	110,525	110,525	.....
Balance	130,417	70,820	59,597
Div. East. Gas.	23,698	31,547	*8,849
Balance	106,115	102,367	53,747

FORT SMITH LIGHT AND TRACTION, Fort Smith, Ark., for March—

Gross earn....	43,103	43,041	61
Op. ex. & tax..	28,894	32,198	*3,303
Net earnings..	14,208	10,843	3,365
Bond interest..	10,963	11,129	135
Balance	3,214	†286	3,500
Other interest.	2,869	2,301	568
Balance	345	†2,587	2,932

12 months ended March 31:

Gross earn....	454,574	485,654	*61,080
Op. ex. & tax.	326,069	322,715	3,344
Net earnings..	128,514	162,939	*34,424
Bond interest..	132,352	133,920	*1,568
Balance	†3,837	29,018	*32,856
Other interest.	30,885	23,473	7,412
Balance	†34,723	5,545	*40,268

MERCHANTS LIGHT AND HEAT, Indianapolis, Ind., for March—

Gross	110,529	86,694	23,835
Op. ex. & tax..	72,877	57,197	15,680
Net	37,652	29,497	8,155
Bond interest..	17,975	13,804	4,170
Balance	19,676	15,692	*715
Other interest.	1,334	2,050	
Surplus	18,342	13,642	4,700

Twelve months ended March 31—

Gross	1,081,267	818,224	263,043
Op. ex. & tax..	689,716	516,456	173,259
Net	391,550	301,767	89,783
Bond interest..	194,188	154,298	39,890
Balance	197,361	147,468	49,892
Other interest.	19,692	5,429	14,262
Surplus	177,669	142,039	35,630

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER, Portland, Ore., for March—

Gross	450,803	445,543	5,259
Op. ex. & tax..	284,204	288,307	12,102
Net	196,598	179,236	17,361
Fixed charges.	182,064	183,854	*1,789
Balance	14,533	4,618	19,151

Nine months ended March 31— Decrease.

Gross	4,090,112	4,374,822	284,709
Op. ex. & tax..	2,304,983	2,364,025	59,042
Net	1,785,129	2,010,596	225,467
Fixed charges.	1,647,568	1,651,874	4,308
Balance	137,563	358,722	221,158

*Decrease. †Deficit.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY for year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross sales	68,852,469	66,408,484	*2,556,015
Exps. & taxes..	60,738,653	63,325,529	*2,589,873
Net earnings..	8,113,816	3,084,958	33,858
Other income..	1,147,961	948,509	199,452
Total net inc..	4,266,777	4,033,467	233,310
Int. charges...	789,664	862,507	*72,843
Balance	3,477,113	3,170,960	306,153
Reserves	650,000	500,000	150,000
Dividends	1,600,500	1,500,000	100,500
Surplus	1,217,618	1,170,960	46,653

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER for the quarter ended March 31—

	March 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Sept. 30, 1915.
Net op. profit.	*$2,191,588	$1,791,599	$802,775
Misc. income.	13,985	16,384	14,172
Total income.	2,205,548	1,807,983	816,947
Bond interest.	.....	29,415	35,675
Net aft. chgs.	2,205,548	1,778,568	781,272
Dividends	.....	1,777,482	547,802
Surplus	1,416,246	1,001,085	233,470

*Based on price of 24.598 cents per pound for copper, as compared with 20.213 cents for the fourth quarter of 1915.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100⅜	101¼	4.10
Argen. Govt.	Disc.	Feb. 21, '17	95⅛	95⅜	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100⅝	101½	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	100⅜	101⅛	5.00
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	4.63
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100⅛	5.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1921	98½	99⅜	5.07
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	98⅝	99⅜	5.10
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	99¼	99¾	5.07
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99⅝	100	6.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1921	101⅞	102⅛	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100⅜	101⅛	4.85
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅝	102	4.65
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101¼	3.85
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.12
Am. Locom....	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	100	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15, '19	98½	98⅝	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.15
Anaconda Cop.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅛	101¼	3.50
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	97⅝	98	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅞	100⅝	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100⅜	101¼	2.00
B'klyn R. T..	5	July, 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.62
Can. North...	5	Sept., 1917	99½	99¾	6.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102½	102⅝	5.40
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	103	104	3.50
Ches. & O..	5	June, 1919	101¼	101¾	2.00
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sept., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
C., B. & Q..	4	July, 1921	98	98⅜	4.30
Chi. Elev	5	July, 1916	92	95	45.00
Cities Serv..	7	May, 1918	102	102⅛	5.70
Den. G. & R.	4	Apr., 1917	102	102⅛	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R....	4½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅝	3.80
Gen. Rubber..	5	Dec., 1918	100½	100¾	4.65
Great W. P..	5	Nov., 1919	98	99¼	5.15
Gr. Tr. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.80
Hocking Val..	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.95
Int. Harv	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	102	3.84
Lo. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1919	100¼	101⅛	5.45
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	99½	98	6.25
Mich. Ry....	6	June, 1919	101	102	5.30
**Min. Gen.	5	June, 1917	101	..	5.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1926	91	96	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.80
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.60
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99½	100¼	4.43
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100¼	3.75
North. Pac.	5	1941	96	96⅛	..
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1, '26	98⅞	99⅛	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15, '21	101⅛	101⅜	4.75
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅜	4.15
Rem. A. Un.	7				
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	98½	98⅞	5.45
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.15
Un. Ry., G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U.S.S.R.&M.	6	Feb., 1926	111¾	112¼	4.50
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100⅝	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.33
W'house El. & Mfg. Co	5	Oct., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.85
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.95
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	99⅝	5.15
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	7.00
W. U. S. H.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	4.50
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West Util.	6	Jan. 1, '25	96	98	6.25

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called June, 1916, at 101. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

| | | | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked.

COTTON ADVANCES ON WAVE OF BUYING

Market Closes Firm, with Prices from 28 to 35 Points Up, with Heavy Transactions.

BIG SPOT FIRMS COME IN

Causes for Advance Confuse Opinion —Bull Arguments, Except Peace Rumors, Lacking.

After showing some hesitation in the forenoon, a new wave of buying entered the cotton market about midday, and prices closed firm on heavy transactions at a net gain of 28 to 35 points. About all that can be said of the advance is that it resulted from aggressive tactics by the bull crowd, who took hold of the market in vigorous fashion after the early selling pressure had subsided.

Trade interests were the leading buyers and many professionals who had sold out and were waiting for a further downward reaction again rushed in and made fresh purchases when they saw the evident determination of the market leaders to get prices higher. For a time the buying was of a competitive character, with the largest spot firms and Wall Street houses participating.

There is much confusion of opinion regarding the causes of the advance, particularly as the usual bull arguments have been lacking. The new crop is making a fair start, and there is nothing in the figures to cause especial optimism. There is a vague idea that inflation may be responsible, particularly as attention has been called to the high prices of other commodities, including cottonseed oil, copper, and silver.

There were also peace rumors in circulation, but these have been forthcoming on all declines.

Among the bullish views expressed yesterday was the following:

"The mills of this country, believing that the heavy supplies of raw cotton in the South would prevent any material rise in spot values, went ahead and accepted an enormous foreign business without hedging with purchases of futures. Later they discovered that holders were demanding higher prices, and they are now buying their cotton for forward shipment from the big spot people who are purchasing contracts as a hedge."

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 12 to 25 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 18 points advance. Middling, 13.05. Futures closed firm.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	12.92	12.66	12.92@12.94	12.64@12.65
July	13.04	12.75	13.02@13.04	12.72@12.73
Oct.	13.21	12.95	13.19@13.21	12.89@12.91
Dec.	13.39	13.05	13.37@13.39	13.04@13.06
Jan.	13.45	13.09	13.44@13.45	13.10@13.11
March	13.55	13.24	13.59@13.61	13.24@13.25

Total port receipts, 18,650 bales; last week, 23,846 bales; last year, 20,721 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,347	6,993	12,007
New Orleans	4,774	2,863	3,913
Mobile	411	1,076	868
Savannah	4,095	1,726	1,895
Charleston	1,197	278	721
Wilmington	286	3,285	97
Norfolk	965	1,254	851

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	807	450	319
Memphis	922	398	1,317
St. Louis	87	3,127	2,146
Houston	1,387	2,329	3,297

Exports, 26,213 bales; total thus far this season, 4,614,098 bales; total last season, 7,472,796 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
800 Galveston	13.00	239,294	319,499
1,885 New Orleans	12.88	292,408	322,238
75 Mobile	12.50	16,150	24,227
1,262 Savannah	12¾	137,485	109,262
— Charleston	12¾	72,588	65,793
— Wilmington	12¾	50,597	49,013
1,212 Norfolk	12.50	77,782	71,576
730 Augusta	12.38	109,419	224,533
2,000 Memphis	12.62	123,069	134,018
— St. Louis	12½	18,783	22,406
1,495 Houston	13.15	87,509	107,480

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton with middling unchanged, at 8.29. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 8,000 bales, all American. Market closed firm.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.	80	83
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
American Gas Co.	120	122
American Gas & Electric	146	150
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	52
American Light & Traction	374	378
American Light & Traction pf.	110½	112½
American Power & Light	64	66
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric	7	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	53	57
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	55	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Cities Service	185	187
Cities Service pf.	83½	85
Colorado Power	25½	26½
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
†Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt.	63½	65½
†Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. pf.	84	86
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.	96	98
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	78	82
Electric Bond & Share	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	85	88
Federal Light & Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	49	51
Gas & Electric Securities	180	195
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	90	95
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	88½	90
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	60¼	61¼
Northern States Power pf.	90	97½
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	58½	59
Pacific Gas & Electric, original	91	93
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	91	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	26	28
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	72	75
Southern California Edison	88½	90¾
Southern California Edison pf.	103	105
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	12	12½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	37	37½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	11	12
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	51	53
Toledo Trac., Light & Power	32	35
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf.	68	73
United Light & Railways	52	54
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	76	78
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf.	60	61

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Justice	.03
Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.08	Mexican	.20
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.22
Caledonia	.35	Potosi	.01
Chalga Con.	.04	Savage	.04
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Sierra Nevada	.28
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.57
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.04	Jacket Con.	.12

TONOPAH.

Halifax	.80	Florence	.48
Jim Butler	1.00	G'field Consol.	.94
McNamara	.13	G'field Merger.	.11
Midway	.15	Jumbo Exten.	.80
Mizpah Exten.	.29	Newsawan	.18
North Star	.20	Red Lion	.29
Rescue	.45	Silver Pick	.00
Tonopah Exten.	.06	Sourdough	.06
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	

GOLDFIELD.

Big Jim	1.17½		
Atlanta	.11	Nevada Hills	.22
Booth	.17	Nevada Packard	.41
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.60
Comb. Fraction	.08	Round Mountain	.74
D'field B. B.	.05	White Caps	.23
D'field Daisy	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10	10½	Isabella	10	10½
Elkton	25	25½	Jackpot	5	8
El Paso	77	80	Granite	63	68
Findlay	4½	4¾	McKinney	41	46
Gold Dol.	5		Portland	163	170
Gold Sov.	5½	4½	Vindicator	246	247

SALVAGE CO. NEARLY READY.

Interocean Submarine Engineering Concern Calls for Capital.

The remaining 75 per cent. due on the subscriptions to the $125,000 preferred stock of the Interocean Submarine Engineering Company has been called for payment May 22. The payment of this sum will provide the company with all the capital that Chief Gunner George D. Stillson, Vice President and Operating Manager, considers necessary to redeem the valuables from the first wreck on which he proposes to operate.

The company is ready to charter a ship from which to conduct deep-sea work on the Merida of the Ward Line, sunk in 262 feet of water off Hatteras, but has not yet completed arrangements which the lawyers consider advisable with the owners. A contract with the underwriters of the insurance has already been made. The apparatus needed for the intial experiment is being rapidly gathered, and the prominent financiers who have put up the money expect to have proof of their judgment before the end of June.

To Give Up San Francisco Branch.

The International Banking Corporation, which is now owned by the National City Company, a subsidiary of the National City Bank, has decided to dispose of its branch in San Francisco, and it was reported yesterday that control of that institution would shortly pass to the Anglo and London Paris National Bank of San Francisco. Herbert Fleishhacker, President, has been in New York to consummate the transaction. The deposits of the San Francisco branch total about $6,000,000. It is proposed to sell the domestic business, but to continue the branch for handling foreign trade.

Pennsylvania Co. Earns $19,759,000

The Pennsylvania Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last railway operating revenues of $80,857,677, an increase of $6,159,000. Expenses were $41,097,000, a decrease of $526,000, making the net earnings $19,759,000, a gain of $6,686,000. The net income, after deductions for taxes, rentals, and charges, was $9,704,000, an increase of $4,976,000. The Pennsylvania Company operates the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Pittsburgh.

U. S. EXPRESS DIVIDEND.

Company in Liquidation Will Pay $15 a Share.

Directors of the United States Express Company yesterday declared a dividend in liquidation of $15 a share. The company began to wind up its affairs three years ago, and to date has disposed of a substantial part of its property at good prices. There remains about $6,000,000 worth of real estate, including the United States Express Building at 2 Rector Street, and, it is reported, about $500,000 worth of securities.

Last October a dividend of $25 a share was ordered paid. This resulted from the sale of the company's physical property, some of its Western real estate, and a part of the securities. The value of the stocks and bonds owned, as of April 26, 1915, was approximately $5,137,000, according to a statement issued to stockholders by President D. I. Roberts. The dividend ordered yesterday will be paid May 31 to shareowners of record May 19.

Ray Copper Earnings Increase.

The Ray Consolidated Copper Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net operating profit of $2,191,593, compared with $1,791,599 for the previous quarter. Net aftercharges amounted to $2,205,548, against $1,778,568. The surplus at the end of the quarter was $1,416,246, an increase of $415,000. Earnings were based on an average price of 24.598 cents per pound for copper, as compared with 20.213 cents for the fourth quarter of 1915.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	..	50.50	50.00	51.00
Lead	7.50	7.50	7.20	7.40
Spelter	17.35	..	17.25	..
Antimony	35.00	37.00	35.00	37.00
Quicksilver	$108.00	..	$108.00	..
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	58.00	60.00
Iron, No.2 X fy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29@29½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £. s. d.	Monday. £. s. d.
Copper, spot	139 10 0	140 0 0
Copper, futures	133 10 0	133 0 0
Tin, spot	199 10 0	200 10 0
Tin, futures	198 5 0	199 10 0
Spelter	98 0 0	98 0 0
Lead	34 5 0	34 5 0

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

While the wheat trade in general considered the Government report, published after the close of the market on Monday, as about a standoff, the market yesterday developed a firmer tone and at one time was ⅝@1⅛c net higher. Toward the close the market was apparently influenced by peace rumors, and final quotations were only ¼@½c above Monday's close. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.30; No. 2 hard, $1.24¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.34½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.33¾, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.22⅝	1.22½	1.60½
July	1.24	..	1.24	1.23½	1.38

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.15¼	1.13¾	1.14¾	1.14⅝	1.57½
July	1.16⅜	1.14⅛	1.16	1.15⅝	1.32½
September	1.16¼	1.14⅜	1.15¾	1.15¼	1.25¾

CORN.

The corn market was fairly steady at the start, but later developed an easier tone under increased selling pressure prompted by favorable weather for the new crop, and larger receipts at primary points. The cash demand was only moderate, although there were rumors of export sales. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75⅜	74¾	75⅛	75½	70
July	76½	74¼	74⅝	74⅞	73¾
September	74¼	73¼	73½	73⅝	73⅛

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, and price changes were narrow, closing quotations being net unchanged to ⅛c higher. Weather conditions were more favorable for the new crop, but were offset by a better export demand with sales estimated at about 1,000,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted at 53c; No. 3 white, 51 to 51½c; No. 4 white, 50 to 50½c; fancy clipped white, 53 to 54c; ordinary clipped white, 50½ to 52c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	47¼	47	47⅛	47½	53¼
July	43¾	43	43⅛	43⅝	53¾
September	40	39½	39¾	39¾	47½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was steadier early in the day, owing to firmness in the hog markets, but later values eased off under increased selling pressure prompted by reports of a less active cash demand and in sympathy with corn. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 14,000; estimated for Wednesday, 27,000. Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
LARD—					
May	13.02	12.90	12.95	13.02	9.95
July	13.05	12.85	12.92	13.02	10.17
RIBS—					
May	12.75	12.65	12.72	12.75	10.65
July	12.82	12.62	12.72	12.77	10.90
PORK—					
May	24.00	23.90	23.90	24.00	18.25
July	23.80	23.60	23.65	23.80	18.62

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, and the undertone was nervous. Early in the day prices were higher, on reports of a somewhat improved consuming demand, but later values eased off under scattered selling, part of which was credited to the West and South, and final quotations were irregular, ranging from four points advance to three points net decline. There were tenders of about 500 barrels on May contracts. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.95@11.25	11.00
May	11.00	10.98	10.95@10.98	10.98
June	11.10	11.08	11.06@11.08	11.02
July	11.19	11.15	11.15@11.17	11.14
August	11.20	11.17	11.18@11.20	11.21
September	11.22	11.22	11.22@11.24	11.23
October	10.25	10.18	10.22@10.23	10.25
November	9.32	9.27	9.34@9.35	9.36
December	9.25	9.23	9.24@9.26	9.25

COFFEE.

A more active buying movement developed in the coffee market and prices advanced 12@15 points and closed at about the best of the day. The local spot market was inactive but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	8.35	8.35	8.38@8.40	8.23
June	..	..	8.43@8.44	8.28
July	8.47	8.34	8.47@8.48	8.33
August	..	..	8.52@8.53	8.38
September	8.59	8.45	8.58@8.59	8.43
October	..	..	8.61@8.63	8.47
November	..	..	8.65@8.67	8.51
December	8.70	8.58	8.68@8.69	8.55
January	..	..	8.74@8.76	8.61
February	..	..	8.80@8.81	8.67
March	8.80	8.75	8.85@8.86	8.73
April	..	..	8.89@8.90	8.77

SUGAR.

Futures developed a reactionary tendency today, and the opening showed declines of 3 to 18 points. Profit taking by leading longs sent prices still lower at midday, the market showing net decline of 7 to 14 points at 1 o'clock. The decline was due in measure to the fact that the harbor strike caused rather free offerings of in port Cubas, but later in the day values gained several points on a little better demand. Just before the close there was a wave of selling which caught stop orders, and the market closed weak, 8 to 16 net points lower, with sales for the day 13,200 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.50	5.47	5.49@5.50	5.61
June	5.60	5.57	5.62@5.63	5.71
July	5.72	5.68	5.67@5.68	5.73
August	5.66	5.62	5.57@5.58	5.73
September	5.73	5.63	5.62@5.64	5.78
October	5.60	5.58	5.56@5.57	5.67
November	..	..	5.53@5.55	5.60
December	5.16	5.16	5.13@5.15	5.21
January	..	..	4.69@4.71	4.79
February	4.60	4.60	4.48@4.50	4.57
March	..	..	4.46@4.50	4.58
April	..	..	4.48@4.50	4.59

The local market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged, at 7.65 to 7.75c for fine granulated. There were some small sales reported for export account, but otherwise the demand was quiet, with deliveries small, owing to the labor situation. The local market for raw sugar was unsettled and dull, but trading was quiet and no further sales were reported. The undertone, however, seemed to be a little easier, owing to the sharp decline in futures and the unsatisfactory labor situation. Operators were offering to sell prompt Cubas at 5½c, cost and freight, while Cuban holders offered Cubas for late May and early June shipment at 5¾c, cost and freight. In the absence of business spot prices remained unchanged, at 6.52c for centrifugal, 5.75c for molasses, and 5½c for Cubas, cost and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 54,164 packages, as compared with 46,002 packages last week; exports to tropical countries for week, 701 packages; imports, 50 packages. The increased receipts this week account for the decline of about 3c. Most of this reduction came between Wednesday and Saturday. Yesterday there was a shortage of stock, due to delays in delivery, and the market developed momentary firmness. This was particularly true of high-grade fresh creamery. Plenty of the secondary qualities, most of which are selling at 29@30½c. Late shipments show a slight trace of grass, but none of the stock will be fit to store for another ten days or two weeks. General trade is good, the consumptive demand expanding nearly as fast as the receipts increase. Renovated in very small supply. Ladies and packing stock have declined and the market closed easy. Creamery extras, 92-score, 31@31½c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 30@30¼c; seconds, 29@29½c; thirds, 28@28½c; State dairy, finest, 30¼@31c; good to prime, 29½@30c; common to fair, 27½@29c; renovated, extras, 30@30½c; firsts, 28@29c; lower grades, 26@27c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28@28½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 26@26½c; lower grades, 25@25½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 26½c; No. 2, 25½@26c; lower grades, 24@25c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 197,002 cases. The market has shown a generally firm tone during the last week on the higher qualities of fresh gathered stock. Advices from northerly sections of the West indicate some decrease in collections. The quality of stock from more northerly sections is running down somewhat and high grades have been arriving under so high a cost that many of them have continued to go directly to the warehouse for lack of prompt outlet at profitable prices. Of late the market is showing a slight hardening tendency on strictly choice Northern goods, with a pretty good demand for these qualities. Medium and lower grades are meeting only a moderate outlet and are rather freely offered, values showing considerable range. Nearby white eggs have continued in liberal supply, but there has been a pretty good demand in storage channels, and the market is closing with a fairly steady to firm tone on desirable goods. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24@24½c; storage packed, firsts, 23¼@23½c; regular packed, firsts, 21½@22½c; seconds, 20@21c; thirds and poorer, 18@19½c; storage packed, dirties, 19½@20c; dirties, regular packed, No. 1, 19¼@19½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@19c; checks, good to choice, dry, 18@18½c; undergrades, 17@17½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24½@25c; ordinary to good, 23½@24c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23@24c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22½@24c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 25@26c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 22@24c; Western and prime Southern, 20@22c; common to fair, Southern, 17@19c; goose eggs, per dozen, 25@50c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle shifting winds.

Ala.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; fresh s. winds on the coast.

Miss.—Fair Wed. Thurs., probably showers and cooler; moderate to fresh s. winds on the coast.

Tenn.—Fair Wed. Thurs., probably showers and cooler.

Ky.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., probably showers and cooler.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Wed., showers at night or Thurs. Cooler Thurs. Increasing s. w. winds, becoming n. w. Thurs.

Ind.—Cloudy and warmer Wed. Showers and cooler at night or Thurs.; fresh s. w. winds, becoming n. Thurs. and cooler.

Mich.—Showers Wed. or Wed. night and probably Thurs.; warmer Wed.; cooler Thurs.; strong s. and s. w. winds, becoming n. w. by Thurs.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ill.—Showers and continued warm Wed., follower by cooler at night. Thurs. fair and much cooler.

Mo.—Showers Wed., followed by much cooler at night. Thurs. fair and cooler.

Wis.—Showers Wed., with warmer in e. Thurs. fair and much cooler.

Minn.—Showers Wed.; much cooler in w. and s. Thurs. fair, continued cool.

Iowa—Showers Wed.; much cooler in afternoon or night. Thurs. fair, cooler in e.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Wed., with showers and much cooler in e. and cen. Thurs. fair and warmer.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Showers and much cooler, followed by clearing, Wed. Thurs. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Unsettled, with probable showers Wed.; much cooler by night. Thurs. fair and continued cool.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City, N. J., May 1st, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,461,525.48
Due from banks and bankers	4,266,534.38
Real estate and securities	525,109.00
United States bonds	550,000.00
Cash	1,052,778.81
Customers' liability, letters of credit	10,000.00
	$10,865,947.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,264,537.51
Circulation	392,700.00
Deposits	8,798,710.16
Letters of credit	10,000.00
	$10,865,947.67

GEO. T. SMITH, President.
ROBERT E. JENNINGS, V. President.
EDWARD L. EDWARDS, Cashier.
HENRY BROWN, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, May 1, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$7,767,469.23
Due from banks	1,642,019.70
Cash and reserve	4,867,499.59
U. S. and other bonds	2,034,948.36
Customers' liability account of acceptances	14,380.70
	$16,026,317.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,981,095.12
Circulation	198,000.00
Acceptances	14,380.70
Deposits	12,832,841.76
	$16,026,317.58

ALEXANDER GILBERT, President.
ROBERT A. PARKER, Vice President.
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Asst. Cashier.

[No. 9,380.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

Union Exchange National Bank of New York,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,911,952.23
Overdrafts, unsecured		657.67
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		400,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits		$459,843.89
4c Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable		15,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	1,845,921.96	
Less amount unpaid	25,000.00	1,820,264.85
Total bonds, securities, &c.		1,820,264.85
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		1,600.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$102,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	51,000.00	51,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		7,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		56,654.04
10. Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		824,640.02
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 10)		191,998.18
Exchanges for Clearing House		459,867.42
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		51,758.59
Outside checks and other cash items	$24,961.70	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	2,799.49	27,761.19
Notes of other national banks		15,000.00
Coin and certificates		1,287,000.00
Legal-tender notes		350,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		20,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		74,000.00
Total		$15,550,954.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		700,000.00
Undivided profits	$490,156.55	
Reserved for depreciation of securities	10,243.08	
	$500,429.63	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	104,878.89	396,050.74
Circulating notes outstanding		892,800.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		1,574,788.78
Demand deposits:		
33. Individual deposits subject to check		368,208.88
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		423,860.00
38. Postal savings deposits		8,906.70
39. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c or Resources		
Total demand deposits, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, and 39, $11,407,000.50.		
Time deposits, (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):		
Certificates of deposit		6,864.17
Total of time deposits, $6,864.17.		
Cash letters of credit or travelers' checks outstanding		74,000.00
Total		$15,550,954.19

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1916.

[Seal.] SAMUEL HEYMAN,
Notary Public Bronx County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
New York County Clerk's No. 10.
New York Register's No. 6033.
Term expires March 30, 1918.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. N. PLIMPTON,
HENRY THOMPSON,
MORRIS S. BARNET. } Directors.

[No. 2608.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b)		$15,987,775.97
b Acceptances of other banks discounted		94,468.41
Total loans		$16,082,244.28
Overdrafts, secured, $3,801.85; unsecured, $968.95		4,770.80
U. S. bonds:		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$900,000.00	
Bonds, securities, &c.:		
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	$3,868,526.01	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		4,768,526.01
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$120,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	60,000.00	60,000.00
10. Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,008,009.61
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 10)		615,868.26
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,145,032.54
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		441,410.17
Outside checks and other cash items	$12,192.75	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	6,480.08	18,672.83
Notes of other national banks		120,000.00
Federal Reserve banknotes		250,000.00
Coin and certificates		6,936,441.50
Legal-tender notes		518,632.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		61,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		81,765.85
Total		$33,546,553.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$928,960.17
Reserved for taxes	18,452.76
Reserved for contingencies, &c.	8,339.07
	$950,752.00
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	42.88
Circulating notes outstanding	950,709.12
Net amount due to banks and bankers	893,500.00
$1,615,848.31	
Dividends unpaid	20,845.00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check	26,876,490.27
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	102,687.82
Certified checks	70,028.05
Cashier's checks outstanding	251,184.92
	28,938,529.17
Time deposits, (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):	
Certificates of deposit	86,800.00
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security	
Cash letters of credit, or travelers' checks outstanding	699,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated, unearned discount	31,783.85
	7,280.01
Total	$33,546,553.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHAS. ELIOT WARREN, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. ELIOT WARREN, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1916.

J. N. TIMMERMANN,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Bronx Co., No. 7.
Certificate filed in New York Co., No. 1.

Correct—Attest:
HOWARD S. BORDEN,
JOSEPH P. GRACE,
HARRY J. LUCE, } Directors.

HOTEL SECURITIES COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Hotel Securities Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of Olney & Comstock, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on May 17, 1916, at 3 P. M.

Dated New York, May 1, 1916.

J. SPERRY KANE, Secretary.

ORANGE COUNTY HUNT COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Orange County Hunt Company will be held at the office of the President, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, May 24, 1916, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of transacting such business as may properly come before the meeting. WALTER HALLIDAY, Assistant Secretary.

[No. 9,717.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,546,850.48
Overdrafts, unsecured		240.24
U. S. bonds:		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		200,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$147,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	473,642.50	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		620,642.50
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		17,205.21
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$18,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	9,000.00	9,000.00
Value of banking house (if unincumbered)		18,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		22,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		443,467.07
Net amount due from other banks and bankers		678,841.78
Exchanges for Clearing House		324,806.75
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		21,409.19
Fractional currency, nickels and cents		2,083.00
Notes from other national banks		17,730.00

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Gen Elec Co‹Laco & Philips Co.
Ransom & Randolph Co‹Pinches.
Sales‹US.
Hanson‹Hanson.
Babbitt‹Read.
Ur Jung‹US.
Thacher‹Transit Const Co.
Oriental Tissue Co‹Louis De Jonge Co.
Compagnie Gen Trans‹Buny.
Hammond‹Man Elec Supply.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room No. 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

Rodgers‹Benedict.
West India S S Co‹Chi Houses Wreck Co.
Berwind White Coal Co‹Mallory S S Co.
Olufsen‹3,330 Tons of Oil Cake.
Harms‹Starr Cont Co.
Gully & Shaw‹Steamboat J. F. Dumpley.
Booth S S Line‹Dalzell.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Johnson‹East Coast Transp Co.

Case on. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Courtroom 1, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar. Autosales Gum and C Co‹Tunnel Advertising Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Watson‹Alwilda.
Bly‹Flemington & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
Maroni‹Segurance S S Co.
Hubbell, Slack & Co‹S S Segurance.
Ideal Clamp Mfg Co‹Metal Stamping Co.
Bolleslaw Gronsky‹Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
Sawickas‹same.
Klein‹Blair et al.
Mergenthaler L Co‹Intertype Corporation.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 223 P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.
Senator Rice.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.

Re deck scow Adah.
N Y & N J Trans Co‹Steam tug Irene.
Charles W. Bridgins‹Barge Edward Moore.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Re City of New York—Pugsley Av., Cornell Av., &c., Brook et al., applts.—Order reversed with costs, and matter remitted to the Commission of Assessment.

Re transfer tax upon estate of Terry, dec'd., Terry et al., applts., Comp., respt.—Order reversed, with costs, and matter remitted to the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County for further proceedings in accordance with opinion of Pound, J.

Town of Queensbury v. Hudson Valley R. R. Co., applt.; Blackburn, Com'r Highways, v. same, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Blanchi, applt., v. Leon et al.—Judgment modified by striking out the provision that the claims described in the said conveyance in suit are all due and owing, with interest as stated therein, and as thus modified affirmed, without costs, in this court to either party.

Gaffney, respt., v. City of New York, applt.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed, with costs, and that of Trial Term affirmed.

Click, applt., v. Goldsmith & Root Mfg. Co.; Wisz, applt., ? Glens Falls Ins. Co. of Glens Falls; Rit‹, v. Buffalo & Williamsville Electric R. Co., applt.; Ordered City Realty Co., respt., v. Jackson Bros' Realty Co. et al.; Etshells v. Fargo Treas., &c., Amer. an Express Co. applt.; Jamaica Water Supply Co. v. Hill, applt.; Leasing and Holding Co., applt., v. L. I. C. & H. R. R. Co; Brooklyn Bank in the City of New York v. Borough Bank of Brooklyn, applt.; Farley, as State Com'r, &c., v. Buhmuller et al., applts.; Smith, &c. adms., &c., v. State of New York, applt.; Miller, an infant, by Miller, her guardian, ad litem, v. City of New York, applt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Townsley, applt., v. Niagara Life Ins. Co.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Elseman, applt., v. Hazard.—Judgment reversed, with costs to applt., and case remitted to the Appellate Division for a consideration of the facts.

People v. Shilitano, applt.—Judgment of conviction and order denying motion for a new trial affirmed.

Empire State Dairy Co., applt., v. Bohmer, Comp.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Re Ormsby, respdt., appt. for writ mandamus, v. Com'rs of Licenses of City of New York, applt.-respt.—Order of Appellate Division and that of Special Term reversed, without costs in this court to either party, and application for writ of mandamus denied.

Reilly, applt., v. Steinhart. — Motion to amend remittitur, &c., denied.

Plymouth Rubber Co. v. Goldstein et al., applts.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

DAY CALENDAR:

Fossume‹Requa.
Newcomb‹Larose.
Martin‹Camp.
Pollock‹Schenectady Railway
People‹Aronson.
McMahon‹Maltby.
CNY‹Continental Asp Paving Co.
Asp Pav & Con Co‹CNY. (Act. 2.)

NEW YORK COUNTY

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Brooks Sand, &c, Co‹Shadbolt Mfg Co.
Schieffelin‹Prendergast.
Stone‹W M Elsen Co.
Martin‹G Ringler & Co.
Grubel‹Ritchle.
Graeber‹Swartwout.
Kuloschik‹Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Sturtevant‹Fiss, Doerr & C, &c, Co.
Schoenfeld‹McMullen, Shea & Treat.
Hasselback‹Mt Sinai Hosp.
Levow‹Sewan.
Mullins‹J Stevens & Co.
Planten‹Nat Nas Bk.
McAleenan‹Mass, B & I Co.
Times Sq Imp Co‹Van Beuren & NY, &c, Co.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Clark‹Int R T.
Weeks‹same.
Buckman‹same.
Weinrib‹Cohn.
Re White.
Weinstock‹Slamiansky.
Rabinowitz‹Levy.
Mönch‹Lawrence Holding Co.
Godstein‹Mason Con.
Catalana‹Frank.
Cohen‹Epstein.
Catenese‹Ice Mfg Co.
Licarta‹Kupfrian.
Tax Lien Co‹Ross.
Wackerow‹Wackerow.
Blauner‹Cramer.
Wiegand‹Klopper.
May‹Kress.
Constable‹Haines.
Ettington‹North Am Fuel Co.
Guild‹Guild.
Re Reid (Waterbury Av).
People, &c‹Pryor.
Strassburger‹Dabo.
Becker‹Rubin Realty.
Goldfarb‹Holmes.
Potter‹Pulaffer.
Rector, &c, Grace Church‹Early.
CNY‹Goldschmidt.
Schaffer‹Schmidt.
CNY‹Goldschmidt.
Wiesbader‹Un Fruit.
Re Rochambeau Av, (Loeb.)
De Vito‹Bell.
Re Simplex Automatic Co.
Re Goldberg.
Allen‹Moffitt.
Averss‹Marasco.
Kahn‹Saperstein.
Whitney‹Carter.
Dwyer‹Cooper Realty.
Shaw‹Davis.
Lahens‹Williams.
Re Wait (Leibig Av).
Re Faulhaber.
Sailor‹Bell.
Duffy‹Duffy.
Limport‹Limport.
Kenner‹Lamport.
Niehaus‹Niehaus.
Am Voting Mach Co‹Nauftua.
Hill‹Rogers.
Re Holmes.
Re Gondort.
City R E Co‹Cassidy.
Germley‹Roberts.
CNY‹Dutchen.
Fearman‹St. Mark's Hospital.

PART II.—Delehanty, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, Motions.

Dougherty‹Dougherty.
Steele‹Wingood.
Rty Co.
Nolan‹Nolan.
Bassman‹Bassman.
Byrne‹Brokaw (2.)
Nussbaum‹Nussbaum.
Re Parrish.
Re Brown.
Perimutter‹Perimutter.
King‹King.
Littlejohn & Bull‹Deutsch.
Bk for Sav‹Nichols.
Bulger‹Bulger.
Preferred causes:
Leonard‹Braunstein, Davin‹Isman.
General calendar:
Chapman‹Chapman.
Watts‹Doull-Miller Co.

PART IV.— . J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Erlanger, Case on.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Alexy Mfg Co‹Int Brew Co.
Burns Int'l Det Agy‹Smith.
Shapiro‹Hiller.
Shuldiner‹Eilas.
Steckler‹Wilson.
Everett‹Carey.
Olenick‹Olenick.
Cham'lain Sup Co‹Heinrich A'plane Co.
Goldfarb‹Jacobs.
Flex‹Leavitt.
N Kronman & Co‹Moses.
Krieger‹Adams & Sutton Co.
Comstock‹Ellinger.
Sweet Orr & Co‹Calhoun.
Berg‹Kinney.
Clear.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cohn‹Cassau Elec RR.
Tashjian‹Spengeman.
Casey‹CNY.
Gowian‹McNulty Bros.
Case on.

PART IV.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Collins‹Nassau RR.
Murphy‹Segroder (2.)
Fay‹NY Herald Co.
Same‹Tribune Assn.
Silverman‹Jogert Rty.
Okun‹Duval Co.
Simsheimer‹Underpinning, &c, Co.
Grose‹NY Rys.
Keeler‹Int R T.
Nemeth‹Tracy.
Henderson‹Int R T.
Gall‹same.
Henry‹same.
Chappotin‹same.
Haddock‹same, (2.)
Horan‹Belmont I Wks
Clear.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Nolan‹Rega.
Kennedy‹Kahn.
Beck‹Moore.
Shaw‹Leh Val RR.
McCormick‹Terry & Tench Co.
Bart‹Int R T.
Garfinkel‹same.
Fuller‹same.
Dayton‹same.

The following cases will be added to the day calendar of this part as needed:

Fuchs‹Krinsky.
Lisena‹J J Green Co.
Neuner‹Engel.
Schoffmeyer‹Mulrooney.
Baumgarten‹Am Sug Ref Co.
Lakes‹Keller.
H. Wiener‹Ottenberg.
S. Wiener‹same.
Cunningham‹I R T.
Rocks‹same.
Terkowitz‹same.
Coon‹same.
K. Scoll‹same.
L. Scoll‹same.
Pelusc‹same.
Feller‹Frankenstein.
Stronger‹Clinton.
Berstein‹Milliken.
Gale‹Lord & Taylor Corp.
McElvaine‹Goldberg Furniture & C Co.
Schaeppi‹Loew's Theat Enterprises.
Case on.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wiesbroth‹NY Rys.
Kaufman‹5th Av Coach Co.
Farkas‹Union Ry.
Bucher‹NY & Q C Ry
Marx‹Kirk.
Moller‹Godwin.
Benedict‹Lang.
German Sav Bank‹Meixel.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Casey‹Bayart.
Merle‹London, (2.)
Felix‹Gray.
Galanek‹Astoria Lt, &c, Co.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part XI.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Arenberg‹H & M RR.
Bernstein‹Gimbel Bros.
McMahon, Inc., of Postal Transfer Service.
Frankel‹Kupferschmidt.
Same‹Cotz.
Murray‹Brand.
Prentice‹Meeks.
Oppenheimer‹Lilienthal.
Sullivan‹Kutner.
Huberth‹Green.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J. Robinson‹Rodgers.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Harding‹CNY.
Francis‹Ocean Elec Ry Co.
Zeto‹English.
Jaffe‹Beaver.
Costanzo‹Rankin.
Akaltis‹C RR of N J
Chaid‹Rochelle.
Kegel‹Phillips.
Levy‹NYC Int RT Co
Dunsgard‹Kursheedt Co.
Kanjo‹Cen Union Gas
Kaiser‹NY Tel Co.
Butler‹Union Ry Co.
Rosenbaum‹Int R T
Assy‹Corp of Trinity Church.
Keller‹R Carvel Co.
Sadler‹CNY Trans.
Romaner‹Riverside Taxi Serv Co (2.)
Henzl‹Roth.
Cohen‹Miller.
Governo‹Int R T Co.
Scheiner‹Stand Oil Co of NY.
Recupero‹O'Keefe.
Smith‹Hinz.
Hyer‹Woliner.
Olsen‹Ely.
Ambrasaka‹L V Coal.
Bernstein‹Morris.
Zatulobe‹L I Ry Co.
Bass‹Int R T Co.
Bolander‹Kovacs.
Hill‹Coman.
Dimock & Fink Co‹Drennan.
O'Connor‹Con T & E Sub Co.
Pink‹Leshink.
Ballerini‹Mungo Con.
Seaver‹Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Williams‹East River Mill & Lumber Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 686.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Case on.
Gibbons‹Saks & Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.

Motions:
Philip Freudenmacher.
Marcus Ring.
Fredericka Catherine Haag.
Michael Ganly.
Isaac M Jackson.
Wills for probate:
Charles W Gareiss.

Zerlina Weill.
Abraham K Thompson
Celia Pollack.
Minnie Scharre.
Accountings:
Elizabeth Glen.
Arnold Neubauer.
Benjamin Herschkowitz (2.)

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Elkes‹Doraberger.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Westervelt, &c., ‹Fairmount Realty Co.—Charles H. Freidrich. Ridgley‹Boylan et al.—Anthony J. Griffin. Sieling‹Farrell et al.—M. Baldwin Fertig. Bendheim‹Construction Co. et al.—Winter Russell. Randall‹Welman et al.—James F. Donnelly.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Timmes‹Timmes.
Re Kerns.
Re B'klyn Imp Co, (Pounds.)
Chiapparini‹Chiapparini.
Silber‹Barrett.
Golden‹Hitchings.
People‹Bergman.
Frank Brewery‹Corretti.
Schoenherr‹Mann.
Nauman‹Michaels, (2.)
Tymoff‹Tymoff.
Knudsen‹Simon.
Re Powers.
Landau‹Landau.
Burnham‹Brother-Hood.
Re Crescent St. (Uhr.)
Ryan‹McKaigney.
Re Rutland Road, (Simon.)
Re E 18th St. (Newman.)
D'Angelo‹D'Angelo.
Eichelbronner‹Eichenbronner.
Re 61st St, (Borough Park Co.)
Keleher‹De Heyman, Spence‹Learnard.
Barnie‹Scalzo Corp'n, Inc.
Re 20th Ward Live

Poultry Co, Inc, (Sapir.)
Re Koffor‹Klofsky.
Kentucky Derby Co‹Woods.
Teshman‹Teshman, Belgin‹Furniture Co.
Tiaser.
Moffitt‹Moffitt.
City‹Intemann.
Peterson‹Bergtvedt.
Eldred‹Eldred.
Davis‹Davis.
Re Borough Bank, (Sullivan.
Schulman‹Schaefer.
Klatt‹Klatt.
Lee‹St. John.
Christy‹Christy.
Gray‹Rosendorf.
Kugler‹Nathan.
Kornfeld‹Fiducia.
Schauer‹Schlegel Rty Co.
Milkman‹Casesa.
McNamara‹Moynahan.
Foreman‹Schermerhorn Rty Co.
Hussey‹Hussey.
Rigulot‹Fulando.
Last‹Schleifman.
Traina‹Traina.
Gustave Rader Co‹Bonlello.
Evans‹Brant.
Hoffman‹Hoffman.

PART II.—Blackmar, at 10 A. M.

J.—Ex parte business

Undefended divorces:
Rademacher, Rosenstein, Langbein, Hansen, Sommerville, Weinberg, Daimb, Gottlieb, Golden.

Spates, Garfinkel, Quinn, Aronowsky, Hubner, Kaufman, (Goldstein.) Bradley, June, Zambrotto, Contreras.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J. Halperin‹Cohenongy. Smith‹Gibbons. Tobey‹Tobey. Taylor‹Morrison. Korpak‹Clarke. Kafka‹Heller. (2.) Lie‹Lie.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1820.

PART II.—Young, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Short cause at 1:30 P. M.

Cullen‹Braker.

County Court.

Young, J.
People‹A. Bucca.
Same‹J. Gervin.

Same‹L. Vitelo.

Civil calendar will be resumed May 25.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Greenberg, as admx‹B. Q Co & S RR.
Mitchell‹Salant.
Muldoon, as admr‹Anderson.
Anderson‹L I RR.
Bigus‹Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal.
Nelson‹Standard Oil Co of New York.
Strebel‹Int R T.
Fenwick‹Cypress Hills Cemetery Co et al.
Barnes‹42d St. Man. & St. Nich Av Ry and another.
Kuhn‹Reichter.
Crandall, an infant‹Weydig et al.
Degnan‹The F'proof Prod Co, Inc.
Meyer‹Augente.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Bodigherman‹L I RR.
Jazenbolski, an infant‹Stadholz.
Liswell‹B. Q Co & Sub RR.
Gallagher‹N Y C & H RR.
Reger‹B. Q Co & Sub RR.
Farino‹Post.
Kalb‹Ruter.
Woodbridge‹L I RR.
Timmons, an infant‹Leschorn.
Burke‹N Y & Q C Ry.
Kroever.
Lehmann, an infant‹Lake.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 925.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Haschbacher‹Schwendler (3).
Cutler‹L I RR Co.
Kearns‹same.
Lapp‹L I RR Co.
Donohue‹B. Q C & S
Hoover‹C B & Q Ry.
Feehan‹B H RR Co.
Rolfs‹Rolfs.
Attebat‹Klarman.
Miller‹B H RR Co.
Hettrich‹Reynolds et al.
Goldberg‹Magiel.
Freund‹Schwaner.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 185. Remainder of calendar passed until Thursday.

MONITION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on the — day of April, 1916, the GOODWIN-GALLAGHER SAND & GRAVEL CORPORATION filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug "C. Gallagher" for any loss or damage arising on or about the 18th day of August, 1915, from a collision between the tow of the tug "C. Gallagher" and the tow of the tug "Spartan"; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said steamtug and pending freight upon appraisement, with lawful interest, according to law, and pending said appraisement, has filed an ad interim bond in the sum of eighty-seven hundred dollars, ($8,700.00).

That all persons claiming damage by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of August, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 2802, 3082, and 2874, R. S. U. S., and Sec. III., Sub-divisions E and H, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold one diamond necklace, containing 57 stones. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 29, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 5th, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 1 barrel of butter and 1 tub of butter. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 29, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 8, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3082 R. S. U. S. and Sub-Section H, Par. III, Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold one package cut diamonds containing 84.25 karats.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 22, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 2, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3082 R. S. U. S. and Sub-Section H, Par. III., Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold one package containing 76.43 karats cut diamonds.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 22, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 2, 1916
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Augusta Schark.
Joseph Paskeries.
Carlo Cappiello.
Hary N Scarton.
Michael McNelve.
Mary M'Freschbler.
Alex B Campbell.

Administration of:
Jacob Schleck.
Accounting of:
John B Mellio.
Michael Hart.
Margaret McIntyre.
John J Hayes.
Charles Goldberg.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 9.—Thirty-seven corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization $892,000. They include:

N. A. Cushman, Inc., White Plains, food products, $225,000; G. M. Perry, F. Welting, F. Tompkins, 93 Main St., White Plains.

Campeche Steamship Co., Ltd., transpn., navigation, $75,000; H. M. Hewitt, T. S. and F. K. Hasler, Height, Sanford and Smith, attorneys, 27 William St., New York.

The Wm. H. Kemble Holding Corpn., Brooklyn, motion pictures, theatrical, $250,000; M. A. Bates, J. Lacey, G. B. Hawthorne, 290 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn.

Frank Powell Productions Inc., motion pictures, photographic printing, publishing, 5,000 shares common, no par value, $50,000, 8 per cent. cumulative preferred, carry on business with $75,000; A. B. Graham, F. Powell, F. J. Carroll, 220 West 42d St.

American Air Locomotive Co., Inc., patent power apparatus, air locomotives, air motors, $25,000; J. Preatka, V. C. Bogardus, H. H. Waller, 140 Nassau St.

Reliance Furniture Co., Inc., Albany, house furnishings, $20,000; J. Potoiski, E. and A. Swire, 14 Hampton St., Albany.

Theatre Francaise Des Etas-Unis, Ltd., $20,000; R. E. McMath, W. M. Ivins, Jr., L. L. Bonheur, 114 East 56th St.

Structural Pressed Steel Wheel Co., Inc., wheels of all kinds, 3,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $15,000; F. A. Cox, S. F. Taylor, G. H. Hellbrou, 132 Remsen St.

No. 220 West 48th Street Realty Corpn., realty, construction, managerial, $50,000; R. Rogers, S. A. Farrell, A. L. Norman, 25 Broad St.

The Willink Corporation, Buffalo, realty, insurance, real estate, loans, broker, brokerage, $50,000; E. P. Turner, G. F. Miller, A. Sullivan, Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo.

Colac Chemical Co., Inc., Glens Falls, drugs, chemicals, $25,000; T. C. Fowler, F. W. Watt, W. T. Achenbach, Glens Falls.

Kleinschmidt Co., Inc., drugs, chemicals, $10,000; B. and E. Kleinschmidt, E. A. Markush, 886 East 163d St.

Puritan Sales Co., Inc., fabrics, novelties, merchandise, $30,000; B. R. Fox, S. Roth, A. L. Wolfson, 25 West 85th St.

Newmark & Kaufman, Inc., underwear, laces, silks, embroidery, cloth, cotton goods, $20,000; S. and C. B. Newmark, B. Kaufman, Broadway and 73d Street.

Felrose Advertising and Building Co., Inc., stage settings, advertising, theatrical proprietors, motion pictures, $8,000; R. Cunningham, L. Lowenthal, H. Rankin, 601 West 127th St.

Industrial Waste Products Corporation, products from waste sulphite, liquors, potash, lubricants, capital no par value, carry on business with $6,000; C. G. Emery, Jr., W. G. Wiechmann, W. H. Dickerson, Muskegon, Mich.

Doncaster Associates, Queens, realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; J. F. Herriman, W. Shotwell, F. E. Palmer, 49 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Gates & Co., Inc., clothing, wearing apparel, trimmings, $10,000; Ripin, M. D. and C. G. Jacobs, 1 West 93d St.

Castle Waist and Garment Co., Inc., Queens, ladies' garments, $15,000; A. Katz, S. B. Cooperman, D. Matusow, 371 East 76th St.

R. C. Burnside Co., Inc., freighting, elevating, storage, forwarding, ship brokers, $10,000; R. C. Burnside, W. B. Randall, H. M. Delafield, 66 Broadway.

H. & S. Rosenfeld, Inc., tailoring, ladies' garments, $10,000; S. Stockman, S. and S. Rosenfeld, 225 Morris Park West.

General Castings Corporation, Buffalo, engineering, civil, electrical, water supply, articles of metal, $5,000; E. L. Stutt, B. S. Linsley, W. H. Means, Buffalo.

Thomas Henry Co., Inc., engineering, architectural work, contractor, interior decorator, $5,000; T. Henry, C. C. Marrin, E. L. Larkin, 5,751 Broadway.

His Bridal Night Co., Inc., theatrical, motion pictures, $5,000; R. I. Kohn, M. Herman, A. H. Woods, 235 West 42d St.

Freighters Steamship Zamora Inc., transportation, navigation, $5,000; M. Geoghegan, B. F. Hernandez, H. V. Williams, Lampke & Spaeth, 25 Broadway, attorneys.

Freighters Steamship Locksley, Inc., transportation, navigation, $5,000; same Directors as above.

Bros. Breslauer Co., Inc., contract work on Winter and Summer overcoats, $5,000; E. G. Eyles, A. Leone H. Breslauer, 1,845 7th Av.

George W. Hall Co., Inc., Brewster, coal, feed, hay, lumber, hardware, agricultural implements, $5,000; M. E. and F. Obrien, W. H. Lyon, 63 Waller Av., White Plains.

C. Storrs Barrows, Inc., Rochester, architect, $5,000; W. J. Hughes, E. S. and C. S. Barrows, 344 East Av., Rochester.

Capital Increase: Elkan Realty Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000; Fort Plain Coal Co., Fort Plain, $10,000 to $15,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Lexington Operating Co., Manhattan; Huntington Motor Trucking Co., Huntington; Dreyer Drug Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 9.—Charters filed:

Vietmeyer Bros., Inc., Jersey City, deal in flour and conduct bakeries, $100,000; Albert Vietmeyer, Alexander Vietmeyer, and Mark Townsend.

West Wildwood Water and Power Plant, West Wildwood, Cape May County, supply water in Cape May Township, Cape May County, $100,000; George Flint, Warren D. Hann, John W. Hann, Walter W. Harte, and Henry W. Harte.

Louis Deitsch & Co., Secaucus, deal in milk, $5,000; Louis Deitsch, Mary Deitsch, and Jacob Deitsch, Secaucus; Gussie Schamback and John Schambach, New York.

New Jersey Land and Improvement Co., Elizabeth, real estate, $25,000; John B. Telesca, Brooklyn; Anthony Grippo, Kenilworth; Dominick Caggiana, Linden.

Arney-Sutton-Cutler Co., Toms River, real estate and construction, $50,000; R. Hanson, George B. Martin, John A. MacPeak.

Crane-Moore Realty Co., Camden, real estate and insurance, $100,000; Edwin Field Crane, Frank F. Moore, Clinton I. Evans, Camden.

National Automatic Refrigerator Co., Jersey City, ice refrigeration, $200,000; Charles B. Hill, Montclair; John W. Crandell, New York; Wm. H. Peck, Glen Ridge; H. Victor Crawford, 2d, Montclair; Andrew Wilson, Jr., Newark.

Maplewood Terrace Co., Maplewood, real estate, $50,000; Robert H. Ingersoll, Oyster Bay; Arthur N. Ingersoll and Wm. H. Ingersoll, Maplewood.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 9.—Charters filed:

Huntington Development and Gas Co., drill for and produce gases, oils, and other fluids and volatile substances, $5,500,000; F. R. Hansell, Geo. H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour, J. Vernon Pimm, John A. MacPeak, local Philadelphia parties.

Pittsburgh District Electric Co., operate and maintain a general public utilities in all its branches, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington parties.

United States and Foreign Exploration Co., buy and sell dividend-paying bonds and stocks, &c., $1,000,000; S. A. Anderson, Samuel R. Howard, New York; Joseph P. Kelly, Jersey City, N. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3082 R. S. U. S. and Sub-Section H of Par. III., Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold one package of cut diamonds containing 500 stones, 46.41 karats.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 22, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 5th, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3082 R. S. U. S. and Sub-Sec. H, Par. III., Tariff act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold one package of cut diamonds containing 1945 karats.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 22, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 8, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of 3082 R. S. U. S. and Sub-Sec. H of Par. III., Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold one package of cut diamonds containing 1,944 stones, 153.63 karats. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 22, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 3, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—The UNIVERSAL TRANSPORTATION CO., INC., against the S. S. "Ada," &c.—Notice.

I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause of damages on contract, civil and maritime; and cause heard on opening of said court on May 15th, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, April 21, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKEY, Proctors for Libellant.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..4:44|Sun sets..7:01|Moon sets..12:55

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:53	1:40	7:36	7:47
Governors Island	1:00	2:03	8:20	8:40
Hell Gate	3:06	4.09	10:01	10:21

Arrived—Tuesday, May 9.

SS Touraine, Bordeaux, April 30.
SS Ruby, Leghorn, April 17.
SS Doclara, Gibraltar, April 24.
SS Wellington, Santiago, May 2.
SS Metapan, Cristobal, May 1.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, May 7.
SS Slingsby, Boston, May 7.
SS Tennyson, Para, April 24.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, May 3.
SS El Norte, Galveston, May 3.
SS Lampasas, Tampa, May 4.
SS Momus, New Orleans, May 4.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, May 6.
SS Sicilia, Palermo, April 17.
SS Pomone, Philadelphia, May 7.
SS Wiedtredt, Rotterdam, April 20.
SS Henry Tegner, Cardenas, April 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Regina d'Italia	Gibraltar	April 28
Menelaos	Piraeus	April 13
Pengrove	Genoa	April 15
Cairnhill	Havre	April 21
Fenchurch	Havre	April 22
Ardgowan	Havre	April 23
Scamo	Gibraltar	May 2
Virginie	Havre	April 27
Framlington Court	Havre	April 26
Reukelsdyk	Rotterdam	April 26
Panama	Cristobal	May 4
Canadian	Demerara	April 29
Havana	Havana	May 7

DUE TOMORROW.

*New York	Liverpool	May 3
†California	Liverpool	May 1
†Oscar II	Christiansand	April 30
Andania	London	April 29
Randwyk	Rotterdam	April 26
Almirante	Santa Marta	May 1
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 8
Comus	New Orleans	May 6

DUE FRIDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	May 4
Stormina	Genoa	April 25
Ville de Tamatave	Marseilles	April 13
Le Coq	Rouen	April 25
Arpillao	Barcelona	April 27
Atahualpa	Barbadoes	May 3
Jacksonville	Jacksonville	May 9
El Mundo	Galveston	May 6

DUE SATURDAY.

*Duca d'Aosta	Naples	April 29
Manchuria	London	May 2
Bermudian

SHIP BILL IS REPORTED.

Committee Points to War Losses in Tonnage in Recommending It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Chairman Alexander of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, today made a formal report to the House on the Administration's revised shipping bill. Minority members of the committee have five days in which to file their views.

The committee report estimates that since the outbreak of the European war merchant vessels destroyed or seriously damaged had a total gross tonnage of 2,250,000.

"On account of the war German and Austrian ships are now in port to avoid capture, and except to a small extent in the Baltic are not engaged in trade as German ships," says the report. "Vessels of a total gross tonnage of 2,877,244 are in neutral ports, and of 1,420,336 gross tonnage are in allied ports. A considerable number of those in allied ports are in trade under allied flags, either having been condemned as prizes or being requisitioned by the allied powers.

"On June 30 the merchant shipping of neutral nations numbered 11,400, of 14,427,426 gross tons. Of this number 101, of 146,916 tons, have been sunk or seriously damaged by submarines, and 114, of 295,723 gross tons, sunks or seriously damaged by other war causes. The allied navies have captured 52 vessels, of 98,833 gross tons, and the German navy has captured 469, of a tonnage not stated, mainly small vessels in the Baltic and along the German coast. Many neutral vessels captured by both belligerents have been released, and some condemned as prizes, but the figures are not at hand."

These figures are given by the committee as indicating the need of legislation for building up the American merchant marine to relieve the congestion of shipping incident to unusual war conditions. The report deals with the various provisions of the bill, and concludes:

"We believe this bill should be speedily enacted into law, as it will create a shipping board charged with the duty of supervising and fostering our merchant marine. It will provide from 500,000 to 700,000 tons of merchant vessels to serve in the development of our foreign trade, and in time of war, a naval auxiliary manned by a naval auxiliary force. It provides for the reasonable regulation of common carriers by water in interstate and foreign commerce."

NOW ON EXHIBITION
IN SILO'S
Fifth Ave.
Art Galleries,
"Silo Building,"
546 Fifth Ave., N. Y.,
and
1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
James P. Silo & Son,
Auctioneers.

English Furniture
of All Periods
Modern Furniture
and 26 Very Valuable and Rare XVII. and XVIII. Century
Chinese Rugs
and other sumptuous Hangings
By Order of Several Estates, Including Koehler & Kemp, Insurance Adjusters.
—ALSO—
A small but well selected Collection of
Chinese Porcelains
Formed by the late GENERAL CHAFFEE,
Together with a few other important pieces from a famous English Manor House.
—And by Orders of—
A Foreign Collector Residing Abroad,
A Very Rare Collection of Stone and Shell Cameos,
Comprising About 400 Pieces Dating from the XV. Century, Valued at $30,000.
Auction Sessions:
TOMORROW (Thurs.) & Friday, at 2:30 o'clock each day.
COMPULSORY SALE
To Pay Off a Mortgage of Ten Thousand Dollars Loaned on A Great Collection of
PAINTINGS,
Valued at $120,000.
Works of Rosa Bonheur, Diaz, Jacque, Delacroix, Millet, Mosler, Daubigny, Courbet, Troyon, Isabey, Harpignies, Van Marcke, Cazin, Decamps, Ziem.
ALSO
Early English, Spanish and French Portraits,
AND
Old Paintings of the Italian, Flemish and Dutch Schools
To be sold at Auction Tomorrow (Thurs.) and Friday.
NOTE HOUR—at 4 o'clock Each Day.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

For Money Advanced to a Large Oriental Rug Firm of London,
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
Will Sell on This Day,
Wednesday, May 10th, 1916,
at 10:30 A. M.,
at
539 Broadway, N. Y. City,
ABOUT 255 VERY FINE
ORIENTAL RUGS
Mostly large sizes, consisting of
SAROOKS, KERMANSHAHS, SERREBENDS, HAMADANS, MESHED, CHINESE CARPETS, HALL RUNNERS, Etc.
L. L. FIRUSKI, Auctioneer,
will sell at his
SALESROOM, 70 BOWERY
Thursday, May 11th, at 11 A. M.,
25 OIL PAINTINGS
BY VARIOUS ARTISTS, PLEDGED WITH WM. SIMPSON, 91 PARK ROW.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—W. A. TAYLOR & CO. against the STEAMSHIP "ADA," HER ENGINES, &C.—Notice:

I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause of contract, civil and maritime, $44,985.10; process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on May 22, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear, or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, May 6th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—OTIS N. SHEPARD against schooner "Mattie Newman."—Notice:

I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause of contract, civil and maritime, $2,595.85; process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on May 15, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, April 29, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

WILLIAMS & HOLLAND, Proctors for Libellant.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of METROPOLITAN FIREPROOF DOOR & SASH CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 22, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Edward's Storage Warehouse, 12 Howard Ave., Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fireproof doors, door parts, lumber, nails, and odds and ends used for the purpose of fireproofing said doors, desk, etc.

J. E. ANKUS, Trustee.

BROWN & BOSKEY, Attorneys for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper West Side Investments Include Riverside Drive Purchase—Forty-fourth Street Sale Near Fifth Avenue—Big Thirty-fourth Street Lease—Bronx Activity—Suburban Buyers.

Upper west side deals for apartment house improvement and the purchase of a Forty-fourth Street plot near Fifth Avenue, were the prominent features of the realty market yesterday.

In the upper Manhattan section a building syndicate, the Gustavius Construction Company, Augustus Schneider, President, purchased a plot 54 by 147 on the east side of Riverside Drive, 425 feet west of Broadway, at the point where the Drive makes a wide curve. The plot is between 158th and 159th Streets. It was bought from I. H. and William W. Jenney. The new owners are preparing plans for a six-story apartment house, and have obtained from the sellers a building loan of $74,000. The entire investment will represent about $150,000. Joseph Silverson was the broker in the deal. The buyers were represented by Gettner, Simon & Asher, as attorneys.

Heights Deal for Resale.

Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia has sold the plot 75 by 100 on the south side of 149th Street, 100 feet west of Broadway, to the Nason Realty Company, Alec. Nutanson, President. It has been held at $40,000. A resale to builders is pending for improvement with a six-story apartment house. Daniel Birdsall & Co., in conjunction with J. S. Maxwell, were the brokers in the sale.

Investor Buys White Court.

An investor has purchased from Morris Gumpel White Court, a nine-story apartment house at 203 West 107th Street, on plot size 50 by 100.11. The property, which is full leased, was held at $175,000. It was erected by the Hennessy Realty Company and sold by them to Mr. Gumpel in May, 1912. N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood negotiated the sale.

East Forty-fourth Street Sale.

The old four-story dwelling at 9 East Forty-fourth Street, 27 by 100.5, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, has been sold by the 9 East Forty-fourth Street Company, of which George Richards is President. The sellers acquired the property in 1913 from the Anna M. T. Blakeman estate for $140,000. Delmonico's is on the Fifth Avenue corner of the block, and on the Madison Avenue corner is the new building of Brooks Brothers.

Bachelor Hotel in Thirty-fifth Street.

A twelve-story bachelor apartment hotel has been planned by T. W. Stemmler, Jr., on the plot at 41 West Thirty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 98.9, who has obtained an option to purchase the property from Fanny Ellinger through William A. White & Sons. The plot is now occupied by an old four-story dwelling. The Crestwood Hotel adjoins on the west and on the east is a loft building. The property is assessed at $55,000. George Keister, architect, has prepared plans for the contemplated hotel, to cost $80,000. The plot was purchased by the present owner for $37,000 at auction last February.

Macdougal Street Tenement in Trade.

The Fogliasso-Clement Building Company, which has built several structures in the Greenwich Village section, has purchased from Louis A. Cardani and others the northeast corner of Seaman Avenue and 207th Street, 50 by 100, and a plot 40 by 110, on the south side of Sherman Avenue, fifty feet east of Academy Street, for apartment improvement. In exchange the buyers gave the seven-story tenement with stores at 79 and 81 Macdougal Street, 40 by 100, between Bleecker and Bedford Streets.

Harlem Dwellings Resold.

The six three-story dwellings at 222 to 232 West 135th Street, 110.6 by 99.11, have been purchased by the Merit Realty Company, Marcus L. Oak, President, from the Alrose Realty Company, which recently purchased them with thirteen others in the same row from the estate of John Sloane.

Big Thirty-fourth Street Lease.

An interesting Thirty-fourth Street lease was recorded yesterday which reflects the value of property in the business block between Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Jacob B. Orkin, who has a cloak and suit store at 21 West Thirty-fourth Street, leased from Charles E. Johnson the five-story building at 25 and 27 West Thirty-fourth Street for twelve years from Aug. 1, 1916. The lease ranges from $37,500 to $50,000 a year with taxes.

Third Avenue Corner in Farm Trade.

James McEchen has purchased the five-story tenement on the northwest corner of Third Avenue and 174th Street, 40 by 100, from J. Wilkins. In part payment the buyer gave a farm of 185 acres in Rockland County. A. I. Shapiro was the broker.

Bronx Sales.

M. Haberle purchased from A. C. Bragaw 1,446 Bryant Avenue, a two-family house on a lot 20 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave a dwelling occupying a plot 100 by 148 on the west side of Broadway between Second and Third Streets, Bayside, L. I. J. B. Wohlfarth and Edward Pearsall negotiated the trade.

The plot 120 by 168 on the east side of University Avenue, 512 feet south of Burnside Avenue, occupied by a two-story dwelling, has been sold by Smith & Phelps and H. Kadenberg.

A plot 50 by 100 on Jacobus Place, 100 feet north of 225th Street, Marble Hill, has been purchased by a builder for apartment house improvement from Robert Neil and William Fisher. The brokers were Jacobs & Simon.

A. I. Shapiro has sold for James Mills the five-story tenement at 1,415 Franklin Avenue, and for the Podgur Realty Company the five-story tenement at 1,451 Prospect Avenue.

Long Island.

Mrs. Maud B. Lilly has sold the plot 40 by 100 at the northeast corner of Broadway and Dongan Street to Thomas Daly, who gave in exchange the two-family house at 20 Banta Street, Elmhurst.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for Ernst Kreusler, Jr., a plot of lots on the east side of Clarence Avenue, 260 feet north of Amstel Boulevard, Arverne, L. I., to Charles Canet, who will immediately improve with a stucco-hollow tile house for his own occupancy.

John E. Roosevelt has sold a plot 200 by 200 at the southwest corner of Saul and Amity Streets, Flushing, to Gladys E. Dick of New Rochelle.

Frederick E. Hamlin of Brooklyn has purchased from Philip Creuloch two plots on the Ricket-Finlay Realty Company's tract at Broadway, Flushing.

Ford Company Buys in Yonkers.

The Ford Motor Company has taken title to a plot in Yonkers on the corner of South Broadway, Herriot, and New Main Streets. A new branch building will be erected. The property was purchased from Margaretha and Frederick W. Blatzheim.

New Jersey.

Henry and Walter Rosenberg have secured a mortgage of $50,000 from the Morristown Savings Bank on a plot, 100 by 124 feet at Long Branch, N. J. The money will be used to improve the property with stores and a moving-picture theatre. Thomas W. Lamb is the architect.

Tenement Buyers.

The Bond and Mortgage Company has sold to a client of W. J. Huston & Son, for investment, 217 West 142d Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 99.11.

Brooklyn.

Brooks & Momand have sold for Katherine Kruger to Pincus Glickman the northeast corner of Ralph Avenue and Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, a vacant plot, 80 by 100. The purchaser intends to erect two four-story flats.

Commercial Leases.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased through the J. Edgar Leaycraft Company the store at 2,382 Broadway to Huntsman & Seligson, upholstery.

White-Goodman have leased the store at 40 Vesey Street to the Vesey Hardware Company and the store at 228 West Broadway to the Puritan Food Product Company.

William A. White & Sons have rented the entire building at 317 Washington Street to Rae & Hatfield.

Wolfsohn & August have leased for the National Hosiery Company the south half of the store at 1,370 St. Nicholas Avenue, fifty feet north of 138th Street, for John McCauley to Leopold Oppenheimer the store at 2,611 Eighth Avenue.

Suburban Plots at Auction.

Manhattan, Bronx, Long Island and New Jersey properties are interesting features of a special sale Ryan L. Kennelly has arranged for today at the Vesey Street salesroom. An interesting feature of the sale will be the eighty acres of land between Rutherford and Kingsland, N. J.

Big Sale of Brooklyn Lots.

On Tuesday next in the Brooklyn Exchange Salesroom, 189 Montague Street, Joseph P. Day will sell eighty-one Brooklyn lots belonging to the estate of the late Henry M. Gescheidt, on Ocean Parkway, Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Avenues, Avenues F and H, and adjacent streets. Through an error the sale was announced for yesterday.

Loans Placed.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $29,000 on the five-story and basement brick and stone apartment covering premises 3,056 Albany Crescent, Bronx, and $12,500 on the three-story and basement brick dwelling covering premises No. 118 West Ninety-first Street, Manhattan.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

The two six-story flats at 108 and 110 East Eighty-first Street, 42 by 104.4, were taken by the Altavista Holding Company, P. Grassi, President, in exchange for the tenement at the southeast corner of Bleecker and Perry Streets. Mrs. Mary P. Ryan was the seller of the Eighty-first Street property.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

40th St, 607 West, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 75x100, two-story abattoir; also 40th St, 637 to 641 West, n s, 525 ft w of 11th Av, 75x82, three-story abattoir, all leaseholds; Kerns Commission Co. against David Shannon Co. et al.; Merritt Lane, attorney; Thomas O'Callaghan, referee; due on judgment, $38,994.40; to Jacob Mayers for $37,500.

Greene St, 146, e s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 25x99.6, four-story loft building; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against William C. Althause et al.; Frederick L. Allen, attorney; William F. Clare, referee; due on judgment, $17,815.57; taxes, &c., $467.50; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

55th St, 313 West, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.5, three-story dwelling; Patrick G. Tighe against Alma Witt et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Frederic I. Lockman, referee; due on judgment, $1,845.90; taxes, &c., $371.97; to the Crescent Star Realty Co. for $15,000.

70th St, 417 East, n s, 300.6 ft e of 1st Av, 37.10x95.4, six-story tenements and stores; Jacob Marx against Jacob Israelson et al.; Arthur O. Ernst, attorney; James W. Hyde, referee; due on judgment, $32,722.89; taxes, &c., $397.80; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Hugh D. Smyth.

Park Av, 1,960, n w corner of 132d St, 20x75, four-story tenement and stores; Artemas B. Smith against Bertha C. Welch et al.; Henry H. Bowman, attorney; John H. Rogan, referee; due on judgment, $7,968.45; taxes, &c., $2,012.60; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

By Samuel Marx.

47th St, 330 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100, four-story tenement and three-story rear tenement; Adelaide R. Henry against Irving Bachrach et al.; James D. Merriman, attorney; Henry M. Goldfogle, referee; due on judgment, $11,947.37; taxes, &c., $347.14; to the plaintiff for $9,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Kelly St, 829, w s, 266 ft s of Longwood Av, 40x100, five-story tenement; Celine Schneider against Selara Holding Co. et al.; John B. Quintin, attorney; Harold C. Knoeppel, referee; due on judgment, $27,108.46; taxes, &c., $1,801.23; to the plaintiff for $30,100.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

45th St, 413 West, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 24x100.5, three-story tenement and two-story rear tenement; executor's sale estate of Mary Wallace, deceased.

72d St, 121 West, n s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x102.2, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Convent Av, 311, e s, near 148d St, 20x100, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Broome St, 42 and 44, n s, 75 ft w of Goerck St, 38.9x75, six-story tenement, with stores; voluntary sale.

120th St, 112 East, s s, 152.6 ft e of Park Av, 20.10x100.11, four-story flat; voluntary sale.

59th St, 161 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

James St, 40, w s, 50 ft s of Madison St, 33.7x100, four-story tenement, with store; voluntary sale.

134th St, 252 East, s s, 85 ft e of 134th St, 100x99.11, two-story frame house and vacant; voluntary sale.

Tract of 80 acres in Union County, between Rutherford and Kingsland, N. J.; under lease to Canadian Car & Foundry Co.; voluntary sale.

161st St, 517 West, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

St. Nicholas Av, e s, 161.5 ft s of 162d St, 32.6x117.4x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale.

Monroe Av, w s, 100 ft s of Pierce Av, 150x100, vacant, voluntary sale.

Radcliff Av, s s, 225 ft w of Pierce Av, 50x100, vacant; voluntary sale.

141st St, n s, 100.2 ft w of Beekman Av, 75x313.7, vacant; voluntary sale.

New Hyde Park, L. I.—32 1-3 acres at s w corner of Jericho Turnpike and Denton Av; voluntary sale.

Hollis, L. I.—10 acres on South St, s s, 385 ft e of Farmer's Av.; voluntary sale.

Woodbine, N. J.—2,380 lots, Woodbine to Poplar Avs., between West and Johnson Avs.; voluntary sale.

12th St, 15 West, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x130.4x irregular, four-story dwelling; T. M. Biddle and another against A. N. Biddle and another, individually and as administrators; Foley & M., attorneys; partition.

By Henry Brady.

West Broadway, 245, e s, 112.6 ft n of White St, 18.9x100, six-story loft and store; Matilda Stiefel against Simon Morris; Wise & S., attorneys; due, $23,150.85; taxes, &c., $561.

62d St, 235 West, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; F. M. Keppel against Pauline Bretsman et al.; E. R. R. Otheman, attorney; due, $16,357.86; taxes, &c., $355.85.

By Joseph P. Day.

69th St, 209 East, n s, 184.1 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.4, four-story flat; F. C. Schneider against A. W. Schenck et al.; Gross & S., attorneys; due, $8,058; prior mortgages $21,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

8th St, 329 East, n s, 218.8 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x99.11, five-story tenement, with stores; H. de F. Weekes against Fannie Gutman et al.; Weekes Brothers, attorneys; due, $5,053.58; taxes, &c., $992.35; tax lien, $669.85; prior mortgages $25,500.

By Daniel Greenwald.

11th St, 617 East, s s, 249 ft e of Avenue B, 25 x103.3, five-story tenement with stores; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. as sub-trustee against William Hahn et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due, $14,766.94; taxes, &c., $266.65.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Taylor Av, e s, 400 ft n of Patterson Av, 25x 101.8xirregular; William Grosspeter against H. Attard et al.; J. H. Hilfreich, attorney; due, $4,493.07; taxes, &c., $191.85. 173d St, 409-11 East, n s, 58 ft e of Webster Av, 50x90.4, flat; Ida Spindler against Simplex Improvement Corporation et al.; Wise & O., attorneys; due, $9,814.84; taxes, &c., $175; prior mortgage, $24,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Story Av, n s, 305 ft e of Olmstead Av, 100x 210 ft, Quimby Av; Augusta Heinmetter and another against Peter Handibode and another; M. B. McHugh, attorney; due, $4,430.65; taxes, &c., $2,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Kappock St, n e corner Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25.8x65; estate of J. G. Johnson, M. Johnson, Independence Av, trustee, owners; Everett V. Meeks, 52 Vanderbilt Av, architect; cost.....$12,000

Strang Av, n w corner Hill Av, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, 20x54; Lingl Volusato, 488 College Av, owner; B. Eberling, 2,400 Westchester Av, architect; cost.....$5,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, n e corner 97th St, to a seven-story tenement and store; Peter Doelger Brewing Co., 407 East 55th St, owner; C. Stegmayer, 168 East 91st St, architect; cost.....$20,000

Fulton St, 58 and 60, to a six-story loft; estate of Leonard Lewisohn, 11 Broadway, owner; B. H. & C. N. Whinston, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost.....$5,000

134th St, 28 West, to a five-story tenement; E. G. Winston, 393 Canal St, owner; E. Benedict, 1,947 Broadway, architect; cost.....$5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 274 to 278, w s, 25 ft s of 179th St, 100x100; V. R. Building Corporation to Agnes Farrell, 11 West 102d St, mtg $95,000, May 8; attorneys, Whaley, Wing & F., 27 William St.....$100

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 186th St, 64.10 x175; Genco Realty Co. to Manhattan Heights Improvement Co., Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $17,500, May 8; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$1

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 150th St, 99.11x100; Edward W. Martin Co. to Sherrill Babcock of New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., March 6; attorney, Sherrill Babcock, 165 Broadway.....$1

HENRY ST, 304, s s, 215.3 ft e of Scammel St, 21.4x85x23.11x85; Frieda Hart to Emma Isenberg, 38 East 106th St, mtg $16,000, May 8; attorney, M. H. Hart, 280 B'way..$1

INTERIOR LOT, begins 100 ft s of 187th St and 100 ft w of Audubon Av, runs w 75x s 100x e 75x n 50 to beginning; Joseph O. Clement et al. to Manhattan Heights Improvement Co., Inc., 135 Broadway, May 6; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 91.8 ft n of 94th St, 18x80; Royall Houghton to Dora Millheiser, 1,227 Lexington Av, mtg $10,000, May 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Co.....$1

MACDOUGAL ST, 79-81, w s, 137.9 ft s of Bleecker St, 39.9x100; Fogliasso Clement Building Co to Louis F. Cardam et al, 937 6th Av, confirmation deed, May 4; Attorney, Lawyers Title Co.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph O. Clement and another to same, mtg $54,500, May 6; Attorney, Lawyers Title Co.....$1

SHERMAN AV, s s, 50 ft e of Academy St, 100x110, mtg $9,000, 207th St, s e corner of Seaman Av, 50x100x59.1x100.5, mtg $6,020; Audubon Av, w s, 100 ft s of 187th St, 50x 176, mtg $10,000; Louis F. Cardani et al. to Eugenia Fogliasso and another, Century Av, near Main St, Fort Lee, N. J., May 6; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$100

SEAMAN AV, s e s, 96.3 ft n e of 218th St, 100x100; Provincial Realty Alliance to David Zipkin, 924 Western Av, May 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Co.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 59.9 ft n of 130th St, 29.4x108.7x25x88.5; William Steinkamp to Genco Realty Co., Inc., 99 Nassau St, mtg $21,000, April 19; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St.....$1

WEEHAWKEN ST, w s, 80.9 ft n of Christopher St, 28.8x28.10 to e s of West St; Sol Lent and Augusta, his wife, to Augusta Lent, 315 West 115th St, May 8; attorney, C. L. Schiveren, 189 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, 2,150, w s, 75.10 ft s of 112th St, 25x100; Elvira Focarile to Michele Palladino, 417 East 116th St, April 10; attorney, Alfonso Broona, 150 Nassau.....$1

7TH AV, n e corner of 140th St, 100x100; May V. Beran to Etta Salzman, 212 Lexington Av, Brooklyn, May 8; attorney, Joseph Salzman, 350 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.....$1

10TH ST, 321 and 323 East, s s, 52.6 ft e of 2d Av, 40x100.3; Maria, wife, and Joseph Berliant to Samuel November, 121 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $56,000, May 9; attorneys, November & Jaffe, 160 Broadway.....$1

24TH ST, 224 and 226 East, s s, 244 ft w of 2d Av, 48.9x98.9; John T. McGee and another to Perdaf Realty Corp'n, 209 West 18th St; attorney, Jacob E. Salomon, 56 Pine St.....$1

25TH ST, 363 (353) West, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Miriam V. Schmid to Mary E. Brady, 371 West 23d St, mtg $14,000, April 11; attorney, Henry Brady, 200 West 23d St.....$1

39TH ST, s s, 800 ft w of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Mary J. McDonald to Gertrude E. Lewis, 2,142 Greene St, Phila., Pa., Oct. 8, 1907.....$100

74TH ST, 132 West, s s, 320 feet w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Oscar E. Rosenheim to Evariato B. Battle, 122 East 39th St, mtg $24,000; Attorney, Title Guarantee Co..$1

77TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Joseph Koebler to Louis Koebler, his wife, 423 East 77th St, A. T. mtg $10,000, May 8; attorney, Frank Brodsky, 316 East 72d St.....$1

96TH ST, 31 West, n s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 10x100.11; Wm. J. Casey to Geo. H. Burns, 1,002 Madison Av, mtg $20,000, May 8; Attorney, Lawyers Title Co.....$1

118TH ST, 333-335 West, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Edward W. Martin Co. to Sherrill Babcock of New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., March 6; attorney, Sherrill Babcock, 165 Broadway.....$1

125TH ST, 462 West, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Agnes Farrell to V. R. Building Corporation, 1,029 East 163d St, mtg $8,000, May 8; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 1,682, e s, —x72.7; Theodore Gutman to Finance Operating Co., Inc., 140 Nassau St, mtg $4,000, May 5; attorneys, Finance Operating Co., 140 Nassau St..$100

ALEXANDER AV, 134, e s, 19.6x89.6; College Point Savings Bank to Nettie Bierhof, 592 West 113th St, mtg $7,000, April 27; attorney, Frederick S. Rauber, 145 Nassau St.....$8,349

BRYANT AV, 1,419, w s, 25x100; Rolland De L. King and another to Francis G. Monell and another, 1,598 Lexington Av, mtg $5,500, April 25; attorney, F. G. Monell, 1,598 Lexington Av.....$1

FINDLAY AV, s e corner of 186th St, 40x 100.2; also Teller Av, s w corner of 186th St, 25.2x100.2; Edward D. Dowling, Referee, to Aetna Accident and Liability Co. of Hartford, May 8; attorney, H. Ginnane, 100 William St.....$65,000

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,415 and 2,417, w s, 40.5x90; Ellen Brown to John McCahill, 626 Coster St, mtgs $16,000, May —; attorney, John McCahill, 941 Southern Boulevard...$1

LOT 55, map of part of Crane estate; Pasquale Brigantl to Carmela Mitola, 638 East 137th St, ¼ part, mtg $4,100, March 15, 1915; attorney, C. Mitola, 186 Lincoln Av.....$1

LOT 50, map of part of Downing estate; Ellen Brown to John McCahill, 626 Coster St, mtgs $4,500, May —; attorney, John McCahill, 941 Southern Boulevard.....$1

LOTS 91 and 92, map of Dash Estate; Solomon Lent to Augusta Lent, 315 West 115th St, May 8;; attorney, C. L. Schwerin, 189 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 3 to 7, and 82 and 83, map of Lohbauer Park; Diedrich Luedeke to Marie E. Cox, 271 West 118th St, ½ part, Jan. 31; attorney, Harold S. Fleischer, 1,662 Madison Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Pauline Buhrmeister, 2 Prospect Drive, Yonkers, N. Y., ½ part, Jan. 31; attorney, same.....$1

SIMPSON ST, e s, 281.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 40x100; Edward W. Martin Co. to Sherrill Babcock, Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., March 6; attorney, Sherrill Babcock, 165 Broadway.....$1

TRINITY AV, e s, 219.8 ft s of 165th St, 80x100; O. Karp & Grow, Inc., to Ernest Hall, 1,087 Boston Road, mtg $18,000, April 22; attorney, Ernest Hall, 62 William St..$1

UNION AV, s e corner of 156th St, 25x94; Rebecca Miller to Max L. Cohen, 38 Park Row, mtg $11,000, May 4; attorney, M. Keller, 5 Beekman St.....$1

WILLIAMS AV, e s, 146.7 ft n of Middletown Road, 25x100; Wellman Finance and Realty Co. to Charles Hein, 642 St. Ann's Av, April 24; attorney, Charles Hein, 642 St. Ann's Av.....$100

WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft s of 138th St, 25x 81.6; same to same, March 21; same attorney.....$1

WILLIS AV, n w corner of 187th St, 25x 81.6; Andrew Davey to Davey Realty Co., Inc., 350 Greenwich St, March 21; attorney, John A. Hardiman, 27 William St.....$1

3D AV, s w corner of 165th St, 25.1x97.9; Andrew Davey to Davey Realty Co., Inc., 350 Greenwich St, March 21; attorney, John A. Hardiman, 27 William St.....$1

3D AV, n w corner of 140th St, 37.6x100; same to same, March 21; attorney, same..$1

3D AV, s w corner of 144th St, 31x75; same to same, March 21; attorney, same.....$1

3D AV, n w corner of 145th St, 50x100; same to same, March 21; attorney, same.....$1

140TH ST, s s, 430.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 87.6x100; William Rankin to Alexander Rankin, 264 Riverside Drive, May 8; attorney, Alexander Rankin, 264 Riverside Drive..$100

187TH ST, n s, 31.10 ft e of Bathgate Av, 22 x72.1; Ernest Hall, executor, to Jessie Gifford, 235 West 115th St, May 4; attorney, Ernest Hall, 64 William St.....$1

239TH ST, 250 East, s s, 40x100; Lena Besserer to Charles H. Cuddeback, 208 West 181st St, mtg $4,500, May 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 931, e s, 47.10 ft s of 106th St, 26.6x100, ½ pt, all title, May 9, due and interest as per bond; Mary K. Holly to Title Guar. & Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$2,500

AUDUBON AV, n w cor 186th St, same property, May 8, due and int as per bond; same to Genco Realty Co., Inc., 217 West 125th St.; attorney, same.....$25,500

AUDUBON AV, n w cor 186th St, runs n 64.10x w 100x n 50x w 75x s 114.10 ft to 186th St.x e 175 ft to beginning; Building Loan, May 8, demand 6 p. c.; Manhattan Heights Impt. Co., Inc., to City Mtg. Co., 15 Wall St; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$102,500

AUDUBON AV, 274 and 278, w s, 25 ft s of 179th St, 100x100, May 8, due June 27, 1916 or sooner, 6 p. c.; same to same; attorneys, same.....$1,200

AUDUBON AV, 274 and 278, w s, 25 and 75 ft s of 79th St, 2 lots, each 50x100, 2 prior mtgs, each $7,000, May 8, 3 years or sooner, 6 p. c.; Agnes Farrell to V. R. Building Corp., 1,029 East 163d St; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$14,000

BROADWAY, 4,355, lease, chattels, &c., May 8, due Feb. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; Arthur E. Unger to Emil Oppenheimer, 651 West 181st St; attorney, Harry Edwards, 15 William St, notes.....$1,200

HENRY ST, 304, s s, 215.3 ft e of Scammel, 24x95x23.11x95, deed recorded as mtg, May 8, due and interest as per agreement; Emma Isenberg to Casualty Co. of America, 68 William St.....$1

MACDOUGAL ST, 79 and 81, w s, 137.9 ft s of Bleecker St, 39.9x100, May 8, due and mtg as per bond; Louis Cardani et al. to Joseph E. Clement and another, 616 West 184th St; attorney, William E. Paola, 399 Broadway.....$23,000

3D AV, 934, n w cor 56th St, 16.5 and 167 East, runs w 100x n 53.10x e 6x s 28.5x e 95 ft to Av s 25.5 ft to beginning, May 9, due Nov. 1, 1917, 5 p. c.; Patrick Meenan to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 Park Place; attorney, Richard B. Kelly, 253 B'way.....$10,000

6TH AV, 771, s w corner of 44th St, 102 West, runs s 25.5x w 75x s 75x w 25x n 100.5 to 44th St, e e 100 to beginning, ¼ part, May 8, 3 years; Isaac J. Greenwood to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$5,000

Bronx.

BECK ST, w s, 175 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; Henrietta Hahn to Herman Feinberg, 572 5th St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $5,000, May 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jonas, L. & N., 115 Broadway.....$2,000

CHISHOLM ST, e s, 75 ft s of Jennings St, 40x irregular; Benjamin R. Graham to Myron Straus, 73 West 116th St, May 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. V. Schavrien, 44 East 23d St, Brooklyn.....$500

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, s e s, at s s of Fort Independence St, 53.10x65.2 to Sedgwick Av, 117.4x146.9x2.4; 183d Street Holding Corporation to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, May 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,000

RAILROAD AV, s e s, 250 ft n e of Union Av, 44x100; also Lot 362, map of Lohbauer Park; Bentz Contracting Co. to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, May 5, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Frank, 258 East 139th St.....$500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ACADEMY ST, e s, 150 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 50x100, all; Loyal Building Co., Inc., to Julius Sokolower and another, 552 West 25th St, from May 15, 1916, to April 31, 1919; attorney, Coller & Coller, 1 Liberty St..$5,300

AMSTERDAM AV, 961, store and basement, and 107th St, 175 West, part of basement; Joseph Zucker to Edward F. Lehr, 517 West 124th St, 10

FOR SALE

Beautiful All-Year Home on Water

Must Sell Now. Your Terms.

Actual Ownership Shore Front—Private Dock.

Has ten fine rooms, three baths; huge living room, with fireplace, dining room, kitchen and fully equipped pantry on first floor. Four fine bedrooms and two baths on second floor. Three bedrooms and bath on third floor. Unusual country advantages and every city convenience are here. A fine club, school, churches, lakes are conveniently near.

Send for full particulars.
GEO. R. PEARE,
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In

Hudson Terminal Building

Desirable Office Space

3304 square feet on the 15th floor of 50 Church Street. With northerly and westerly exposure. For 2 years to April 30th, 1918. $545 a month. Very fine location, plenty of light.

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55 Liberty Street
Telephone 333 Cortlandt

SASQUA HILLS

CONNECTICUT

Several responsible New York business men built homes on a Connecticut hilltop overlooking the Sound. These plots were bought after inspection covering practically all the available territory within reasonable distance of New York. In order to protect their homes against undesirable conditions—or neighbors—they purchased the property immediately surrounding and lying between their respective plots.

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COOL, SUNNY, LUXURIOUS. 6-room apartment, 2 baths; Broadway, corner 115th; May 1-Oct. 1 or less; $100 a month. Opportunity, P 257 Times Downtown.

400 West 118th, until October, five rooms, bath; Baby Grand piano; tastefully furnished; all conveniences; $80. Apartment No. 6.

Artistically furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; Victrola, silver, linen; corner Broadway; light, cool, airy; sacrifice, $85. 601 West 156th St., Apartment 64.

12th St., 149 West.—Will sublet for Summer at $40 choicely and newly furnished 8-room housekeeping apartment; 2d floor front, south. Telephone 6774 Chelsea. Williams.

Morningside Drive, one block from Columbia; July and August; well-furnished apartment, 5 light rooms; references required; call by appointment. J 132 Times.

Elegantly furnished or unfurnished front 5-room apartment; high-class house; one block from 145th St. subway; at sacrifice. 3,505 Broadway. Apartment 33.

Riverside Drive, 640, overlooking Hudson; completely, beautifully furnished; seven rooms, three baths. Apartment 5G.

98th, 202 West.—Six rooms, bath, completely furnished; $40; subway; also three-room housekeeping, $7 weekly. Martin.

Oceanic Apartments.—Handsomely furnished 3-4-6 rooms, kitchenette, piano, linen, silver; immediate possession. Coyle, 137 West 82d St.

Completely furnished four-room apartment; improvements; Victrola; three blocks Dyckman subway, one from Hudson. Finn, 674 Academy St.

1 WEST 85TH. Sublet, furnished, high-class housekeeping apartment; five large, light, cool rooms; park view; unusual reduction.

106th, 206 West.—Attractive, sunny, modern elevator apartment; near Broadway; two bedrooms.

Attractive, light, five-room elevator apartment, furnished; restaurant in house; sublet, $70; near subway. Apt. 76, 438 W. 116th.

93d, 309 West.—7 rooms, all light, cool; fifth floor; southern exposure; fine furniture; reasonable; June-October. Bailey.

Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 289 West 78d. Columbus 8974.

113th, 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—5 rooms, beautifully furnished; high class. Fisher.

81st St., 167 West.—Seven well furnished, large, all sunny rooms; reasonable rent. Glave.

119th, 480 West.—Five large, beautiful outside rooms; very reasonable; to October.

59th St., 38 West. — Sublet two nicely furnished apts.; $100-$200.

84th, 17 West.—Seven large, light, well-furnished rooms; rent reasonable. Crittenden.

116th, 616 West. (Apartment 103.)—Six rooms, southeast exposure, from June.

83d, 4 West.—8 beautifully furnished rooms and bath, $50.

Morningside Drive, 100, Apt. 85.—Five rooms, furnished or unfurnished; cool, airy.

Furnished—West Side.

116th, 610 West, between Broadway-Riverside; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; first floor front; rent $35; immediate possession. Telephone 9040 Morningside.

158th, 651 West.—Apartment, rooms, studios; seven acres ground, Hudson River; boathouse; garage; plazza; subway; home conveniences. Audubon 1487.

Handsomely furnished four rooms, elevator apartment, at a moderate rental during Summer. Superintendent, 508 West 139th St. Audubon 3595.

St. Nicholas Av., 574, (Corner 139th.)—A charming apartment of four rooms, high-class elevator house; every modern improvement.

Riverside Drive, 468, (corner 119th St.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory; beautifully and completely furnished. Broderick.

A beautiful, spacious 4-room apartment, charmingly furnished, in exclusive, high-class elevator house. Apply 507 West 113th.

2-room apartment, $50, possession at once. 3-room apartment, possession 20th; $60. Sublet bargain. 18 East 60th St.

144TH, (668 Riverside Drive.)—Large, sunny room; running water; reasonable. Apartment 25.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (Corner 84th.)—11 all light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

Attractive apartment, fine river view; family will sublet for Summer. Apt. 82S, 300 West 100th St.; immediate occupancy.

Two rooms and bath, facing Central Park; June to October. Hotel San Remo, 74th, Central Park W. Apt. 40S. References.

Unfurnished—East Side.

1,155 PARK AV., Corner 92d St. 11 rooms and 4 baths; Yearly rental, $2,100. Ready for immediate occupancy.

MADISON AV., 712, adjoining n. w. cor. 63d St., all of third floor, two large rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST., Telephone JOHN 5700.

76th, 35 East, (Apt. 10.)—Sacrifice cheap, unfurnished, 7-room apartment; one-half block from 5th Av.

Wanted, unfurnished, small apartment, two people; $40 or less. J 129 Times.

Unfurnished—West Side.

STUDIO APARTMENTS. 130-132 West 34th St., 2 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenette; rent, $33-$43. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

Sublet four rooms; all light; river view; lease expires October; $30. Phone 7020 Morningside.

105th, 228, (Broadway.)—Desirable location; eight beautiful rooms; 12 outside windows; $55.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

81st St., 10 West.—Splendid 4-room apartment; convenient all car lines; lease October or longer. Rose.

To sublet, one 4-room and bath, one 5-room and bath, 507 West 111th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, two-room kitchenette, southern exposure, 435 West 119th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St., one 5-room and 2 baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 528 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 615 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

Manhattan Av., 342.—Opposite park, floor, five rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water.

To sublet, one 7-room and bath, 130 Claremont Av. Agent on premises.

56TH, 59 WEST.—Bachelor apartment and studio; unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

Studio apartments, new last Fall; north light. Brooklyn Heights Studios, 66 Poplar St. Inquire C. A. Anderson, 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

NEW BUILD

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Northwest disturbance mentioned Monday night has reached Eastern North Dakota with greatly increased intensity, but as yet without precipitation of consequence, except to the westward, where there were quite general showers, accompanied by a great fall in temperature to much below normal conditions and by a decided rise in pressure, a marked high area covering the Pacific Coast States.

Snow is falling tonight in Yellowstone Park, with a temperature of 28 degrees. The low pressure distribution has resulted in abnormally high temperatures throughout the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys. The Plains States, Colorado, and the Southwest, and in the Plains States and Eastern Colorado the temperatures Wednesday ranged from 90 to 96 degrees.

In the Upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Atlantic States, from North Carolina northward, it is considerably cooler.

The eastward movement of the Northwest low area will result in showers Wednesday or Wednesday night and probably Thursday in the upper lake region, and on Wednesday night or Thursday in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the north portion of the Middle Atlantic district.

In the South generally fair weather will continue. It will be warmer Wednesday in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and on Thursday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. It will be cooler Thursday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region; probably much cooler Thursday night.

Warnings of heavy frost have been issued for Idaho and the interior of Washington and Oregon.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, probably showers and warmer.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, cloudy and warmer, probably showers north portion.

New England—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, cloudy and warmer.

Western New York—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday. Thursday, showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	61	62	4 P. M.	69	62
6 A. M.	57	61	6 P. M.	69	59
9 A. M.	57	63	8 P. M.	59	55
12 M.	68	62	11 P. M.	54	54

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 57.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees at 12:30 P. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 37 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.73 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
2:00	502-504 W. 151 St.; Burns Bros.	$1,000
2:25	471 W. 147 St.; Charles Coffey	None
3:30	530 E. 5 Av.; Wm. Kosch	Slight
8:35	128 W. 72 St.; Mrs. — Garmand	Slight
9:20	Front 135 E. 27 St., (motor truck.) Dept. St. Cleaning	Slight
9:50	95 1 St., Ft. Elehousing	Slight
10:00	1,532 B'way; Variety Weekly Paper	$10
10:45	129 7 St.; Wadinski & Wolanski	None
11:45	Lenox Av. and 145 St.; O. J. Gude & Co.	Slight
P.M.		
1:20	Webster Av. and 189 St.; John Wilkinson	Slight
1:45	Olmstead and Quimby Ave., Lands given	None
1:56	Timpson Pl. and Leggett Av.; Rogers & Haggerty	Slight
2:05	206 Stanton St.; Annie Bokser	Slight
2:50	61 Watts St.; Frank Fontine	Slight
2:35	2,405 2 Av.; George Ford	Slight
2:35	248 E. 36 St.; William Coyle	Slight
2:40	7 Av. and 35 St.; Rapid Transit Construction Co.	None
3:10	1,764 B'way; M. Grosman & Co.	Slight
4:15	328 W. 52 St.; Haslacker Bros.	Slight
4:30	276 Fordham St.; Mrs. M. Meyers	Slight
4:45	1,018 Havemeyer Av.; P. McCann	Slight
4:40	4,919 B'way; John Hern	Slight
4:50	608 Jennings St.; M. Quilty	Slight
5:45	Pier 2 N. R.; Lehigh Val. R. R.	$25
6:25	200 W. 105 St.; John Gibbons	Slight
6:50	125 St. and Mott Haven Canal; city property	Slight
7:10	209 E. 39 St.; Geo. Stubbs	Slight
7:50	510 E. 79 St.; City and Suburban Homes	Slight
8:10	16 Rutgers Pl.; Morris Goldstein	Slight
9:05	18 Rutgers Pl.; Meyer Wolf	Slight
9:10	154 E. 123 St.; Yale Towel Supply Co.	Slight
10:05	52 W. 21st St.; N. Y. Dyeing Co.	Slight
11:50	Pier 2, N. R.; Lehigh Valley R. R.	$50

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To stenographer and typewriter, third grade, Court of Special Sessions: Loretta V. Reynolds, 86.90. Children's Court: Marie V. O'Neill, 83.64; Elizabeth A. Daley, 81.25. Tenement House Department, Executive Division, Manhattan: Madeline Raub, 85.30; Executive Division, Brooklyn, Mary T. Currier, 74.80. New Building Bureau, Manhattan: Isabel Mc-Croiken, 86.49. Old Building Bureau, Brooklyn: Nellie M. Hayes, 85.27. Stenographic Division, Manhattan: Mary B. Murphy, 89.10; Lucy McEwen, 85.47. Stenographic Division, Brooklyn: Mary F. Condon, 79.39.

United States.

The commission announces the postponement to May 17 of the examination for assistant in dry land arboriculture, for men only. Senior students of colleges or universities of recognized standing will be admitted upon filing applications showing them to be eligible, but their names will not be entered on the eligible register in the event they attain eligibility in the examination until they have furnished proof of actual graduation. The salary ranges from $900 to $1,500 a year. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The French Club of Hunter College will present, on May 12, in the College Chapel, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, two plays. One play, "Les Romanesques," by Edmond Rostand, has taken its tone and color from Shakespeare. It will be preceded by a one-act comedy by Theodore de Banville, in which the central figure is Gringoire, the poor, wandering poet. There will be two performances, at 3 P. M. (admission 25 cents,) and at 8 P. M., (admission 35 cents).

William H. Moskowitz of the Remington Typewriter Company will address the Efficiency Club of the Julia Richman High School at 3 P. M., tomorrow in the assembly hall of the Twenty-third Street Annex on "What one should know to enter an export department."

The Irving Dramatic Society of the Stuyvesant High School will present "The Comedy of Errors," on the evening of May 19 in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School.

Rosamond Goertner has been re-elected President of the Women Principles' Eligible List Association.

The Board of Superintendent has recommended that $80,400 be included in the budget for 1917 for a Faculty and equipment of a girls' parental school in this city.

The Professional Elementary Teachers' Association will hold a meeting for all teachers of the kindergarten to the 6B group at the Hotel Manhattan at 12 P. M., on May 11.

Principal William P. O'Flaherty of P. S. 40, the Bronx, and Principal William P. McCarthy of P. S. 42, the Bronx, are to exchanges places.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DEY, MARY LAIDLIE, (Dec. 27, 1915;) net estate, $107,358; Richard V. Dey, brother, was the beneficiary. Assets: Bank, $6,074; personalty, $500; notes and mortgages, $18,820; stocks and bonds, $83,121; one-half interest in contract to sell land in La Porte County, Ind., $6,625.

GERKEN, HENRY, (June 15, 1914;) net estate, $217,777. Assets were: 502-504 E. 75th St., $14,000; equity, $17,000, in 1,408 3d Av., appraised at $48,000; equity, $19,000, in 2,411 8th Av., appraised at $40,000; equity, $10,000, in 2,413 8th Av., appraised at $24,000; equity, $9,500, in 2,415 8th Av., appraised at $23,500; equity, $9,500, in 2,417 8th Av., appraised at $23,500; equity, $12,500, in 2,419 8th Av., appraised at $24,500; equity, $13,000, in 2,421 8th Av., appraised at $24,000; equity, $13,000, in 2,423 8th Av., appraised at $24,000; premises Jerome Av., cor. Evelyn Place, $28,000; bank, $13,050; mortgages and notes, $87,776; stocks, $13,148.

HIRSCH, ALBERT, (Dec. 5, 1915;) net estate, $147,732. Assets: Equity, $6,342, in 111 W. 86th St., appraised at $38,000; bank, $589; life insurance, $20,511; personalty and claims due, $2,876; 430 shares Hirsch Lumber Company common, $43,000; 1,512 shares Hirsch Lumber Company, 2d preferred, $151,200.

O'SHEA, JAMES, (Nov. 11, 1915;) net estate, $248,415. Assets: 31 W. 88th St., appraised at $20,000; 621, 623, 625, 627 Col. Av., equity, $87,256, appraised at $134,000; 61 W. 91st St., $23,000; 1,886-1,888 Park Av., $16,000; seven lots on 218th and 219th St., east of Barnes Av., the Bronx, $19,250; there was $940 due for taxes on the last item; bank, $7,853; notes and mortgages, $62,738; stocks and bonds, $23,200, and personalty, $542.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Maj. I. L. Hunt, Bureau of Insular Affairs, (Capt. of Inf.,) is relieved from duty as Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, effective June 13.

Lt. Col. G. Montgomery, Ord. Dept., to this city on business pertaining to operations of the Ord. Dept., then to his station.

Following officers, members of the present class at the Army War College, will report to the President of the War College for duty as Assistant Instructors during the session of 1916-1917: Lt. Col. H. Jervey, Corps of Engrs., and Majs. J. A. Shipton, C. A. C., and D. E. Aultman, 6th Field Artillery.

1st Lt. H. H. Arnold, 3d Inf., to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for examination to determine his fitness for detail in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, then to his station.

Following are relieved from duty at the Army War College in this city, effective June 30, and will then, or upon expiration of any leave granted them, proceed to stations to which they are or may be assigned: Col. T. Cruz, Q. M. C.; Lts. Col. F. L. Winn, 16th Inf.; G. P. Howell, Corps of Engrs., and Lt. L. Durfee, Inf., and Majs. E. A. Lewis, Inf.; W. Chase, 21st Inf.; L. Wahl, 3d Inf.; H. E. Ely and E. Sigerfoos, 7th Inf.; C. W. Fenton, 2d Cav.; F. W. Kobbe, 18th Inf.; G. P. White, 7th Cav.; R. J. Fleming, 10th Cav.; W. T. Johnston, 8th Cav., and M. B. Stokes, 14th Inf.

Resignation of 1st Lt. R. E. Schlueter, M. R. C. accepted.

Resignation of 1st Lt. C. S. Bacon, M. R. C., accepted.

Capt. C. S. Blakely, 5th F. A., Inspector-Instructor, will proceed on May 16 from New Orleans to Tobyhanna, Penn., for temporary duty at Camp of Instruction for Field Artillery there.

Capt. W. R. Davis, M. C., for duty at Ft. Meade, S. D., to Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty.

1st Lt. J. D. Brooks, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Meade, S. D., until return of 1st Lt. L. B. Peck, M. R. C., then to his home and stand relieved from further active duty in M. R. C.

Leaves: Maj. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, four months, and 1st Lt. J. W. Stewart, Corps of Engrs., 1 month and 15 days.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ajax, at Swatow; Ammen, at Rosebank; Burrows, at Whitestone Landing; Charleston, at Cristobal; Columbia, MacDonough, Ozark, Vermont, and the Wordens, at South Brooklyn Drydock; D-1 and Tonopah, at Block Island; D-2 and D-3, at Newport; Denver, at Manzanillo; Nanshan, at San Francisco; Prometheus, at Portsmouth; Salem, at Boston, and the Wilmington, at Hongkong.

Sailed—Cleveland, San Diego for Mare Island; Hector, Guantanamo for Santo Domingo, and the Wheeling, Puerto Mexico for Carmen, Mexico.

The L-4 was placed in commission at Boston Yard May 4.

The Vulcan, now at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to proceed to Newport and report to Hampton Roads.

The Nevada, now at New York Yard, has been ordered to proceed to Newport upon completion of certain work.

The Porter, now at Philadelphia Yard, has been ordered to proceed to Newport upon completion of certain work.

The Tucker, now at Boston Yard, has been ordered to proceed to Newport upon completion of certain work.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., May 10: Patrol. W. T. Taylor, 26 to C. O. Squad, assigned to Bur. of Repairs and Supplies, assign. changed from station-house attend. to custodian, 300 Mulberry St.; A. Kroemer, 163 to 153; J. Furlong, C. O. Squad to 26, duty in Bur. of Repairs and Supplies discon., assign. changed from custodian, 300 Mulberry St. to station-house att. Mutual, 4 P. M., May 10: Lieuts. J. F. Brady, 62 to 63; Thomas A. Ryan, 63 to 62. Patrol. J. E. McCarthy, 144 to 145; J. T. Gough, 145 to 144.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. C. B. Burns, 161 to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Borough Insp. of Brooklyn and Queens, 30 days, 8 A. M., May 13. Patrol.: G. H. Griffin, 181 to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Borough Insp., Brooklyn and Queens, 10 days, 8 A. M., May 11.

To 5th Insp.-Dist. from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., May 15: J. P. Dilge, 2; H. Spaeth, 163; E. W. Brownell, 159; J. J. Shortell, 278.

Leaves of absence (without pay): Patrol. E. G. Jaeger, 2, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 14; S. Jiroudek, 17, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 14; C. O. Anderson, 145, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 13; R. V. Gerwig, 276, 10 days, 4 P. M., June 15.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. F. Schwartz, 38, 8 A. M., April 2, to 8 A. M., April 5; G. R. Nadler, 148, 12:40 A. M., April 28, during disability; C. F. Reilly, 172, 4:07 P. M., May 8, during disability; H. McCutcheon, 276, 1:10 P. M., April 25, to noon, April 28.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. I. Sumergrade, 148.

Dismissed: Patrol. J. B. Mitchell, 149, (while off duty visited the home of a woman and represented himself to be a detective, which was untrue.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry at repair shops, 56th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M. Mon., May 15, for practical instruction in operating department motor apparatus: Engr. of Str. 5, S. Booth, Eng. 156; Fire A. E. Burgert, Eng. 8; H. Miller, No. 2, Eng. 13; T. McVeety, Eng. 16; H. Grief, Eng. 28; J. Curedale, Eng. 35; F. J. McGinty, Eng. 40; J. T. Maguire, Eng. 44; M. F. Moran, Eng. 56; F. J. Krantz, Eng. 72; P. J. Moran, Eng. 74; J. S. Christman, Eng. 76; C. E. Steffens, Eng. 210; N. Houston, Eng. 240; G. T. Daly, Eng. 241; M. Kelly, Eng. 245; T. Kelly, H. & L. 13; D. A. Chisholm, H. & L. 17; J. J. Quinn, H. & L. 22; H. C. W. Bills, H. & L. 24; H. R. Fritz, H. & L. 30; W. O'Dea, H. & L. 30; W. Reilly, H. & L. 43; F. G. Schuck, H. & L. 108; G. E. Davison, H. & L. 105; A. F. Miller, H. & L. 107; J. Hess, H. & L. 118; G. J. Craig, Eng. 26; P. McCullagh, Eng. 30; C. Roth, Eng. 71; E. McKay, Eng. 211; W. J. Driscoll, Eng. 218; F. H. Miller, Eng. 283; J. A. Ledogar, Eng. 294; G. P. Casey, H. & L. 22; J. Dempsey, H. & L. 77.

Retired: Engr. of Str. D. J. Drought, Eng. 268, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $800, 8 P. M. May 16; Engr. of Str. N. Hilger, Eng. 253, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $800, 8 A. M. May 17.

The following will report to Fire 1st Gr. W. H. Breuer at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. on Monday, May 11: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; V. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. S. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; W. P. Hickey, Eng. 249; P. A. Wilson, Jr., Eng. 250; H. L. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.;) T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Co. O'Keefe, H. W. Freuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmoyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 50; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; C. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. C. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Members of the department who served in the army or the navy of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, or who served in the regular or volunteer army or navy or Marine Corps of the United States during the war with Spain, or during the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, or who served in the regular army or navy or Marine Corps of the United States, and were honorably discharged from such service, during leave of absence on May 30, (Memorial Day,) will forward an application on Tuesday, May 23, stating that they hold an honorable discharge, and from what branch of the service.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

TO NEW YORK MANUFACTURERS:

If you contemplate establishing a branch factory on the Pacific Coast, Los Angeles, the largest city west of St. Louis, with a population of 575,000 and an increase in industrial output of 50% during the last five years, offers unequaled manufacturing opportunities. Here are to be found unexcelled climatic conditions, cheap power and fuel supply, varied resources of raw materials, extensive markets, unsurpassed water and rail facilities, abundant and efficient labor and splendid living conditions. Address the undersigned until May 14 for interview and full information, Arthur W. Kinney, Industrial Commissioner, Exhibit of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, at National Exposition of Motion Picture Industry, Madison Square Garden.

Rare opportunity for live business man, a well established and only exclusive, up-to-date store of ladies,' misses' and children's outer garments, in one of the fastest growing towns, 45 miles from New York city; dealers, speculators need not answer. Y 232 Times Annex.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7894.

For Sale.—40,000,000 ft. timber, mostly short leaf pine and cypress; 17 miles railroad; 180 acre deep water mill site, eastern South Carolina. Address "B.," 800 East 42d St., Baltimore, Md.

Company owning patent that now has guaranteed earning of $15,000 in royalties yearly seeks $50,000 for developing sales to dealers; quick action essential; exceptional opportunity. J 130 Times.

First-class shoe store, fully equipped, no old stock; best location; long lease; reasonable rent. Proprietor, dealer, speculators need not answer. Y 233 Times Annex.

Young man desires partnership in growing electrical or mercantile business; will invest $10,000, with services; references. T 108 Times.

Sell January patent; much needed woman's article; terms. Helna, 500 5th Av.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABLE TEACHER of English; graduate of American college; male or female. P 263 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, with manufacturing cost experience; opportunity to make desirable, permanent connection with C. P. A. firm of high standing; state age, qualifications, and salary expected to commence. F 280 Times Downtown.

ARTIST.—Wash and line; quick worker; bring samples of work. Apply Wednesday, Philip Kobbe Co., 212 5th Av.

ATTENTION!—Position of trust in old established company; prospects for advancement for keen, ambitious man of good appearance; ability to meet and talk with men essential; commission. Address Box 353, Mad. Sq. P. O.

BOOKKEEPER, Busy Stock and Grain Broker's Office.—Wanted, young man thoroughly familiar with this work; willing to start at $12; permanent position; advancement depends on fast, correct work; don't answer unless you are fast at figures and your head is clear every day; give full details about yourself if you expect an interview. M. W., Box 250 Times Downtown.

BOY.—THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A BOY BETWEEN THE AGE OF 16 AND 20 YEARS. PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD SALARY, AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

APPLY GIVING AGE, SALARY DESIRED, AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, BOX J 184 TIMES.

BOYS for office work; must be over 16; good promotions for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY WANTED.—An old established house has an opening for a young man, must be 16 years of age, to assist in their mailing department; hours at first 7:45 to 5:45; permanent position with excellent chance for advancement; salary to begin $5 per week; reply stating previous experience, if any, and education. P 268 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; must understand fractions and decimals; good chance for bright, energetic boy; good personal appearance and manners necessary; salary to start $6 to $9, according to experience and ability; give references and full particulars. Wholesale Firm, P 256 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 to 17, wanted by prominent trade paper; good chance to learn publishing and advertising business; preference given to neat, bright, and ambitious boy. J 128 Times.

BOY.—Hard worker wanted by export house; chance for advancement; state education, age, and salary. D 282 Times Downtown.

BOYS, strong, age 20 years, in mercantile house as light porter. P 288 Times Downtown.

BOY over 16 years of age; just from school preferred; good opening; $5 per week. P 267 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for general work in insurance office. P 262 Times Downtown.

BOYS, age 18 years, in office wholesale house. P 266 Times Downtown.

BOY.—General office work, $5 to start. T 135 Times.

BRIGHT, energetic, young man of good family, 17 to 20, by Wall St. bank; state full particulars. Box 86, Wall St. Station.

BRIGHT BOY.—In an insurance office; change for advancement; must write good hand. P 259 Times Downtown.

BUTLER wanted, experienced, refined butler, with good references; exceptional position awaiting the right one; wages $65. Write with full particulars. Campbell, Station O, P. O. Box 34, N. Y.

CARPENTER wanted to build a desk of simple design. T 187 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—Late graduate, with executive ability and neat personal appearance, to assist contractor in office and field work; salary $60 per month. Reply with complete qualifications. J 124 Times.

CLERK.—In cost division of accounting department of automobile manufacturer in Long Island City; apply stating age, education, experience and salary expected. Manufacturer, Times Agency, 88 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

DESIGNER, experienced on textiles, preferably carpets and rugs. J 120 Times.

Foreman.—Experienced in originating cretonne articles; state experience, salary, &c. M. C., Box 7, 125 E. 36th.

HOTEL CLERK. — A CAPABLE AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN FOR LARGE HOTEL NEW YORK CITY; MUST UNDERSTAND FRONT OFFICE WORK; STATE REFERENCES, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. T 98 TIMES.

ICE CREAM and CANDY MAKER wanted; experienced. Apply at once, William Anderson, Central Av., Far Rockaway, L. I.

JEWELERS WANTED.

On general line of solid gold jewelry; none but experienced men need apply; steady position for the right men. J. White Mfg. Co., 158 Pine St., Providence, R. I.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER wanted, who is a capable machine designer, as assistant to the general manager of an old established company making a line of machines used by metal manufacturers, and involving an electrical principle. Company expects to redesign its line, and to do considerable experimental and development work in connection with adapting its product for more extensive use. State age, education, experience, and salary expected. Y 279 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—First class, with general factory experience for metallurgical plant; state age, full experience, and salary expected, to Draftsman, P. O. Box 287, Newark, N. J.

MIDDLE WEST SALESMAN

wanted immediately by representative skirt manufacturer making good line sport and wash skirts; only those experienced selling skirts and having thorough acquaintance with big trade need apply; liberal drawing account. Address T 98 Times.

NURSE, attendant, or hospital orderly for institution work; pay $22.50 per month. Call at 146 East 28th St. at 4:30 P. M. today for personal interview.

OFFICE BOY, about 16 years of age; must be neat, quick and accurate at figures. D 295 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR.—Experienced on wire forming machines, pin tickets, and paper clips; permanent; call immediately, Y 287 Times Annex.

PRINTING.—Young man (21 to 30) to distribute job type, visit trade, and collect accounts; State lowest salary; good opportunity for advancement; bond required. D 231 Times Downtown.

REAL estate man for renting stores and offices in 42d St. and 5th Av. section; permanent and desirable position for capable, industrious man; state age, experience and salary expected. B. A., 90 Times.

SALESMAN. — High-grade machinery salesman wanted by old-established company making a line of machines used in metal goods manufacture. Position involves large amount of traveling in the East, Middle West, &c; qualifications desired; pleasing personality; energy, ambition, enthusiasm, imagination, and ability to sell and to keep every customer satisfied; man desired who has demonstrated his ability along these lines; in replying give age, full record, and salary desired; a good position is offered at once, with interesting possibilities for the future. Y 278 Times Annex.

SALESMEN. — Refined, ambitious, foreign languages, life position, for export and import house dealing heavy chemicals, oils, dyestuffs, colors, drugs, &c.; commission. Call at 10 o'clock at Hotel Continental for P. A. R., Room 340, with full record and references.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, established perpetual care cemetery desires services of lot salesmen on commission basis; excellent opportunity. Address, giving references, Riverview Cemetery, No. 26 Broad St., Charleston, S. C.

SALESMAN with ability to handle excellent suburban realty proposition as a side line; good commission, proposition guaranteed; write for appointment. E. S. Parker, 4 9th Av., New York City.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for big money-making now, to handle large variety of easy-selling suburban properties; plenty of good leads; liberal commissions; apply between 2 and 4. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

SALESMEN, experienced, to handle a large variety of easy-selling Long Island properties; liberal commissions and plenty of good leads; opportunity for big money making. B. Manager, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced man of good address, to call on business houses in city, introducing our money-saving proposition; commission basis. M. L. Co., 110 Madison Av., near 29th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced man to sell large variety houses, lots, and shorefronts everywhere on Long Island; easy selling plan; big commission; good leads furnished. T. J. Browne, 349 East 14th St.

SALESMAN for gents' furnishing department, 300 miles from New York; good opportunity; good salary. Apply D. Schwartz, 16 East 33d.

SALESMAN of proved ability to sell liquid soap, disinfectants, and deodorizers; salary or commission basis. Apply letter only, Sanozone Co., 30 East 42d St.

SALESMAN by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission basis. Alfred Tahl, 494 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STOCK AND RECEIVING CLERK for large concern manufacturing novelties made from sheet metals; must thoroughly understand all details, raw materials, and supplies used in this industry; state age, experience, and detail; salary. Address Efficient, 45 Times.

THIRTY MACHINISTS wanted; modern shop; complete accommodations for workmen. Address, American District Steam Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

WANTED—First-class agency man for Newark; must possess pep and hustle; salary and commission. Apply Columbia Mercantile Agency, Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J.

WAREHOUSE MAN, highly recommended, experienced; wanted; commission basis only. Warehouse, T 107 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN about 19, well recommended, preferably a high school graduate with some business experience, in office of large, old established manufacturing company; one who wants to learn business and advance himself. Address in own handwriting, stating age, schooling, experience, nationality, and wages expected, Chemicals, P 269 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office work; must be quick and accurate in fractions and decimals; opportunity for a bright, energetic youth to make himself valuable; typist preferred, though not a typewriter's position; salary $10 to $12, according to experience and qualifications; give references and full particulars. Wholesale Coffee, P 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN from 18 to 20 years of age, with high school education, to start at the bottom in the advertising dept. of a large publishing house; excellent opportunity for advancement for one who is ambitious, capable and not afraid of hard work; salary to start, $6. J 125 Times.

YOUNG MAN to reside in Jewish orphanage and assist in care and training of boys; must be high school graduate. Apply Thursday morning, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years of age, as night clerk in private hospital; hours 5 to 12 P. M.; student of business college preferred. J 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 17 to 19 years, as file and mail clerk; salary $25 per month. P 254 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 30 Church St.

PURCHASING AGENTS AND OFFICE MANAGER—Central West; must have had experience in buying heavy hardware and mill supplies for jobber; $2,000-$2,500.

PURCHASING AGENT—Experienced in buying electrical supplies for jobber; $1,500-$1,800.

SALESMAN—Central and South America; experience in electrical and drug line; prefer some one who has traveled this territory and thoroughly familiar with Spanish; salary commensurate.

Call between 9 and 2.

SEVERAL fine openings for experienced bank ledger clerks; salary $18-$20. Call from 9 to 2.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.

GOOD POSITIONS FOR GOOD MEN	$10 to $12
EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.	$15
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,	$18
50 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.	$20
	$25

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 85 West 42d St.

V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
TI CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; tennis, boating; one hour Wall St. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

White Swan Inn, 2, 3, 4 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.; for people who discriminate; rates moderate.

New York State.

Pine Grove Cottage.—Healthful location; modernized; fresh farm products; bathing, boating; $8, $10. Box 62, Tillson, N. Y.

Beautiful residence and farm, excellent table; healthful, mountain location; 86 miles; $10. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

South Orange, N. J., 117 Scotland Road. Refined family, beautiful home, grounds and location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms, private bath and good table; references.

Pennsylvania.

The Pennhurst, Mount Pocono, Penn., now open; unexcelled view; superior table; special Spring rates; booklet. Miss Mary Price.

Graduate nurse, large experience and living in open, hilly country, would like three or four tubercular patients. X 263 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Country board wanted; gentleman and wife, in private family preferred, within commuting distance N. Y., on New Haven Railroad. Address N 156 Broadway, New York.

Plain, wholesome board for man, wife, child, (4½;) easy commuting; reasonable. C. S. Lecky, 15 W. 44th St.

Four Jewish adults want board, May until September; easy commuting. T 129 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suits, two rooms and bath.

86TH, 153 East, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Parlor floor suite, suitable for offices, studios, or residence; large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms, bath.

MADISON AV., 1,227.—Light, airy room; apartment; Christian family; breakfast optional. Arnold.

West Side.

87TH AV., 685, (between 43d and 44th.)—Parlor with bedroom; reasonable. Gallion.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room, bath, shower; plenty hot water; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references; vacant May 15.

56TH, 50 WEST. — Attractive large parlor floor; business or private; comfortable single rooms.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; continuous hot water supply; electricity, telephone; reference required.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; reasonable.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Large room; private bath, electricity; also studio hourly. Plaza 3655.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Two rooms, private baths, suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional; telephone.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business gentleman. Johnson, fifth floor.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Well-furnished single, double room; board optional. Columbus 9857.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful large, medium rooms; suitable for two gentlemen.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room, near bath, high-class apartment; business gentleman; $5; references. Col. 684, Apt. 1C.

72D, WEST.—Near Park; shower, electricity, elevator; private family; $5. Columbus 2051.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant front room, running water; private; reasonable; telephone; gentlemen.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large room, private bath, near Riverside; shower, electricity; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome room with private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

74TH, 165 WEST. — Handsomely furnished suite or separately; private bath; southern exposure; gentlemen.

75TH, 8 WEST, (overlooking Park.)—Newly furnished large, small rooms; electricity; $4 up.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; single, en suite; conveniences; private baths; $4, $12.

75TH, 253 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; references exchanged.

75TH, 54 WEST. — Two-room suite; other rooms; electricity, telephone; $4.50, $7, $12.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Beautiful large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 up.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large front rooms; all conveniences; room with private bath; electricity.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; references.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large,

J. H. SCHIFF KEEPS HANDS OFF STRIKE

Says Manufacturers' Stubbornness Prevented Cloakmakers' Settlement.

IGNORED MAYOR'S REQUEST

Denies That He Will Address the Strikers and Suggests Arbiters for Controversy.

Jacob H. Schiff, through whose efforts largely the differences of the cloakmakers and their employers were settled last year, made it plain yesterday that he had little patience with the contentions of either side in the present garment workers' strike. He said it was high time that the contending factions got together to prevent a long-drawn-out and bitter and costly industrial battle.

Mr. Schiff denied a statement made yesterday morning on the authority of Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, that he would address a mass-meeting of the strikers. Mr. Schiff said he had not been in touch with the Cloakmakers' Union, and had been brought into the controversy by influential members of the Executive Committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, who had asked him to intervene to prevent the lockout. He said the employers told him they were bitterly opposed to the lockout.

"The actual merits of the controversy between the association and the union are not entirely known to me," said Mr. Schiff, "but if the claims of the manufacturers are well founded they had to take action because under the dictation of the union they were in danger of losing control of their own affairs. All the manufacturers had to do was to come out in the open and frankly state their grievances in order to get justice done to them through the force of public opinion. Instead of this, they flaunted the entire citizenship by declining the invitation of Mayor Mitchel to meet him in an effort he desired to make to prevent both a lockout and the threatened strike and to secure a proper and just adjustment of the question at issue.

Stubbornness Led to Trouble.

"Had the heads of the manufacturers' association been less stubborn it is very likely that by this time the whole difficulty would be out of the way without the losses which the manufacturers' association are inflicting upon the trade and upon the workers.

"Sooner or later a settlement will have to be made in any event. Personally, I cannot, as I have been asked, intervene any further. The men who, in my opinion, are best qualified to do this are Dr. J. L. Magnes and Charles L. Bernheimer, with perhaps several others. But these two men thoroughly understand conditions. They are absolutely just men and have the great patience needed to bring together again the manufacturers and their employes."

Although officials of the association said they had nothing to announce, it is persistently reported that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which is independent of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will go on strike soon. This association claims a membership of 70,000 in New York. The Amalgamated has not been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since last year. The biennial convention of the Amalgamated Association in Rochester yesterday voted a clothing strike in Chicago affecting 40,000 workers. Secretary Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated yesterday sent from Rochester the following telegram to Mr. Schlesinger:

"Convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America sends greetings to striking cloakmakers of New York. We wish you win in this supreme hour. We are confident that your splendid organization will lead its members to victory. Your struggle is ours, and we assure you of our moral and financial support."

Mr. Schlesinger said he did not at this time expect a strike of the Amalgamated workers, but that he did expect their financial support.

Expect Public to Aid Strikes.

Because of the arbitrary stand of the manufacturers the union officials expect a long-drawn-out strike and are making financial preparation for it. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has $500,000 available with which to aid needy members and expects unions in all parts of the country to help if there is need. The strike of six years ago was carried to a successful termination by the unions with the expenditure of about $140,000, but the membership at that time was much smaller. Mr. Schlesinger said yesterday that the union would not pay strike benefits for several more weeks and that he expected the public to aid the strikers when the union funds give out.

To cultivate a public sentiment in their favor the union yesterday distributed to civic organizations and members of the Chamber of Commerce a booklet entitled "The Lockout in the Cloak and Suit Industry." The introduction is addressed "To the Citizens of New York," and reads:

"A lockout has been put into effect by the Manufacturers' Association in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry of New York City. The fact that 60,000 men with their families are thus cut off from their means of living is of grave concern to every citizen of New York. In order that the public may be accurately informed upon the cause of the lockout and the relative responsibility of the workers and the manufacturers for this public calamity, it is important that they should have an impartial statement of the facts."

The booklet then gives the history of the Mayor's conference which the manufacturers refused to attend, and says:

"The issue is force against arbitration. Arbitration can be brought about at this time only through the force of enlightened public opinion."

Mr. Schlesinger said that inasmuch as the manufacturers did not attend the Mayor's conference they would probably not attend a meeting of the mediators Mr. Schiff suggested.

The union officials expect 15,000 of the 60,000 workers who went on strike to be back at work in a few weeks in the independent shops. About half of the 15,000 have gone back to work under special agreements with the independent shops which are not doing sub-contract work for members of the Manufacturers' Association. The agreements made with the independent shops provide that the shops shall keep strict account of the disposition of all products. An excerpt from the agreement says:

"That during the pendency of the said general strike as above mentioned, he will, if and when requested by the union, employ a person designated by said union to have charge and supervision of all receipts and deliveries of work and of all shipments of goods of the said employer, and to keep records of such receipts, deliveries, and shipments.

"Should the undersigned violate the foregoing clause he shall be liable for and shall pay to the union the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars as fixed, ascertained and liquidated damages for such violation, and the foregoing agreement shall in addition thereto become null and void at the option of the union."

Mr. Schlesinger said yesterday that he had found that the New York manufacturers were trying to have their work done at shops in other cities. He said he would serve notice through the unions in all shops in other cities that if they did work for the local manufacturers they would bring a strike upon themselves.

Appeal to the Models.

There will be a mass-meeting tonight at Plaza Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, of the Ladies' Tailors Union, workers in the so-called Fifth Avenue trade. Mr. Schlesinger has heard that the manufacturers are having their models made at shops where these workers are employed. These workers are affiliated with the cloakmakers and will be instructed to strike as soon as they are called upon to make models for the members of the Manufacturers' Association. This is model season, and Mr. Schlesinger hopes this move will result in further material embarrassment to the employers who locked out the cloakmakers.

The employers are "standing pat." This is their slack season and they can afford the strike now. But the busy season comes in July. The union is making every preparation to carry the strike into the busy season when, the leaders believe, they will have the manufacturers at their mercy.

At the headquarters of the Manufacturers' Association, 220 Fifth Avenue, it was said yesterday that there was no statement to be made.

M. J. Reagan, Industrial Mediator of the State Industrial Commission, said yesterday he would make another attempt this week to try to get the employers and workers to meet on a common ground for the settlement of their differences.

WEAVERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Phillipsburg Millionaires Increase Wages and Shorten Day.

The strike of the weavers at the Reynolds & Tirrell silk mills at Phillipsburg, N. J., came to an end yesterday when the employers granted the demands of the strikers, a nine-hour day and 10 per cent. increase in wages. At the same time the Valentine & Bentley silk mills posted a notice to their employes that hereafter the day would be nine hours and there would be an increase of 10 per cent. No demand had been made on the firm.

The strike which threatened at the Warren Foundry and Machine Works will not take place. The company yesterday posted notices that an increase of wages had been given all hands, and that the new rate would date back to May 1.

Their demand for a wage increase of from 10 to 20 per cent. having been refused by the officials of Johnson, Cowdin & Co., Paterson, N. J., 180 silk ribbon weavers went out on strike yesterday. It was said that the firm offered an increase ranging from 5 to 10 per cent., but this was not acceptable to the workers.

Fifty men in the employ of Loel Brothers, furriers, Newark, who went on strike Monday for an increase of 20 cents a skin for dressing rabbits, had their demands granted yesterday and returned to work.

Seventy-eight machinists, the entire machine working force in the machine department of the American Sawmill Machinery Company, Hackettstown, N. J., quit work yesterday to enforce their demands for a 10 per cent. increase in wages, a nine-hour day, and a half day on Saturday.

Practically all of the boss carpenters of Richmond Borough surrendered to their striking journeymen at noon yesterday and signed the new wage scale. The strikers to the number of about 450 went back to work at once. They struck on May 1 when the bosses refused to make the day's wage $4.50.

AVERT STRIKE ON THE FINLAND

American Line Grants Wage Increase to Oilers and Firemen.

The strike of the tugboat engineers for higher wages encouraged the oilers and firemen on the American liner Finland to refuse to sign articles yesterday morning, unless they were to get more pay.

On their last voyage the oilers had demanded $50 a month, and the International Mercantile Marine Company had agreed to grant it to them, at the same time raising the firemen to $47.50, which was $2.50 more than they had asked. In addition, they were all paid $10 a voyage "war risk money."

Finding it so easy to get money from the owners the oilers on the Finland demanded $55 yesterday and the firemen $50 a month, with the $10 a trip "war risk bonus." After a conference, the company decided to grant the demands, rather than delay the sailing of the Finland, which was scheduled to leave at noon today, with every cabin filled with passengers and a big quantity of mails.

The deadlock between the tugboat engineers and the New York Boat Owners' Association continues and the congestion on the steamship piers is growing steadily worse. Shipping men are withdrawing their sympathy from the engineers, because the towboat owners have all agreed to grant the increase in wages, but not the day off every week, offering instead to give the engineers two days off a month, asserting it is impossible to do more, because there are not sufficient licensed men to keep the tugs in operation otherwise.

T. L. Delahunty, Business Manager of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, said yesterday the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had not lived up fully to its agreement with the organization, and that he had ordered the engineers to quit work.

F. A. English, Marine Superintendent of the company, said yesterday that only three of the engineers had resigned. They had demanded $146 a month and four days off, and the railroad company had agreed to give them $137 to $142 a month, with two days off a month. He said the engineers who had left had been replaced by others, and that every tougboat was in operation. A number of firemen and deckhands had also quit, he added, but had been replaced.

Steamship agents said last night that the tugboat engineers would have to give in, as they were beaten by the owners and could not tie up any more companies in New York harbor.

Mr. Delahunty said last night that he would appeal to Timothy Healy of the American Federation of Labor, now in Chicago, to request that the longshoremen in New York be called out in aid of the engineers' strike. The Marine Engineers Beneficial Association has applied for admission to the Federation of Labor, but the application has not yet been acted upon.

Mr. Delahunty served notice on the towboat owners last night that from now on the minimum wage for engineers would be $100 a month.

Will Case to U. S. Supreme Court.

TRENTON, N. J., May 9.—Mrs. Cornelia E. Clement of Philadelphia has petitioned the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to carry the fight over the will of Albert J. Whittaker to that bench from the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, and Bayard Stockton of this city, representing Mercer Hospital here, has been directed to appear in Washington, May 22, and show cause why the order should not be made. The hospital has recently been declared entitled to the $123,801 estate of Wesley E. Whittaker, a brother and heir of Albert. Circuit Court Judge Buffington made this decision about a month ago.

ELKUS FAVORS PLAN TO 'SAVE NEW YORK'

Addresses Fifth Avenue Association at Final Luncheon of the Season.

'PUBLIC BEHIND MOVEMENT'

Lawson Purdy Says Principle of the Individual Has Been Followed Too Closely Here.

Abram I. Elkus, who, it is expected, will succeed Henry Morgenthau as Ambassador to Turkey, and Lawson Purdy, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners, spoke on the "Save New York" movement before the members of the Fifth Avenue Association at their final luncheon of the season yesterday at Delmonico's.

"It is a very happy catch word which you have employed to designate the movement to preserve Fifth Avenue as a pleasant and magnificent thoroughfare, keeping it free from objectionable trades and making it not only an honor to the city but to the country as well," said Mr. Elkus. "What you are trying to do ought to have been started, in respect to building heights and restrictions twenty years ago. Your attitude, however, illustrates the growth of public opinion, and that is the influence needed more than anything else behind all worthy motives seeking beneficial results of lasting value."

Mr. Elkus referred to his work as counsel to the Factory Investigating Commission as an object lesson of the difficulty in getting employers to see that healthier and safer conditions for their workers meant getting better results for them as well.

"Some employers did realize the fact from the first that better conditions for the workers contributed to better workmanship," Mr. Elkus added. "You are now employing the lessons learned from the factory investigation to your own special case, and the co-operation you have obtained from the manufacturers, who realize that they will be as well off, if not actually improved, by moving to a loft centre and permitting the retail trade to develop its own special section, speaks well for the future success of this movement.

"Public opinion is behind it. That has been well shown in the widespread approval with which the recommendations of the Commission on Building Districts and Heights has met from so many different interests. You are showing reason combined with reasonableness in the 'Save New York' plan, and that factor in any movement is a tell for good. New York has been saved before from many threatened ills, and that despite its tax burdens and heavy State legislation, but it surely will not be helped or saved by legislation Aldermen, or the Mayor unless its merchants and citizens desire to help themselves. Only such a movement as the Fifth Avenue merchants have started can achieve real results, and in the public opinion in which has been aroused you have a powerful force for good behind you."

Mr. Purdy contrasted the orderly method of building with due regard for admitting owners light and air in foreign cities with the careless system which has prevailed in this country, and especially in New York City.

"We have followed too strenuously the principle of individual liberty without recognizing the fact that our liberty must not infringe the rightful liberty of others," said Mr. Purdy. "The indiscriminate building or high structures has resulted in nothing less than the stealing of light and air. Values go down and the condition creates a hardship instead of a benefit. Of the 50,000 or 60,000 cases that have come before me in ten years for a reduction of assessments at least one-third are due to conditions which would not have existed had there been proper building regulations from the start. This condition affects the large part of the office district south of Chambers Street, and in recent years the Fifth Avenue retail merchants have had evidence of its baneful results. The Fifth Avenue merchants have taken the right stand to stop, even at this late hour, the tendency to destroy the choicest shopping centre in the world."

George T. Mortimer, President of the Equitable Building Corporation, presided at the luncheon. More than 100 members of the Association were present, among them being Clarkson Cowl, Howes Burton, Michael Friedsam, Gage E. Tarbell, A. H. Ball, J. H. Towne, Robert Grier Cooke, T. Arthur Ball, Michael Dreicer, C. Alfred Littlefield, Richard W. Meade, Thomas B. Clarke, Reginald Pelham Bolton, Cyrus C. Miller, J. M. Gidding, and W. W. Hoppin.

CHICAGO STRIKES SPREAD.

Garment Workers and Tannery Employes Quit Work.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Thousands of men were added today to the list of those on strike here. Six hundred cutters of the Amalgamated Garment Workers quit, throwing the trade into confusion. Three thousand employes of local tanneries walked out. They demand an increase of 45 per cent. in wages.

Five hundred employes of the Chicago Screw Company demanded higher wages and shorter hours, and 300 employes of the Peter Schuettler Wagon Company quit for the same reason.

The strike of employes of the International Harvester Company continued. Five hundred employes returned to work, but walked out again when demands of their committee were refused. The demands included the closed shop, and this was promptly refused.

The strike of the cutters, it is said, will throw several thousand other garment workers out of employment, even if they are not called out. Local union leaders received authorization to call out all garment workers in the city, said to number 30,000. The latter allege that promises of better shop conditions, shorter hours and other reforms, alleged to have been made after the strike last Fall, have not been kept. On the other hand, the manufacturers assert that the strike is really for the closed shop.

STRIKERS BACK AT WORK.

Westinghouse Employes Take Notice of Company's Warning.

PITTSBURGH, May 9.—The strike of 15,000 electrical workers and shellmakers of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh ended today, when there was a rush of strikers to enter the plants as soon as the gates were opened. President Herr told the strikers' committee late yesterday that unless all employes were in their places this morning they would lose all the benefits accruing under the company's compensation and pension system. The strike, which was called April 22, was to enforce an eight-hour day, and, according to the company, cost the workmen $1,397,500 in wages.

Work also was resumed at the plants of the Pittsburgh Meter Company, Westinghouse Machine Company, and the Union Switch and Signal Company, which have been closed because of the strike. Labor leaders estimated that fully 2,000 machinists had left the district and obtained employment in other cities where war munitions were being made.

The militia was still on duty in East Pittsburgh, but it was expected some commands would be sent home within a day or two.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 87 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

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WANTED.—Young men and women to learn new, meritorious shorthand system—by far the simplest; intelligent students can acquire fundamentals in a week; write for prospectus and terms. Whitstock Shorthand School, 122 West 125th St., New York.

DAYLIGHT PLAN SPREADS.

Scandinavia, as Well as Britain, to Advance Clocks One Hour.

LONDON, May 9.—The Daylight Saving bill passed its first reading in the House of Commons today.

It is not definitely known how the bill, when it becomes a law, will affect commercial Exchanges, but it is believed that the Stock Exchange will continue to do business during the customary hours. Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons today that the Stock Exchange Committee, which was formerly opposed to daylight saving, would, "under the existing circumstances," not now oppose it.

This presumably means that dealings with the United States are so restricted owing to the war that, though in normal times daylight saving would entail curb dealings in American securities until 9 o'clock at night, owing to the difference in time, this question is now of secondary importance, especially as the bill will be reconsidered at the conclusion of the war. Most of the Chambers of Commerce in the country approve the daylight-saving plan, and hence it is likely that other Exchanges will fall into line.

It is stated, however, that a movement is on foot to secure the co-operation of the American cotton, wheat, and provision merchants with a view to splitting the difference in time arising from the daylight saving plan. It is proposed that the New York, New Orleans, and Chicago markets shall open half an hour earlier than Liverpool and close a half hour later.

A dispach to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says the Danish Minister of Instruction has introduced in the Folkething a daylight-saving bill which if passed, will be effective May 15 and extend to Sept. 30. The correspondent adds that Norway and Sweden also have decided to put into operation a daylight-saving law on the same date.

SUFFRAGISTS ADOPT A HAT.

New Congressional Union Headgear Is of Purple, White, and Gold.

The "Woman's Party Hat" has been authorized by the leaders of a new party, organized by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. The hat was designed to be worn by the women when they launch their party at a convention in Chicago at the week of June 5. The hat is of white silk and braid with a rosette of purple, white and gold, the Union's colors, and retails for $5, it is said, at the union's headquarters in New York.

A rebate of 25 cents goes to the union for each hat bought in the name of votes-for-women.

Previous to the convention, which will be held June 5, 6, and 7, there will be a white luncheon to the union envoys who have been touring the West in their own private car. "the Suffrage Special," getting women voters to come into the party. The luncheon will be at the Union Station, Washington, D. C., on May 16, the day the special gets in after a straight run from Salt Lake City. There will be 300 guests, all dressed in white. Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the Consumers' League, will be toastmistress and the speakers will be Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, and Mrs. William Kent, among others. A group of voting women representing nine States has been sent to Congress asking that the envoys be permitted to speak on the floor of the Senate.

$1,000 TO BLAKELOCK FUND.

Emerson McMillin's Gift Announced at Meeting of Incorporators.

A gift of $1,000 by Emerson McMillin to the fund for the benefit of Ralph Albert Blakelock, whose recognition as an artist came after he had spent sixteen years in Middletown Asylum, was announced yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the incorporators of the Blakelock Fund, at the offices of Edwards & Murphy, 32 Liberty Street. The contribution is an addition to funds raised by exhibitors of Blakelock's paintings by sales and donations.

The meeting was held to organize the incorporation, and these officers were elected: John G. Agar, President of the National Art Club, President; Harrison Smith Morris, author, of Philadelphia, Vice President; Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams, through whose efforts the relief of Blakelock was inaugurated, Secretary; and Dr. George N. Kunz, President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Treasurer. Emerson McMillin and William Ordway Partridge, sculptor, were made members of the incorporation.

To the incorporators will be added the chairmen of Blakelock Committees be organized in half a dozen cities.

WILDCAT FLEES BRONX ZOO.

Animal, Out Five Days, Caught in Botanical Garden Palm.

Not until it was recaptured yesterday did it become known that a large male wildcat had escaped last Thursday from his cage in the Bronx Zoological Park. Fearing to cause needless anxiety to Bronx mothers, Supt. Finley did not send out a general alarm for his missing charge, but persons living near the park were notified privately, and all the park attachés were formed into hunting squads.

Scores of traps were set both inside and outside of the park, with the result that Supt. Finley daily received dozens of cats, which were undoubtedly exasperated, but not sufficiently "wild" to fill the description of the missing animal.

Yesterday morning an attendant in Greenhouse 1 of the Botanical Gardens telephoned Supt. Finley that a strange animal had been seen in the tallest palm tree in that building. Keeper Romanoff was sent with a wire snare, and the long-sought cat was caught and returned to its cage.

Opening the cage today to return the recaptured animal the keepers found that its mate had died. It was then predicted that the male would not live for many days, as it is said that mates of this specie die within a few days of each other.

Receivers Out of National Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Two national banks that have been in the hands of receivers for several years received a clean bill of health today from the Controller of the Currency by reason of their having paid up their depositors in full. These banks are the Union National of Oakland, Cal., and the First National of Wyalusing, Penn.

ROSARY HILL HOME,
HAWTHORNE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.

Welcoming the destitute who have cancer, from points near the Home, or as far off as Iowa and Missouri, and having always from 35 to 40 men and women patients, whose support comes only from the public, is being overcome by heavy bills, which have grown in numbers during our poverty until our daily expenses are threatened. $800 was granted to this Home by benefactors before Easter—to our great joy; but we could pay off few bills with it, and live. We implore the gifts of those persons who like to see others succeed in a cherished work.

Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D., Supr.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer,
ROSARY HILL HOME, Hawthorne, N. Y.

WEST SIDERS WANT PARK TUNNEL BORED

Suggest That All Work Be Underground So as to Protect Riverside Surface.

FEAR CENTRAL MONOPOLY

Several Speakers at Estimate Board Hearing Say City Is Not Safeguarded in Contract.

Members of the West End Association and other residents of the west side, at the public hearing before the Board of Estimate yesterday, continued their criticism of the proposed plans of the Port and Terminal Committee for relocating the tracks of the New York Central Railroad and improving Riverside Park. Controller Prendergast at one point admitted to Charles L. Craig, counsel for the West End Association, that an error had been made in a statement given to the press in that part of the committee's report which stated that the railroad company "agrees to pay a sum sufficient to restore Riverside Park to the edge of the river."

"The plans themselves show merely an unfinished sloping off from the tracks, without landscaping or surfacing of any kind west of the tracks," said Mr. Craig.

"One mistake in the statement given to the press should not form the basis of a general attack," said the Controller.

"Under the law it is a crime to give out false information to the newspapers," replied Mr. Craig.

"If that is true I know one man who would spend a long time in jail," retorted the Controller.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, pastor of St. Michael's Church in Amsterdam Avenue, said that up to the present time the citizens had known nothing about the proposed form of contract to be entered into between the city and the railroad company and that, without such knowledge, the opposition could not present a clear argument.

"We want further information," said Dr. Peters. "There is an uncertainty regarding the final provisions and how they can be made. The report is not complete. There is nothing to show, so far as I know, that the plans touching the park have been gone over by park experts. Then again, the city must be protected against a monopoly of the railroad on the west side. I believe the Port and Terminal Committee have tried to do this, but in looking over the plans it seems to me that the city's interests have not been properly guarded. The city is liable under the present plans to subject itself to a monopoly from which it might find it difficult to get released."

Walter Stabler, Controller of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, said he was under a misapprehension when he wrote to Controller Prendergast recently approving the agreement made with the railroad company. He said he regretted that the present plan contemplated the destruction of Riverside Park and hoped that before finally concluding the contract the Board would consider the proposition of boring a tunnel without disturbing the surface of the park or drive.

President Frank Dowling of the Board of Aldermen said he thought that sight had been lost of the original idea of the improvement, which was to prevent loss of life by the operation of a railroad at grade. He said he believed too much attention was being given to the preservation of beauty spots north of Fifty-ninth Street and too little to the preservation of life below Fifty-ninth Street. He was assured by President Coleman of the West End Association that the features of the improvement proposed south of Fifty-ninth Street would be fully dealt with by those who had studied the situation there.

Charles McCandless, representing the Marcellen Hoppin, said the plans provided for the cutting through of a part of the home's property. He said that privacy was absolutely essential to the proper conduct of an institution of this kind and asked the board to consider an exchange of land, with proper compensation for the present building, so that the home could be moved elsewhere.

C. H. Fuller of the Harlem Board of Trade defended the plan for a freight yard at 125th Street, which had been attacked by Mr. Craig, and argued that the number of tracks had been reduced to a minimum in view of the expected large development of the Harlem section. The hearing will be continued this morning.

EXPRESS CO. LOSES SUIT.

Must Pay Maimed Man $18,000—Other Court of Appeals Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 9.—Failure of the driver of an American Express Company truck to blow his horn and his action in changing his course from the centre of Broadway to the side of the street on Dec. 11, 1912, will cost the company $18,000. Harry Etshells, a steward on the White Star Line, alleged that by the driver's negligence he lost a leg. The first trial of his suit resulted in a judgment of $15,000. This the Appellate Division reversed. The Court of Appeals today affirmed the judgment of the second trial, at the sum stated. The company set up contributory negligence, which was not proved.

The New York Central Railroad successfully defended in an action brought against it by the United States Leasing and Holding Company to recover $100,000 for alleged damages to the apartment house at 342 West Seventy-first Street by reason of the railroad company maintaining an alleged nuisance in the form of noxious gases and smoke and disturbing noises. The trial court granted an injunction restraining the nuisance.

Two Deweys for World Court.

Colonel George E. Dewey, a veteran of the civil war, is one of the Directors of the New York State Branch of the World's Court League, whose incorporation papers were recently signed by Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court. Admiral George Dewey is also a Director in the league.

SAYS 44,000 CAPTIVES DIED.

Only 6,000 Austrians with Serbs in Retreat Reached Corfu.

Robert Maverick, a former attaché of the United States Embassy in Paris, who was transferred to Serbia after the capture of Belgrade by the Austrians, returned yesterday to New York on the French liner Touraine with the report that out of 50,000 Austrian prisoners with the retreating Serbian Army only 6,000 reached Corfu.

He said that he accompanied George Lorillard, who was the Chargé d'Affaires, in his trip through Serbia to find the Government, and it took them one month through forests and over mountains to catch up with King Peter and his ragged army. They found the King too busy trying to save the remnants of his army to discuss diplomatic relations with the United States. The condition of the men was frightful, Mr. Maverick continued, as they were all in rags, and many had died from hunger as well as exposure.

Through the State Department at Washington, he said, the sum of 200,000 kronen, a little more than $30,000, had been allotted to the Serbian Legation to be spent on caring for the Austrian prisoners who accompanied the Serbian army in its retreat; but although there was plenty of money there was no food to be bought on the road. Horseflesh was a luxury, and a plate of good hot soup cost a dollar.

In Mr. Maverick's opinion, after seeing the condition of the Serbian Army when the soldiers reached Corfu, it will be a year at least before the men are in fit condition to take the field again after the privations they have undergone.

SCORES SUNDAY'S METHODS

Paterson Minister Criticises Evangelist's "Free Will Offering."

An attack on the "free will offering" of Billy Sunday's evangelistic campaign in Paterson by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Longsworth of that city featured the opening session of the forty-eighth annual meeting of the Congregational Conference of New Jersey in Newark yesterday. The session was held at the First Congregational Jube Memorial Church.

Dr. Longsworth said that while the evangelist undoubtedly did a great deal of good there his one day free-will offering, which he said was worked up for a week, proved distasteful.

"I do not believe in this one-day free-will offering which really was taken for a week," said Dr. Longsworth. He added that the Paterson pastors cooperating with Sunday were approached by representatives of the latter with a proposition to send committees from their churches to a long list of residents, whose names filled twenty-eight pages of typewritten foolscap. The ministers refused the request, said the speaker. The minister said he had personal knowledge that representatives of Sunday urged the factory workers to make gifts.

The Rev. Thomas A. Travis of Montclair, Moderator of the conference, presided at the meeting. The welcoming address was delivered by the Rev. T. Mott Moffat, pastor of the First Church. The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown of New Jersey, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, at last night's session addressed the delegates on "The Moral Crisis Involved in Present World Conditions." Harry Wade Hicks spoke on "Latin America." The conference will conclude this afternoon with the unveiling of a bronze tablet on the First Church front.

BUYS MORGAN TAPESTRY.

J. E. Widener Purchases "The Crucifixion" for $200,000.

Following close upon his acquisition of the $600,000 Mazarin tapestry from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection, Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia has purchased another tapestry in the same collection from the art firm of P. W. French & Co. of 6 East Fifty-sixth Street. The new example is "The Crucifixion," by Van Orley, and the price paid for it was $200,000.

This tapestry is generally known among collectors as the Dollfus Crucifixion. It belonged at one time to the magnificent Berwick and Alba collections, which won high praise from William Morris at the time of the sale. The tapestry is in the style of the early Renaissance and is a few years later in date than the Mazarin piece, having been woven about 1525.

There were forty tapestries in the Morgan collection, which was acquired about two months ago from J. P. Morgan by the art firm for a price said to have been $2,000,000. The tapestries are still at the Metropolitan Museum and will be removed about June 1.

TWO FIRES ON LEHIGH PIER.

Three Blazes There In a Month Puzzle Road's Officials.

Five hours after one blaze was extinguished at 6 o'clock last night another fire was discovered in the freight office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad on Pier 2, North River, at West Street and Battery Place. Neither fire did much damage, the total loss being placed at $75. This is the third fire on the pier in a month. W. H. Baxter, agent of the railroad, said the company handled no munitions or export freight at that pier and was at a loss to explain the origin of the fires.

Killed in a 14-Story Fall.

John Martin fell from an electric sign near the top of the south wall of the twenty-story office building at Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon to the roof of the six-story building next door. He was instantly killed. Martin, who was 39 years old and lived at 201 West Sixty-sixth Street, was employed in sign adjustment and removal work and at the time of the accident was removing letters from the framework. A few weeks ago Pearl White, a moving picture actress, climbed from the roof of the building to the framework and after painting her initials on it returned in safety to the roof.

New Sheik-ul-Islam Appointed.

AMSTERDAM, May 9.—It is reported from Constantinople that Senator Mussa Kiazim has been appointed Sheik-ul-Islam, and Minister of Pious Foundations in the Turkish Cabinet. He replaces Hairi Effendi, who has resigned on account of ill-health.

ASSAILS MISS BIGGAR IN ALIENATION SUIT

Mrs. Hendrick Testifies Life Was Happy Till Husband Met Actress.

SECOND ACTION FOR $100,000

Physician Asserts That He Separated from Wife Before He Knew Laura Biggar.

The second trial of the suit brought by Mrs. Agnes Mary Hendrick of 93 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, against Miss Laura Biggar, the actress, for $100,000 damages for the alienation of the affections of Dr. Charles C. Hendrick, was begun yesterday before Justice Manning and a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

The first suit came to trial on Feb. 1, 1910, before Justice Frederick E. Crane. The jury rendered a verdict for $75,000 for Mrs. Hendrick, but the court reduced the amount to $50,000. The Appellate Division further reduced the verdict to $35,000. The Court of Appeals reversed the lower courts and ordered a new trial on the ground that an error had been made by the trial court in admitting in evidence the fact that Mrs. Hendrick had obtained a divorce from her husband.

Mrs. Hendrick, the first witness, testified that she was married to Dr. Hendrick in 1894 and bore him seven children. Mrs. Hendrick declared that her married life was very happy until 1908. In that year Dr. Hendrick told her one day that he was attending a patient with smallpox. She left her home in Jersey City and with her children went to her mother's home in Brooklyn.

"When I next saw my husband," declared the witness, "he and Laura Biggar were in jail in Freehold, N. J., charged with conspiracy. My husband said, 'This woman, Laura Biggar, got me into this trouble. You are the only one who can get me out of this. You must stand by me.' I told him that I would help him if he would give Laura Biggar up. He said he would, but Laura Biggar said she would never give him up."

Mrs. Hendrick told of visits to Miss Biggar at Proctor's Theatre, where the actress refused to give Dr. Hendrick up and had offered to make provision for her. She testified that she was finally ejected from the dressing room. She also told of finding her husband and the actress together in an apartment on the west side.

Thomas H. Hendrick, Mrs. Hendrick's eighteen-year-old son, testified that he remembered twelve years ago when he was kidnapped by his father and taken to the doctor's farm at Chester, Vt. He declared that besides his father, Miss Biggar and her son, Joseph W. McConnell, were at the farmhouse. Joseph McConnell, Miss Biggar's son, 29 years old, contradicted testimony of Thomas Hendrick that his mother and Dr. Hendrick had not acted with perfect propriety on the farm.

Dr. Hendrick testified that he separated from his wife in 1901, after repeated quarrels. He said that Laura Biggar did not take him from his wife because he did not know Miss Biggar when he separated from her. Dr. Hendrick referred to Mrs. Hendrick as his "ex-wife." When asked why he used this term he explained that she secured a divorce from him four years ago. The witness then declared that he met Miss Biggar at his sanitarium at Bayonne, N. J., in 1902, when she came there for treatment.

Dr. Hendrick declared that he followed his wife to Rutland, Vt., where he saw her in the company of Arthur Hutchinson, whom he described as an "idle millionaire." Under cross-examination the Doctor stated that Mr. Hutchinson had aided his wife in the recovery of their son whom Dr. Hendrick had taken away.

Laura Biggar, who is now living in Plainfield, N. J., is expected to appear in court when the case is resumed today. She attracted considerable attention about fourteen years ago when she laid claim to the estate of Henry M. Bennett, a Pittsburgh theatrical man. The estate was valued at more than half a million dollars.

LESS PORTO RICO TOBACCO.

Short Crop Causes Heavy Increase In Price.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, May 9.—According to official estimates the Porto Rican tobacco crop will fall far short of the estimate made during the growing season and, as a consequence, the highest tobacco prices in ten years are now prevailing. The present crop will amount to approximately 12,000,000 pounds instead of 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 as previously expected.

Prices for sun-grown tobacco range about 30 cents a pound, as compared with 20 cents last year, and about 15 cents for the crop of two years ago. As a result of present prices tobacco men estimate that this year's crop will bring between $8,000,000 and $4,000,000 more than that of last year. The United States purchased in 1915 7,000,000 pounds of Porto Rican leaf tobacco, valued at $8,000,000, and 170,000,000 cigars, valued at $6,000,000.

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